Jail 6 in Alabama

Nat King Cole's Attacker Held in Mutilation Case

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Six men, identified as Ku Kluxers, have been arrested and placed in Jefferson County jail as suspects in the razor-blade mutilation of a 34-year-old Negro war veteran, Judge Aaron, of nearby Springdale.

Last man arrested in connection with the gruesome crime was listed as Grover A. McCullough, 44-year-old carpenter.

Each of the six white men rounded up in connection with the lust surgery is under $5,000 bond.

■

AARON IS in the Veterans Administration Hospital here where his life is hanging doubtfully. His mother visited him Sunday and came away asking those she chatted with to "pray for him."

Arrested Sept. 9 was B. A. Floyd, of Pinson, Ala., who is accused by other defendants in the case of performing the hog-like castration on Aaron in the Ku Klux Klan Lair near Chalkville.

Others arrested earlier were

Raleigh News and Observer—It is certainly inconceivable that any Governor of North Carolina should ever surround the Governor's Mansion to prevent service of a Federal court order—real or imaginary. It is quite a pattern, but it seems to belong to Arkansas alone.

■

New York Herald Tribune—Wiser heads than that of Governor Faubus know that every effort of responsible Southern Senators during the recent civil rights debate was directed toward avoiding a head-on collision between foes and supporters of equal rights, toward averting the appeal to armed

in front of the Central High School in Little Rock and those guarding the Executive Mansion where Governor Faubus of Arkansas seemed to be standing siege against non-existent Federal marshals—these are not the United States of the Declaration, of the Bill of Rights or the Gettysburg Address.

■

rderly process of his own local government, this pumped-up local tempest should soon blow over.

■

Detroit News — Governor Faubus has deliberately exaggerated the tensions and put together ingredients for a political crisis which could and should have been avoided. If he is right, then the law of the land is not all the Constitution says and the Supreme Court interprets but only so much of each as 48 Governors are willing to allow their sovereign domains. He has asserted a principle of anarchy incompatible with the idea of the United States.

■

Charlotte News—To Governor Faubus, the three Rs must mean roughly what they did to Mock Turtle in Lewis Carroll's famous fantasy. Reeling, writhing, ambition, distraction, uglification and derision all figure somewhere in the Little Rock school crisis. But what the Governor is providing is not com-

ic relief. It is a grim problem . . . sooner or later the (Federal District Court's desegregation) order will have to be obeyed.

■

Greenville (S. C.) News—Governor Faubus' action is the first instance of outright, physical interposition. Unless he is overruled or overpowered, his course of action might well become a precedent with far-reaching consequences.

Given 18-Month Sentence Plus $300 Fine

Woman Praised Eisenhower In Wrong Place...Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Mrs. Annie Brown will think twice before she uses the President's name while in the presence of Birmingham's minions of the law.

Mrs. Brown, after telling police that Eisenhower "will take care of you," drew what is said to be one of the largest penalties ever imposed in Recorder's Court.

Judge Oliver B. Hall, acting on three charges leveled against the woman, gave her 18 months in jail, plus a total of $300 in fines. She had been accused of operating a disorderly house, violating the liquor law and disorderly conduct.

According to police, Mrs. Brown cursed them and threatened them when they put in an appearance. A total of seven other individuals were also nabbed in the raid.

KLANSMAN CONVICTED OF MUTILATING NEGRO

Second KKK Member Given 20-Year Term

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 7.—(UP)—Bart A. Floyd, 31, a lieutenant in the splinter Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy, Thursday was found guilty of mayhem in the Labor Day mutilation of a Negro. He was sentenced to the maximum 20 years imprisonment.

Floyd appealed the verdict and Judge Alta King set bond at $20,000.

"There is no excuse for such a crime," Judge King said. "You deserve more."

A jury of 12 white men deliberated only 45 minutes before returning the verdict. Floyd had gone on trial Monday.

Judge King last week sentenced Klan leader Joe P. Pritchett, 31, to the maximum 20 years for directing the mutilation of the Negro, Judge Edward Aaron, 34, which was to serve as a warning to integration-minded Negroes. Pritchett also appealed.

Floyd was accused of actually performing the mutilation.

Aaron, a handyman and former mental patient, was picked at random by six Klansmen. Pritchett allegedly had ordered the five others to "go out and find a Negro and scare hell out of him." Police said Aaron was not connected in any way with an integration group.

Klansman William J. Miller, 28, and John N. Griffin, 58, both testified for the state during the trials of Floyd and Pritchett. Miller, Griffin and Jesse E. Mabry, 43, and Grover McCullough, 41, were also indicted for mayhem and await trial. All of the defendants are from the Birmingham area.

Second KKK Man Is Given Prison Term

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 7 (UP)—A second Ku Klux Klansman today was sentenced to 20 years in prison for mutilating a Negro handyman. The judge who fixed the maximum penalty said it was not enough.

A Circuit Court jury returned the verdict against Bart A. Floyd, 31, at the end of a four-day trial. An attorney for Floyd gave notice of appeal and bond was set at $20,000.

For Promotion.

Floyd, who was named as the Klansman who actually castrated Judge Edward Aaron, 34, at a KKK meeting place, allegedly performed the act to prove his worthiness for a Klan promotion.

He was convicted of mayhem after the state dropped assault with intent to murder charges.

Circuit Judge Alta L. King, in passing sentence, said the deed was the "most cowardly, atrocious and diabolical crime ever to come to my attention."

"The maximum sentence is the only sentence I could give under the testimony in this case and that is not nearly commensurate with the crime," he added.

"You have disrupted to a big extent the friendly relations here between the races and with our Northern neighbors," he declared. "You have drawn the attention of the entire world."

Joe Pritchett, 31-year-old construction worker, was convicted of mayhem last week in the case and sentenced to the maximum of 20 years.

Four other white men face trial in the kidnaping and castration of the Negro.

2d Klansman Gets 20 Years For Castration of Negro

Birmingham, Nov. 7 (AP)—A second Ku Klux Klan member Thursday was sentenced to 20 years in prison for castrating a Negro handy man. The judge who fixed the maximum penalty said it was not enough.

A Circuit Court jury returned the verdict against Bart A. Floyd, 31, at the end of a four-day trial. Floyd's attorney gave notice of appeal and bond was set at $20,000.

Floyd, who was named as the Klansman who actually castrated Judge Edward Aaron, 34, at K.K.K. meeting place, allegedly performed the act to prove his worthiness of a Klan promotion.

He was convicted of mayhem.

Circuit Judge Alta L. King, in passing sentence, said the deed was the "most cowardly, atrocious, and diabolical crime ever to come to my attention."

"The maximum sentence is the only sentence I could give under the testimony in this case and that is not nearly commensurate with the crime," he added.

"You have disrupted to a big extent the friendly relations here between the races and with our Northern neighbors," he told Floyd. "You have drawn the attention of the entire world."

Joe Pritchett, 31-year-old construction worker, was convicted of mayhem last week in the case and sentenced to the maximum of 20 years.

Four other white men face trial in the kidnaping and castration of the Negro.

Negro Pastor Horsewhipped In Alabama

Refused To Tell About Integration Leaders

Selma, Ala., Nov. 4 (UP)—Three carloads of white men, including one in a "klan-type" mask, kidnaped and horsewhipped a Negro minister, Sheriff Carl A. Griffin reported Monday night.

Griffin said the victim, the Rev. T. D. Wesley, was hospitalized in "fair condition" with wounds inflicted by a horsewhip and belts Sunday night while his hands, neck, and legs were bound.

Wesley told authorities his attackers demanded that he talk about Negro integration leaders in the state and that he refused to say anything, according to Griffin.

Driving Home After Sermon

Wesley was quoted as saying the men halted him as he drove homeward on a County road from Siluria, Ala., where he had preached a sermon, and he was taken into a wood where the beating occurred.

The men shackled Wesley's arms with two pairs of handcuffs, placed a rope around his neck and legs, and "horsewhipped and beat him with belts all over his body," the sheriff said.

The minister said he then was left in the trunk of his car. He said he managed to escape and drive to Centreville, Ala., where he got help and was taken to a hospital.

Louisville, Ky. Courier 11-5-57

UNIDENTIFIED WHITES BEAT NEGRO MINISTER

Incident Occurs In Bibb County, Alabama

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 4.—(UP)—Bibb County Sheriff Carl A. Griffin revealed here Monday three carloads of white men horsewhipped an elderly Negro minister near here late Sunday after forcing his car off the road.

Sheriff Griffin identified the Negro pastor as Rev. T. D. Wesley. The officer said the minister was hospitalized and beaten with belts all over his body."

The sheriff said he did not know of any motive for the beating nor who the Negro's assailants were.

Sheriff Griffin quoted Rev. Wesley as saying he was stopped by three cars occupied by white men as he was driving on a county road between Centerville and Siluria. The sheriff said Wesley told him the men shackled his arms with handcuffs and placed a rope about his neck and legs.

He told the sheriff he was carted into a patch of woods and beaten. The minister said he was then dumped in the trunk of his car. He managed to escape and drive to Centreville. He was taken to the hospital here for emergency treatment.

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Nov. 5-57

Another Klansman On Tri[al]

Jury Due To ... Second Muti... Case About Noon

Post Herald B'ham Ala. Thurs. 11-7-57

BY BILL MOBLEY

The jury will get the case of Bart A. Floyd around noon today Circuit Court Judge Alta King predicted when he recessed late yesterday.

Floyd is the second Klansman to be tried for the mutilation of Judge Edward Aaron on the night of Sept. 2, near Chalksville.

Acting Klan Cyclops Joe Pritchett gave the order to Floyd who did the actual emasculation, according to testimony in the Pritchett case and in the trial of Floyd.

The fellow Klansmen of the defendant and the victim have identified Floyd as one of the six men who abducted Aaron and sexually mutilated him.

John N. Griffin and William J. Miller both testified Floyd was along on the Labor Day night during the ride which ended with the 34-year-old Negro being thrown from the car on the outskirts of Tarrant City.

The only testimony which was not brought out in the trial of Pritchett came out yesterday when Miller was being questioned.

He said after the emasculation, he had gone to Floyd's car to ride home with him when he found a small razor-blade knife lying in the floor of the car.

He said he asked Floyd if the knife belonged to him, and Floyd replied it did not. Miller said he found the knife where the victim had been forced to lie on the way to the lair.

Earlier, Judge Edward Aaron said he had a knife identical to the one described by Miller when he was abducted. He said he lost it during the night.

A possible threat to intimidate Miller and Griffin was discovered yesterday morning by Griffin when he returned to the witness room.

On cross examination by Defense Attorney Norman E. Moon concerning the Klan penalty for traitors, Griffin exclaimed, "Part of it is written on the wall in the witness room."

Examination by Deputy Tom Ellison and Deputy Coroner Jimmie Butler revealed the following inscription in large letters on an 'offset' on the wall: "Be my oath broken, then be I broken."

Griffin said he believed the handwriting on the wall was done after he left the witness room at 4:30 Tuesday afternoon and before he returned shortly before 9 a.m. yesterday.

Handwriting specimens were taken from several witnesses and others who had access to the witness room for comparison with that of the oath.

Deputy Solicitor Cecil Deason, who has handled the prosecution of Floyd, finished testimony for the state and rested his case early yesterday afternoon.

Defense counsel put four character witnesses on the stand and all testified to Floyd's good character before the offense for which he is charged.

All four men are neighbors or former co-workers of Floyd.

The defense rested without further testimony and Solicitor Deason promptly asked that the count of assault with intent to murder against Floyd be dropped.

He reviewed the testimony against Floyd briefly for the jury and court adjourned until 9 a.m. today.

Attorney Moon will open with his plea to the jury which is expected to take most of the morning. Deason again will address the jury and Judge King will charge them before they retire to decide Floyd's fate.

Six Birmingham Men Indicted For Assault On Negro Painter

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 10-8-57

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 7 (AP)—Six white men have been indicted on charges of mayhem and assault with intent to murder in the castration of a Negro painter, Solicitor Emmett Perry said today.

The indictments were returned by the Jefferson County Grand Jury, now in session. All of the men are free on $5,000 bond each.

Judge Aaron, 34, was kidnapped, carried to a Ku Klux Klan meeting place and castrated last Sept. 2, according to investigating officers.

Deputy Sheriff Tom Ellison said that the crime was carried out to prove that one of the six was worthy of promotion in a Klan organization.

Perry said indictments charging mayhem and assault with intent to murder were returned against J. N. Griffin, 38; Joe Pritchett, 31; J. E. Mabry, 43; Grover McCullough; William J. Miller, 28; and B. A. Floyd, 31, all of the Birmingham area.

The charges are felonies punishable on conviction by sentences of two to 20 years in prison.

The deputy sheriff said Floyd was slated for promotion to "assistant exalted cyclops." He said Floyd declined to make a statement, but two of those arrested said he performed the actual attack on Aaron.

The Negro man was treated at the Veterans Administration hospital here until his release Sept. 23.

Officers said Aaron apparently was picked up at random by the men as he was walking along a road with a girl companion. The Negro man said his attackers told him to tell Negro leaders the same thing would happen to them if they attempted to enroll Negro children in white schools.

Aaron said he was not connected with any pro-integration effort.

Charges Face Negro Shot By Officers

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 11-11-57

A Negro shot by patrolmen as he leaped through a window of a Mobile road grill early Nov. 1, has been charged with burglary and grand larceny, Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers said yesterday.

He said the suspect was booked as James Mack, 28, who gave his address as 811 Clay St.

The man was arrested at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee where he had reported for treatment of a gunshot wound in the left shoulder, Detective W. H. Simpler said.

Patrolmen Bruce Bates and C. B. Salter said they discovered a burglar inside Brenda's Drive-In at 1457 Mobile Rd., and fired at him as he leaped through a closed window and escaped.

The patrolmen said they fired at the fleeing suspect 11 times as he ran through a nearby field. They did not know the man had been hit although he fell twice as he fled.

The manager of the grill reported $16 taken from the music machine and $24 taken from the cigarette machine.

Detective Simpler said $4 of the money was recovered when he arrested the suspect in the Tuskegee hospital on Monday.

Bomb Trial Acquittal Brings Opposite Reaction To South

In the aftermath of the acquittal of two white men charged with bombing a Montgomery Negro Church, Northern and Southern spokesmen lost no time yesterday commenting on the decision.

Roy Wilkins, executive secrtary fepeoC NIILILIODO O I I I IIIIIY York, charged that the verdict indicated the South was not prepared to give justice to a Negro "victimized by whites."

Defense Attorney John Blue Hill, who conducted the defense in the four-day trial, had this to say:

"Neither we nor any other Southern white person expected before this trial or at any time that the verdict of any 12 white men in any court of justice in any city in the South would please Adam Clayton Powell, Roy Wilkins, the NAACP, the Communist Party, Martin Luther King Jr., or any of the other integrationists and mongrelizers who are attempting to destroy the South and all that we hold dear."

His 72-word statement was issued through the law firm of Hill, Hill Whiting and Harris and made a reference to a statement by Negro legislator Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) that Montgomery Negroes should boycott at businesses with which the bombing

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who was quoted as saying the verdict was "tragic and can only lead to the complete breakdown of law and order," could not be reached for comment late yesterday afternoon. He was "visiting the sich of his church," a church

of bombing the Hutchinson Street Baptist church early on the morning of Jan. 10 during an outbreak of violence which followed the end of city bus segregation in Montgomery.

Before the verdict was returned, Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford had announced that bombing charges against two other defendants and two other counts against Britt had been continued until the July term of court at the request of defendants.

As the jury returned to the courtroom, Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter warned the crowd against any demonstration. But the moment court was adjourned, the spectators burst into loud applause and cheering.

The verdict came after the prosecution warned that acquittal might bring on "racial rioting" in Montgomery.

. . . Weren't Afraid

Women Cry Men Shout Cheer Jury

By BOB MURPHY

The women cried, the men cherred.

The old temporary courtroom on Dexter Ave., was jammed and hot, but the spectators, almost to a person, yelled, clapped, shouted and shook hands in agreement.

Livingston and Britt teamed up and said for publication:

"We knew we were innocent so we weren't afraid of the jury's verdict."

'GOD ON OUR SIDE'

Later, a smiling Livingston, staggering under the strain of hardy back-slapping, added:

"God was on our side."

Sonny's father, W. K. Livingston, wandered around the courtroom shaking the hand of each juror and in soft, choking tones saying:

"Thank you."

The tenseness of a week of trial was over and with the end came floods of tears from the women of both men's families.

Mrs. Britt and Mrs. Livingston trembled with anticipation as the 12 solemn men filed into the jury box after deliberating one hour and 35 minutes. When the verdict was announced, they broke into sobs.

One juror said:

"We didn't have much trouble reaching a decision. We took two ballots, 11-1 and 12-0."

He refused to identify the holdout on the first round.

DEFENSE CHEERED

One spectator jumped on the shoulders of the smiling defense battery of John Blue Hill, John Harris and Joe Pilcher.

Solicitor William Thetford and his assistants, Maury Smith and Robert Stewart elbowed their way through the cherring crowd.

Britt, now manager of a lumber concern in Jacksonville, Fla. said:

"I'm not worried about the other charge against me."

Britt was indicted on two counts by the Montgomery County Grand Jury.

The heavy-set junior executive was the center of attraction in the third floor hall of the courthouse. He smiled and bent under the pressure of well-wishing arms.

HAT FORGOTTEN

As the crowd thinned out of the courtroom, an attendant yelled that someone had forgotten his hat. A friend of Britt's said:

"I'll buy him a new one."

The jurors were in a hurry to leave the hot, stuffy courtroom.

Numerous men who made wagers on the outcome were jubilant. One unidentified man bet that the jury would not take longer than two hours to reach a decision. He won. Some bettors waged as high as 100 to 5 on acquittal.

Police and prosecutors, just before the jury retired, shrugged and said:

"We did our job."

A juror commented that the introduction of evidence to the fact that the defendants were held incommunicado was an important factor in reaching the verdict.

Solicitor Thetford, reached at his home, said:

"No comment."

Two Young White Men Acquitted of Bombing Alabama Negro Church

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 30 (AP)—Two young white men were acquitted late Thursday of the bombing of a Negro church.

The verdict by the 12 white jurors came after one hour and 35 minutes deliberation and brought a ringing outburst of applause from the packed courtroom after court was adjourned.

The verdict cleared Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and Conny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, of the charge

ment.

Peter B. Mastin III, foreman of the jury, handed the verdict to Circuit Judge Eugene Carter. His phrase, "We the jury find the defendants not guilty" was drowned out by Rebel yells and screams of approval.

Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, and Raymond C. Britt Jr., 28, were freed of all charges in connection with the bombing of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church in the early darkness of Jan. 10.

Church Bombings Laid To Klansmen

Daily World Wed. 5-29-57
Atlanta Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — The state of Alabama charged Tuesday that the Ku Klux Klan attempted to destroy all the Negro churches in Montgomery.

In the opening of the trial of two white men accused of bombing Negro churches, State prosecutor William Thetford told the jury:

"The state intends to prove that these men are connected with the KKK that decided to destroy all the Negro churches in Montgomery."

HOMES OF MINISTERS

Raymond C. Britt, Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston, 18, are charged specifically with bombing unoccupied buildings. Two other Negro churches and homes of two ministers were bombed on the same morning.

In an opening 25 minute emotionally filled address to the Jury Defense Attorney John Blue Hill urged that the jurors preserve the Southern way of life. He said:

"An acquittal verdict would reflect Southen Courage and tear down the tact of agitators and acquittal would set the Southern example in the credle of the confederacy."

BRUTALITY LAID TO POLICE

Hill also charged to the jury that "the so-called confessions of the defendants are not worth the paper they are written on. When you learn how the police got the confessions, you will be shocked. Montgomery will be shocked. The South and the Nation will be shocked." He accused the police of Brutality, coersion, intimidation and communistic brain washing techniques to get the confessions."

Prosecutor Thetford, speaking briefly, labeled Hill's speech a "mad Dog Defense." he said:

"You know how a mad dog is, he goes around biting and snapping all the time. We are not waving any bloody flags here. Four Negro churches and a ministers home were rocked with dynamite blasts, January 10. the state intends to prove that these men were responsible."

Churches Blasted For Money, Jury At Capital Told

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 5-30-57

BY REX THOMAS
Associated Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, May 29 — A white attorney charged in court today that Montgomery Negro leaders, rather than white men, were responsible for the bombing of their churches.

The accusation was made by the chief defense attorney for two young white men who are on trial charged with the bombing of one of the four Negro churches dynamited here last Jan. 10.

Meanwhile, a second confession telling of plans for a reign of racial terror went into the record in the third day of the trial.

State's attorneys rested their case shortly after, and Chief Defense Atty. John Blue Hill began presenting his testimony.

The defendants are Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19.

Court was recessed until tomorrow after 43 character witnesses had been put on the stand by the defense. About equally divided for Britt and Livingston, they said the characters and reputations of the two are good. Attorneys for both sides said they expected to wind up the case tomorrow.

Hill made the charge that Negro leaders had their own churches bombed when Presiding Judge Eugene W. Carter refused to allow the defense to question the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. about Negroes' plans for challenging segregation laws.

"Our contention," Hill shouted, "is that when the bus boycott ended they (the Negro leaders) organized goon squads and carried out these bombings."

He said he wanted to show that contributions which came from Negroes elsewhere in the United States during the year-long boycott of segregated city buses ended abruptly when the boycott stopped last December.

The Negroes became "frantic," the defense attorney continued, "and decided they had to do something to create sympathy and get more money."

The churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers were bombed shortly after bus segregation ended in Montgomery under a federal court order. The bus boycott ended when the federal integration order went into effect last Dec. 21.

Hill and Defense Attorney John Harris asked King a long list of questions about the Negroes' aim and policies and whether they hoped ultimately to achieve "mongrelization." The judge upheld the state's objection to the questions, but only after each one was asked.

King is president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. that directed the boycott.

Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford objected to that line of questioning on the grounds it had nothing to do with the charges against the two white defendants and that the defense was merely trying to "bamboozle the jury to distort this case."

The defense did manage to get in one question asking King whether he organized "Negro goon squads to throw bombs and create sympathy so you could get more money."

The Negro minister replied calmly, "That did not happen."

Earlier, City Detective T. J. Ward testified that Britt gave a detailed written statement admitting the dynamiting of one church and implicating others in other bombings the same day.

A similar confession quoting Livingston was introduced yesterday. The two are on trial now only for the dynamiting of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, although Britt faces other charges later for a second church bombing and the dynamiting of a Negro taxicab stand in a second outbreak of violence Jan.

Thurs. 5-31-57

The state rested after Van V. Pruitt Jr., a state toxicologist, testified that a search of Britt's home just before his arrest turned up a piece of paper that said, "Hutchinson St. Baptist Church No. 4."

Since the written confession the state sought to introduce mentioned other incidents besides the Hutchinson Street Church bombing, Carter refused to allow the state to introduce the signed document itself. He ruled that the prosecution must confine its evidence to the one dynamiting.

Thetford got the confession in through testimony by City Det. T. J. Ward, one of the officers who had questioned Britt.

The same rule had applied yesterday on Livingston's statement and the state used similar strategy to put it into the record.

Ward told the jury Britt admitted that he drove a "getaway" car to the Hutchinson St. Church following a rendezvous in front of a cafe when bombs were distributed to a group of men in six cars.

The officer said Britt identified Livingston as the man who actually tossed the bomb on the steps of the Hutchinson Street Church. Livingston's confession said the same thing.

Ward told the jury Britt related in his confession that he "picked up" the dynamite the night of Jan. 9 at the home of Charlie Bodiford and that Eugene Hall was present.

Bodiford and Hall at one time were charged with participation in the racial violence but the charges were dropped after a grand jury failed to indict them.

The detective also said Britt told officers he recognized James D. York among those present when the bombs were distributed in front of the cafe shortly before the churches were dynamited.

York and Henry Alexander face trial next week for the bombing of the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro leader whose residence was one of the two dynamited along with the churches.

Ward also testified that Britt took officers to a spot where an empty dynamite box was disposed of in a trash pile near the Municipal Airport after the bombings. He quoted the defendant as saying he along with Livingston, York and Alexander had followed King to the airport where the Negro minister boarded a plane.

King has led the Negroes' fight against segregation. His home also was a target of the terrorists on Jan. 27 but a bomb containing 12 sticks of dynamite was found unexploded on his front porch.

Jury issue causes bomb trial delay

Afro-American Sat. 6-22-57
Baltimore Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alarmed over the way Northern congressmen have used the acquittal of two church bombers here to answer Dixie demands for jury trials in civil rights contempt cases, Alabama has moved to postpone the remaining trials arising from the mass dynamiting of six churches here last January.

The other trials were originally scheduled to be held at the opening of the July term of court.

But the Montgomery County Circuit Criminal Court, it was explained, found too much work left over from the May term, making it necessary to move the scheduled bombing trials back.

* * *

THE DELAY, it has been pointed out, would prevent a jury from returning a damaging acquittal verdict at the same time the United States Senate is expected to be engaged in heated debate over the Eisenhower civil rights proposals.

This debate, as it was in the House, is expected to hinge on Southern insistence on jury trials for persons accused of violating Federal court orders.

James D. York and Henry Alexander, originally scheduled to go on trial July 8 on charges of dynamiting the occupied home of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, will now face trial on Aug. 12.

* * *

CONGRESS IS expected to be adjourned by this time.

The two men, Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Livingston who had confessed a church bombing, were freed by an all-white jury on May 30.

Britt is scheduled to face a second trial for bombing of another church on Jan. 10 and for throwing a stick of dynamite at a taxicab station.

Under Alabama law, York and Alexander could be given a death sentence if found guilty of dynamiting an occupied residence.

CATTLE BUYER HELD

Advertiser

Mayor Shot In Georgiana

Fri. 6-7-57

Montgomery, Ala.

GEORGIANA, Ala., June 6—Mayor John T. Hanks was wounded by a shotgun wielding assailant on a downtown street here this afternoon and a widely-known cattle buyer is being held in Butler County jail.

Hank reportedly was not wounded seriously. Pellets from a double - barreled shotgun struck him in the chest, stomach and arms, officers said.

He was confined at a Greenville hospital for treatment, but was expected to be released tomorrow.

Held in connection with the assault was A. F. Johnson, widely known Georgiana cattle buyer and former candidate for sheriff.

Johnson gave himself up to Butler County Sheriff Werth Thomas shortly after the shooting, the sheriff said.

'SQUIRREL SHOTS'

At Stabler's Infirmary Dr. L. V. Stabler said the mayor's condition was "nothing serious." He said Hanks had been struck by several "squirrel shots, none deep enough to hurt." The Georgiana mayor was being kept overnight on the physician's orders, he added.

Police Chief W. F. Olive said he was in the City Hall police station when the mayor, who is in his early 50s' walked in holding his arm and asked to be taken to the hospital.

Olive said he took the mayor to the Greenville hospital in his car. He said Hanks appeared to have been shot three or four times in the left side in the heart area.

Although the Butler County sheriff said Johnson and Hanks "had nursed ill feelings" for some time, there were varied interpretations as to what the trouble arose over.

Sheriff Thomas called Johnson a political foe of the mayor. Hanks has been mayor of Georgiana for several terms. Johnson has run for sheriff in the past few elections and was defeated each time.

APPEARS ON SCENE

However, Mayor Pro - Tem Walter F. Johnson here said his belief was that any ill feeling between the two was "personal" and not political.

The councilman appeared on the scene shortly after Hanks had been taken to the hospital. He said A. F. Johnson (no relation) had left the scene of the shooting near City Hall and was reported to have gone to make arrangements for someone to stay with his mother with whom he resides about 1½ miles outside the town.

The shooting was reported to have taken place at about 3:30 p.m.

The mayor pro-tem said a shot that grazed Hanks passed on to break a window in a nearby store. Johnson, who in private life operates a funeral home, said he called City Hall when he heard of the shooting and took an ambulance to render service to the injured.

13 1957 ALABAMA

SPECULATION RUNS RIFE

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Officials Seek Key To Chilton Shooting

Nov. 11-18-57

CLANTON, Ala., Nov. 17—Speculation as to what triggered a series of gunbattles between Negroes and police last night and this morning was rife in this Chilton County seat tonight.

Sheriff Hugh Champion said "something" apparently stirred up the Negro community around Lomax, three miles north of here.

One Negro farmhand, Willie Dunigan, 43, was fatally wounded and four sheriff's deputies injured in the series of related gun fights.

Eight Negroes have been arrested and are being held for investigation as the sheriff's office attempts to get at the cause of the trouble.

Champion said, "Some people seem to think it might have resulted from organization work of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People."

The sheriff said he didn't know whether there had actually been any NAACP meetings in Clanton.

There was some speculation, too, that a tense situation developed from Ku Klux Klan activities.

One law enforcement officer said the shootings may have been a "reaction of fear when Negroes thought the Klu Klux Klan might be moving into the community." They said a number of crosses were burned in the area last Thursday as a part of the Klan's statewide celebration of its 500,000 member.

"This may have struck fear into the Negro residents and they thought they were protecting themselves against similar action when they fired on us," they said.

Champion discounted this by saying that law enforcement officers identified themselves before the shooting began.

The sheriff also discounted the possibility of any moonshine activity being involved. He pointed out that the area in which the several battles took place was generally "too open" for any but he understood some were held at nearby Thorsby recently.

A Montgomery Circuit Court injunction now bans the NAACP from operating in Alabama.

SHERIFF CHAMPION
Faced With Mystery

"stills" to operate undetected.

Champion also said that none of the Negroes who were picked up appeared to be intoxicated, although at least one of them did appear to be "impaired and acting strange."

As tense and explosive as the situation was, only one incident was reported which might have had some connection.

Hunt Becomes Family Affair In Rural Area

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Nov. 11-18-57

By MARY JO POE
Advertiser Staff Writer

LOMAX, Ala., Nov. 17—This small rural community reacted to the excitement of an all-out manhunt with a great deal of calmness, mingled with anxiety and the desire to know "what's going on now?"

During the two-day hunt for the Negroes who were suspected of firing the shots which injured Deputy Sheriff Floyd Porter, a common sight was to see entire families chasing after the law enforcement officers. Children darted in and out among the automobiles near the wooded areas where the search was under way.

Cars were lined up along the road leading to Willie Dunigan's house with patrolmen urging the sightseers to "stay down." Even the terse warning that came with the sound of gunfire failed to bring a halt to the constant traffic in the area.

WOMAN IN CAR

A woman laid down in the front seat of a car parked within a few yards of the three-room frame house occupied by the Dunigans. After the firing ceased, she calmly got out of the car and joined other spectators who were waiting for the ambulance to carry the wounded Negro to the hospital.

Several of the couple's children wandered around in the yards, oblivious to the inquiring stares of the crowds. The mother of the children was taken to the hospital for injuries received from gunshot wounds in the hand and chest.

The mother's concern over the welfare of the children was later satisfied at the Chilton County Hospital when she was told that her children were spending the night in the jail.

CONTINUE PURSUIT

Shortly after the shooting at Dunigan's, the searchers continued their pursuit of Osie Hill, identified as among a Negro group who fired on the deputies. By this time—about 12:15 a.m.—a heavy fog was filtering through the trees in the search area. Spectators filed into the area with their families.

About an hour later, the bloodhounds lost the scent and the crowd began to disperse.

Early this afternoon, the community was fairly active. The people didn't seem to be upset, just interested in what was going on. When Chief Deputy A. J. Lockhart received the call that Hill had been seen, the citizenry reacted as if an alarm had been sounded. A stream of cars left the town and headed for the Gum Swamp area.

SHOTGUNS EXTENDED

Still here, many of the cars contained family groups while shotguns and rifles extended out of the windows of others. The men were dressed in suits and workclothes with a good majority of each group carrying a weapon of some type.

Groups of spectators dotted the hills around the swamp area. As one group would disperse, another would appear on the same spot almost instantly. Cars zoomed by at high rates of speed and two small planes circled overhead.

Then the bloodhounds arrived on the scene. People piled into cars and atop them as they pursued the chase. Children ran and adults followed.

A barbed wire fence surrounding a pasture near the scene of Hill's surrender was no obstacle to any of the sightseers.

HILL SURRENDERS

Then Hill surrendered to the officers and a mad rush began for the automobiles parked along the road. Next stop was the jail.

The anxiety seemed to vanish as the prisoner was locked in the jail. Now the people began to talk. They relived among themselves the past 48 hours of activity. Still clustered in small groups with constant mingling among themselves, the people talked.

Among the most frequently heard comments were: "I haven't slept but two hours since it happened." "Chilton County hasn't seen such excitement in years."

About an hour after the capture of Hill, the crowd began to dwindle. Most of the spectators went home to supper. Others hung around the city hall, the jail or the courthouse. No talk of violence or any indication of unrest was seen. Just relief—relief that the hunt was over.

Negro Killed, 2 Give Up In Wide Lomax Manhunt

Deputy Shot At Beginning Of Gun Battle

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. P. 1

Mon. 11-18-57

By GEORGE PRENTICE
Advertiser Staff Writer

LOMAX, Ala., Nov. 17—A 45-year-old Negro farm hand, subject of a two-day manhunt, surrendered meekly here this afternoon.

Sheriff Hugh Champion identified the man as Osie Hill of Lomax.

Hill was sought for questioning in the wounding Saturday night of Deputy Sheriff Floyd Porter. He is being held in Chilton County Jail in Clanton on an open charge pending completion of the investigation, Sheriff Champion said.

A second Negro, Willie Dunigan, 43, died early yesterday morning of gunshot wounds suffered during a pitched battle with police officers late Saturday night.

ONE SURRENDERS

A third Negro, whom Sheriff Champion identified as Willie Hunt, about 50, surrendered about mid-morning today to Clanton city police. Police Chief Charles E. Tucker said officers picked the man up at his home in a Negro section of Lomax.

The search for the Negro trio began about two and one half miles west of here Saturday night after a shotgun blast from an unknown assailant "practically ripped off the right hand of Deputy Floyd Porter," Chief Deputy T. J. Lockhart said.

Hill's capture came about 3:45 p.m. to climax an intensive two-hour hunt through wooded, boggy Gum Swamp northwest of here.

Hill emerged from the timber about 100 yards in advance of the trailing hounds and surrendered to waiting highway patrolmen. "He came out of the swamp with his hands over his head and was unarmed," sheriff's deputies said.

SEARCH DROPPED

Officers earlier yesterday had forsaken, at least temporarily, the search for Hill. They said they believed him to be en route out of the state, "probably to join his wife who now is living in Chicago."

The hunt began anew about 1:30 p.m., however, when the Sheriff's office in Clanton received word that farmers had seen Hill in Gum Swamp.

Highway Patrolmen, volunteer searchers, Clanton City Police, and Chilton County deputies led the search.

Community interest, and concern, had reached such a height that at times it was difficult for armed men to fight their way through the maze of sightseer traffic.

PLANES IN SEARCH

About 200 cars lined the back country roads of the swamp areas as the search gained momentum. Two small aircraft from a local field joined the search from the air.

In addition to Hill and Hunt, two other unidentified Negroes were being held in county jail for questioning in the case.

Deputy Lockhart said the massive hunt got under way about 8 p.m. Saturday night after Negroes fired on a group of deputies.

He said Porter and Deputy Charles Jones were with him when they stopped a truck on Highway 31 to make a routine license check.

"The first shots rang out from a hill overlooking the highway," Lockhart said. "We dived for a roadside ditch and Jones identified us as lawmen.

SHOTS CONTINUE

"The shots continued to pour into the highway area and we returned the fire," he said.

Lockhart estimated that the unknown gunman and officers exchanged about 30 shots during a 30-minute period.

Clanton city police were called to the scene.

Chief Tucker and Porter then drove to the top of a nearby hill and stopped their car at the side of a Negro church. Porter, believing the gunman to have fled in that direction, jumped from his car to the rear corner of the building where he was shot.

Lockhart said Porter received the full charge from a 16 gauge shotgun at close range.

HAND SAVED LIFE

Attending physicians at Chilton County Hospital later said that the position of Porter's hand, in the vicinity of the pocket over his heart saved his life. Deputy Jones said Porter was holding his hand over the pocket to keep "Various items from falling out."

A watch, which Porter had worn, was found in the sand about 20 feet from the corner of the church. The strap, which received the full blast because the deputy habitually wore his watch inside his wrist, was blown loose from the watch.

The watch itself was smashed from the back, the crystal still intact.

Doctors said late today that Porter's condition was considered "fair," but that he probably would be moved tomorrow morning to a Birmingham hospital.

WIFE WOUNDED

Dunigan, resident of the Negro community west of here, was wounded fatally when he exchanged fire with more than 100 officers and volunteers shortly after midnight Saturday.

His wife, who also was involved in the shooting, suffered slight wounds on her hand and stomach.

Dunigan, as he lay in the emergency room at the hospital, told officers, "I wish you had just gone ahead and finished me off."

Coroner Leroy B. Martin said Dunigan's wife told him she fired two shots at officers from an old model .38 caliber revolver. The gun battle occurred at the Dunigan home about two miles south and west of town. Three Dunigan children, who also were in the house, were uninjured.

RUNS FROM HOUSE

The Negro and officers exchanged fire for more than half an hour and Dunigan ran from the house only after it had been saturated with tear gas.

Lockhart said he believed the man had been wounded while he was still in the house. He was shot several more times as he ran some 150 feet from the back of his house to where he fell.

An attending physician said the Negro's chest apparently had born the brunt of a shotgun blast and that a small caliber bullet also had penetrated the chest cavity.

He said, in addition, Dunigan had eight or nine bullet holes in his hips and lower back.

HILL WOUNDED

When Hill was captured officers found he had suffered slight flesh wounds of the right leg. The shots, Deputy Jones said, were believed to have struck Hill as he fled from his car which he had abandoned at a highway patrol roadblock.

REFUSED TO HALT

"Highway patrolmen opened fire on the Negro after he refused to obey their orders to halt," Jones said.

After the gun battle at the Dunigan residence officers and volunteers had continued their hunt Saturday night for Hill and Hunt. The search was interrupted about 4:10 a.m. when men left the field to "get a few hours of rest and the hounds were returned to Draper Prison," Jones said.

Hill's surrender was effected late this afternoon in the Cedar Grove community. Cedar Gove borders the swamp area.

Hill was put into a waiting patrol car and speedily transported to the county jail. He was ushered inside where officers questioned him.

Meanwhile, in the parking lot and driveway between Clanton's City Hall and the jailhouse, a crowd of about 200 gathered.

It was an orderly gathering.

MOB AIR ABSENT

At no time were there any signs of a tendency toward mob violence. In about one hour the group had thinned its ranks and only a few of the more ardently curious remained near the jail entrance.

During the two and one-half to three-hour period immediately following Hill's arrest, however, highway patrolmen and local officers maintained a constant vigil inside and outside the two-story white stucco jail.

Sheriff Champion said it was too early to "determine the charges that will be placed against these men."

"We are continuing our investigation and an announcement will be made at the proper time," he said.

13 1957

ALABAMA

At Klansman's trial—

Handyman retells mutilation story

BY AL STANTON, News staff writer

A Zion City Negro handyman told again today how he was castrated in a Ku Klux Klan lair last Labor Day night.

Judge Edward Aaron, 34, told a Circuit Court jury that Bart A. Floyd poured turpentine on his wound after the mutilation.

Aaron's testimony closely paralleled that of last week at the trial of Joe Pritchett, who was convicted and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

THE SLENDER NEGRO was the first witness to testify as Floyd's trial resumed this morning before Judge Alta L. King.

Four other men, charged along with Floyd with mayhem and assault with intent to murder, are waiting trial.

Floyd, 32, of Pinson Rt. 2 was identified in last week's trial as a newly appointed Klan captain who went on the night ride to test his worthiness to become an officer.

THE TRIAL was delayed this morning while Floyd's attorney attempted to get medical records from the Veterans Administration Hospital.

Under questioning by Deputy Circuit Solicitor Cecil M. Deason, Aaron testified he was walking along the Tarant-Huffman road with a girl friend, Cora Parker, when two automobiles pulled up.

Several men jumped out and grabbed him, the witness said.

He said one of the men got in the back seat of one auto He said the dome light was on and he saw the man's face.

"IT WAS THAT MAN sitting right there," Aaron said, pointing to Floyd seated at a table in front of the judge's bench.

He said Floyd "got on top of me and made me get down on the floorboard of the car."

Aaron said Floyd held up a tire tool and "told me not to move or he would wear it out on my head."

Aaron said he was questioned about integration and whether he knew the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader.

HE SAID one of the men in the auto "said he was going to give me a message to take to Shuttlesworth."

About 20 minutes later, Aaron said, the automobile stopped and he was made to get out of the car.

"That man there," he said, pointing again to Floyd, "had me by the back of my neck."

THE WITNESS said the men forced him to crawl inside the Klan meeting place. He again was asked questions about integration and Shuttlesworth.

A man in a red robe, whom Aaron identified last week as Pritchett, kicked Aaron in the mouth as Aaron was kneeling, the witness said.

Aaron said the Klansman "told me I was telling a lie" about not knowing Shuttlesworth.

Aaron testified he was given his choice of being cut or having his "brains blown out."

He said he was forced to lie down flat of his back.

Floyd "got something shiny," Aaron said.

He testified he tried to raise up on one elbow and received a "lick on the back of my head."

The blow knocked him unconscious, Aaron said.

He said when he regained consciousness he saw Floyd trying to revive him. Aaron said he pretended to be unconcious.

Floyd asked: "where is the turpentine?" Aaron said.

FLOYD THEN DOUSED the wound with turpentine, he testified.

Asked if he knew what had happened, the witness said, "I believed I knowed, 'cause I was hurting."

He said he was placed in the trunk of a car and later tossed out beside a road.

"I tried to find out where I was. I fell in a creek and couldn't get out . . . I waded up the creek and crawled up the bank and rested. Then I crawled and walked until I could go no further," Aaron said.

HE SAID he laid down beside a telephone pole and "give up to die."

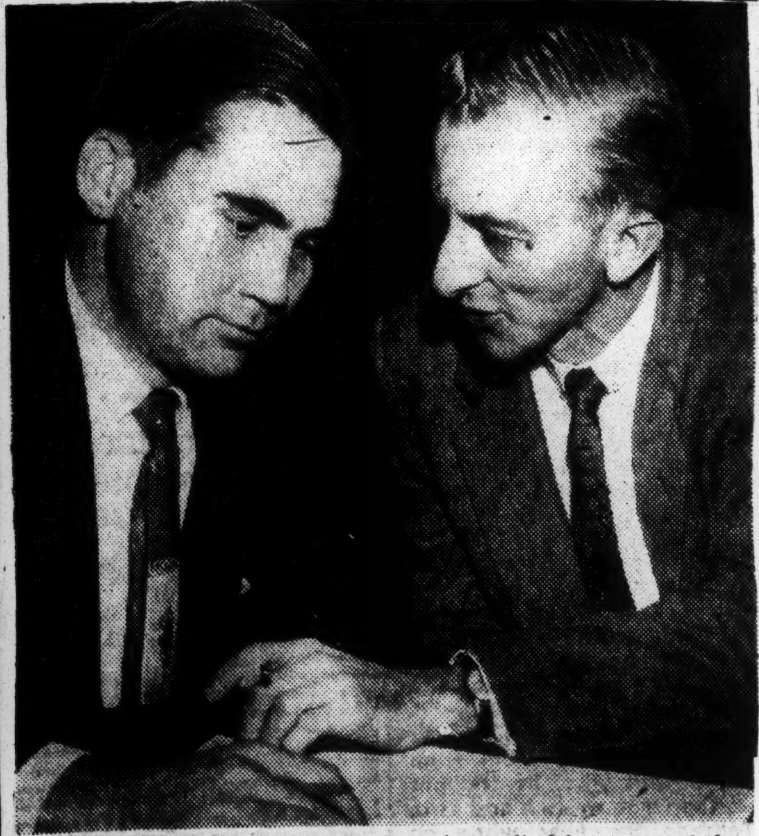
Two Tarrant City policemen found Aaron and called an ambulance.

As in the trial last week, Aaron came down from the witness stand, stood before the jury and partially lowered his trousers and shorts. He showed the jury where he had been cut.

Judge King interrupted the testimony while about two dozen women, half of them white, left the courtroom.

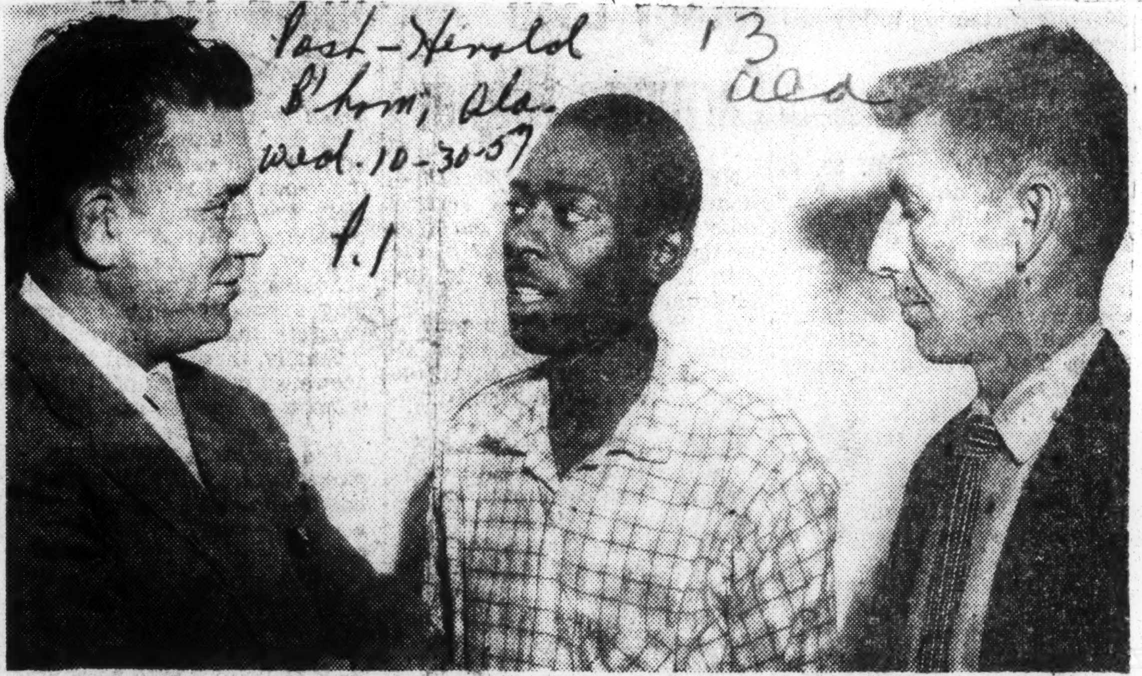
News Birmingham, Ala. Birmingham Ala. 9-1 5-57 Jr 11-3-57 News

Klansman Admits Part In Mutilation Of Negro

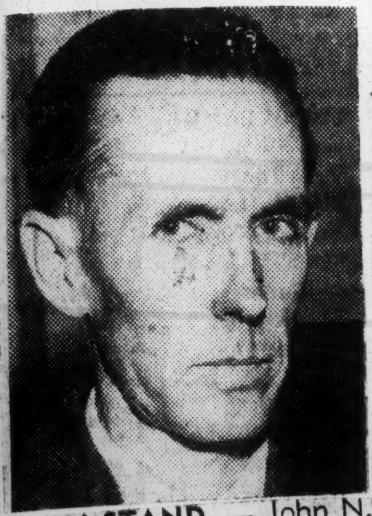


ON TRIAL — Joe P. Pritchett (left), on trial for mutilation of Judge Aaron, is shown with his lawyer, Norman Moon.

Post-Herald
B'hm, Ala.
Wed. 10-30-57
p. 1
13
ald



VICTIM—Judge Aaron (center), victim of a mutilation attack, is shown with Sheriff's Deputies Tom Allison (left) and Bill Adams.



ON STAND — John N. Griffin, testifying for the state, implicated himself and five other men in the mutilation of Judge Aaron.

Five Other Men, One On Trial, Are Implicated

Post-Herald
B'hm, Ala. p. 1
Wed. 10-30-57

BY BILL MOBLEY

A Ku Klux Klan lieutenant yesterday admitted taking part in the Labor Day sex mutilation of a Zion City Negro man and implicated five other Klansmen, including Joe P. Pritchett, who is on trial.

John N. Griffin, 58-year-old grocery employe testifying for the state, was on the witness stand two hours and a half. He gave a detailed account of the happenings on the night of the assault.

Griffin told a jury in Circuit Judge Alta King's court that Pritchett was in charge of a Klan meeting preceding the emasculation of Judge Edward Aaron, and directed activities during, and after, the act.

The slender Klansman stated he is a lieutenant in the organization known as the Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy, and the defendant is a "Cyclops" or "major."

Griffn said that on the night of the abduction of Judge Aaron he attended a Klan meeting at the home of Jesse Mabry, another defendant, in Roebuck.

From there, he described how Aaron was picked up near Zion City and taken to a Klan lair near Center Point where he was sexually mutilated.

Griffin said he had been a member of the Klan about three months before his arrest on Sept. 5, and had taken the application of Pritchett when the latter joined the organization.

On the night Aaron was abducted and mutilated, Griffin said Pritchett named the members of a detail who were to accompany him on a mission to prove the worthiness of a new captain, identified as Bart A. Floyd.

Griffin said he drove away from Mabry's house in his car accompanied by Pritchett and Grover McCullough. He said in Floyd's car were Floyd, Jesse Mabry and William J. Miller.

He said they stopped at a drug store on 83rd-st, and First-av, n, where Floyd got out and made some purchases.

After a short drive, he said, they stopped near a Negro house in East Lake and Pritchett got out and talked to a woman on the porch as he looked for a likely victim.

From there they went to a Zion City honkytonk, he said, and Pritchett and some of the other members got out looking for a possible victim.

He described how both Pritchett and McCullough jumped from his car when they threw Aaron into Floyd's car on the Huffman-Tarrant City road.

Griffin said that after reaching the Klan lair, constructed of concrete blocks by the Klan members, he and Pritchett lit a kerosene lamp and small lantern.

He said he put on his mask and Pritchett put on his red hood and cape and white robe. The others put on hoods before Aaron was ordered from the car and made to crawl into the lair on his hands and knees.

Griffin related how he stood guard while the others went inside.

He said after 10 or 15 minutes, he was called and went into the flat topped building and saw the victim sprawled out on the dirt floor.

He said Aaron was loaded into Griffin's car trunk and taken to a lonely spot near Tarrant City where he was thrown out beside the road.

Griffin was being cross-examined when Judge King adjourned court until 9 o'clock this morning, when his testimony will be resumed.

Others expected to testify for the state today are William J. Miller, another Klan member who worked in the same Homewood grocery store with Griffin, Griffin's wife and several others.

The 34-year-old victim gave a straightforward account of the Labor Day evening and until he was found early on the morning of Sept. 8 by two Tarrant City policemen.

He said he and Cora Parker had started from her home to a nearby store, and were walking on the Tarrant City-Huffman highway when two cars stopped. That was about 9:30, he said.

Aaron said the lights from the cars blinded him and he and his companion stopped as the front car pulled alongside.

"Three white men jumped from the car and swarmed on me like wasps," Aaron told the jury.

"What's the matter? What

have I done?" Aaron said he asked.

"Come here, you black s.o.b." they demanded, he said.

The victim was thrown onto the back floorboard of the front car and was blindfolded, he continued.

He said one of the men held a pistol on him as they rode for 20 minutes before the car stopped.

According to Aaron's testimony, he was asked about segregation, his martial status and if he had children. Also, his captors asked him if he knew Shuttlesworth or was a member of the NAACP, he said.

When the victim attempted to explain he did not know what they were talking about, one of the men said, "Be quiet or I'll wear this wrench out over your head."

13 Ala

When the car stopped, Aaron said he was jerked from the car and made to crawl on his hands and knees about 50 feet to the entrance of a building.

"Go on into the slaughter pen," one of the men ordered him.

Once inside the house with a dirt floor, Aaron said one of the men got a light and the weapon was passed from one of the captors to another as he was held in a kneeling position.

Two robed and hooded figures appeared before him as he kneeled and "The Boss" again asked the questions which he heard on the ride concerning Shuttlesworth and integration and whether or not he was married.

"The man called The Boss lifted his red hood and asked me if I knew him," Aaron told the jury. Aaron said he did not know him at the time but looking around the courtroom, he pointed a finger at Pritchett and said, "That's him."

The Negro said Pritchett told him they were going to kill him or emasculate him and asked him which he preferred. When he remained silent, one of the men struck him from behind with what he thought was the large wrench and said, "Talk to the boss when he speaks to you."

He said at one time, during the interval he was before Pritchett on his knees, Pritchett kicked him in the mouth.

"We are going to kill you or cut your —— out," Pritchett told him.

The victims described how he was made to stand and remove his pants and shorts and was then forced back to the floor. As he rested his body on one elbow, he said he was struck with a pistol and knocked unconscious.

When he regained consciousness, he said, he counted six or seven men standing around him. He was "hurting" awful bad, but was afraid to look down.

The Negro said he heard one of the men say, "He's bleeding to death." Another said, "Where's the turpentine? That'll stop it."

"What if he's dead?' one asked.

Another answered, "Throw him out the back.

The victim said six men removed their masks to examine him to see if he were dead and he got a good look at them.

He has identified the pictures of Pritchett and the five other defendants in the case as the ones there at the time, he told the court.

The men slapped him, called him and got him back to consciousness and two of them put his shorts and trousers back on. He was then thrown into the trunk of a car and carried away, he said.

He said when the car stopped he heard his captors come back to the rear of the car but then were halted twice by passing vehicles before opening the trunk.

When the cars passed he was thrown out on the roadside.

"I crawled, stumbled and fell until I came to a sign that said Springdale-rd," the victim related.

"I didn't know where I was, so I just sat down and waited."

The victim told the court he had no idea how long he sat painfully waiting. "I had done give up to die when a police car came along."

Two Tarrant police officers found Aaron and called an ambulance which took him to University Hospital.

Dr. Nolan W. Fullerton Jr., resident surgeon at the Veterans Administration Hospital, was the next witness.

The doctor said the victim was in poor condition when he first saw him.

The doctor said, "The patient showed marked improvement after taking four bottles of blood."

OFFICERS GUARD WOUNDED MAN

New Orleans, La.

Clothes Match Those of Beating Suspect

Sun. 11-24-57

Police Saturday posted a guard at Charity hospital over a seriously wounded man who officers said is a suspect in the severe beating of a 55-year-old woman Friday afternon.

The suspect is William Wright, Negro, 24, of Garyville, La.

Police said Wright's clothing answers the description of garments worn by the man who beat Mrs. Beatrice Chenevert, 2231 Leonidas, and stole $60 from her downtown laundry about 2 p. m. Friday.

Mrs. Chenevert said a Negro holdup man attacked her with a chair leg after she fled from him into the small yard in back of her laundry, 2549 Iberville.

Police said the woman began screaming for help and attracted the attention of Thomas Gagliano, operator of a bar at 210 N. Dorgenois. Gagliano fired six shots at the holdup man as he fled from the scene, but told police he apparently missed.

Police said Wright staggered into the home of his brother's common-law wife at 2418 Conti st. about 6 p. m., bleeding from a gunshot wound of the right side and right forearm. He collapsed and was taken to Charity hospital.

Police said they were unable to determine immediately how he received the bullet wound, but further checking produced the similarity between his clothes and the description given of the man who attacked Mrs. Chenevert. Officers said the woman will be shown a picture of Wright in an effort to determine definitely if he is the man wanted in the attack.

Wright was booked at the First District with vagrancy and having no visible means of support.

Charges Face Negro Shot By Officers

Mon. 11-11-57

A Negro shot by patrolmen as he leaped through a window of a Mobile road grill early Nov. 1, has been charged with burglary and grand larceny, Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers said yesterday.

He said the suspect was booked as James Mack, 28, who gave his address as 811 Clay St.

The man was arrested at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee where he had reported for treatment of a gunshot wound in the left shoulder, Detective W. H. Simpler said.

Patrolmen Bruce Bates and C. B. Salter said they discovered a burglar inside Brenda's Drive-In at 1457 Mobile Rd., and fired at him as he leaped through a closed window and escaped.

The patrolmen said they fired at the fleeing suspect 11 times as he ran through a nearby field. They did not know the man had been hit although he fell twice as he fled.

The manager of the grill reported $16 taken from the music machine and $24 taken from the cigarette machine.

Detective Simpler said $4 of the money was recovered when he arrested the suspect in the Tuskegee hospital on Monday.

Bomb Blast Hurts Ala. Bias Foe

Defender

BESSEMER, Ala. — (INS) — A Bessemer Negro integration leader was blasted out of his home as he slept on a couch with a rifle at his side for "protection."

David Hood, jr., a lawyer leading a movement to have Bessemer's segregation ordinances declared unconstitutional, escaped with scratches as the explosive landed on his terrace shattering glass over him.

His wife and two children, in the rear bedroom, were not injured. The only property damage was a hole in the terrace and broken windows.

Sat. 11-9-57

The lawyer is handling a suit brought by two Negroes against a city ordinance which makes it unlawful for any Negro, "except a maid accompanied by white children," to go to the Bessemer parks.

Hood said he and his family had been threatened repeatedly since he accepted the case two months ago. He said he had hired three men to protect his home, but had eventually dismissed them several days ago.

The Hood home is surrounded by spotlights and is at the end of a dead end street. City police have theorized, therefore, that someone on foot threw the explosive — probably dynamite. There are no other clues.

Three weeks ago two sticks of unexploded dynamite were found in the rear of Hood's house.

Last week Hood was convicted of carrying a gun without a permit. He was fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail. He was freed so he could appeal the decision.

Whites Bind, Gag And Flog Ala. Minister

SELMA, Ala. — (ANP) — Three carloads of white men early last week seized a Negro minister as he was returning home from church, bound his hands and feet, and flogged him, Sheriff Carl A. Griffin reported.

Hospitalized in "fair condition" after the Klanlike beating was the Rev. T. D. Wesley, who said the men jumped him as he was returning here from Siluria, Ala., where he had preached.

Rev. Wesley said the mob demanded information about Negro integration leaders in Alabama. When he refused to talk the men shackled his arms with two pairs of handcuffs, placed a rope around his neck and legs, and horsewhipped and beat him with belts all over his body.

Two Report Beating In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — Two young Negro men charged Thursday that they were kidnapped by armed white men and beaten with rubber hoses after they sought service in a white drive-in restaurant.

Harold Cunningham, 19, and Henry Silent, 21, said the men, in two automobiles, seized them late Wednesday night and beat them.

Cunningham said he and Silent, and their dates, drove into a white drive-in restaurant, but left without being served because the place was too crowded.

He said two automobiles followed, overtook them and forced him and Silent out of their own car. The dates reported the seizure to police.

Cunningham and Silent escaped, Cunningham said, when all of their captors except one returned to the automobiles.

41 cases in Anniston—

Patterson files suit against loan firms

ANNISTON, Dec. 9 — (AP) — Atty. Gen. John Patterson today filed suit against 41 Anniston area persons and firms engaged in the small loan business, seeking to close their operations immediately.

Patterson and three assistants filed the action in the office of the Calhoun County circuit register. They then asked Circuit Judge Leslie C. Longshore for a temporary injunction which would restrain the respondents from doing business until a final hearing in the case.

The suit accuses all the respondents of charging alleged usurious rates of interest on short term loans. It also alleges that they conspired to bring about a public nuisance and that each respondent has contributed to the nuisance.

THE COURT WAS asked to declare that the acts of the respondents constitute a public nuisance against the county, and to issue a permanent injunction against further such alleged acts.

The temporary injunction would restrain the lenders and their employes from making any further contracts and from collecting any sum charged as interest in excess of the legal rate.

Alabama law sets a maximum of 8 per cent per year on loans, but does not provide any penalty for violating the statute.

PATTERSON CITED this statute and a companion measure which permits lending money at 6 per cent interest, aggregating principal and interest for the period of the loan, and division of the sum for installment payments.

"I am extremely interested in these cases as a part of our program that seeks to enforce the small loan laws of the state," Patterson said. "Our investigation has shown that operations in this area are very bad and we are going to do everything we possibly can to enforce the law."

THE SUIT ALLEGES that borrowers ignorant of the law were victims of "loan shark tactics," were threatened and subjected to "harassing tactics" in the collection of alleged unfair interest.

Patterson alleged that children of borrowers go to school without lunch money, necessary clothes and school supplies due to the alleged illegal practices, and that some borrowers are forced into desperate circumstances.

Masked Men Beat Him, Negro Says

Was Visiting Near Prattville

A Birmingham Negro last night was nursing multiple injuries which he said were administerede Saturday night by masked men near Prattville.

The victim, James Henry Brock, 27, 211 25th-st, s, was treated and X-rayed yesterday at University Hospital.

He had a black eye, a cracked nose and dozens of stripes from his legs to his shoulders which he said were caused by a limb used by one of the masked men.

Brock said he spent last week with his parents near Prattville, the first week of his vacation from an East Birmingham truck equipment company.

He said he and three other men had stopped in his car and were talking to friends when two car loads of masked men drove up. He said they shouted, "Get your hands up," and other commands.

The companions jumped from the car and ran and the masked men fired a couple of shots as they fled, according to Brock.

He said he sat in his car, and one of the men jerked the door open and struck him under the eye.

Another blow to the nose knocked him out, he said.

When he regained consciousness, he said, they had him sitting on the seat of an auto and as they passed a crowd of other Negroes, the masked men shouted for them to come look. However, he said they all fled in terror as the cars approached.

Brock said he was taken to a wooded area where one of the men cut a large limb from a tree with his knife.

"If you move, you'll be dead," they told him as they started beating him, he said.

He said at another time one of the men told him, "You're in bad company."

Brock said he has been away from Autuaga County for 11 years and has been employed at his present job for the past seven years.

He said they asked him if he didn't know what was going on there. He said there were stories among the residents of how others had been beaten recently in that area.

"If you live to get back to Birmingham tell them what's happening down here," he said the floggers told him.

Brock said he had his wife and two children with him at his parents' during his stay there.

His wife stated they thought he had been killed after they found his car abandoned with his cap on the seat.

The flogging victim said after the beating they released him around 1 a.m. Sunday. He said he walked several miles before he got his bearings and a man drove him back to his car. He said he got back about 5:30 Sunday morning.

Brock said he went to a Prattville hospital for treatment.

He said after returning to Birmingham Sunday afternoon his eye continued to hurt so he went to University Hospital for treatment.

He said doctors told him X-rays showed he had a small fracture of the nose.

Pastor Handcuffed, Horsewhipped by Hoodlums in 'Bama

(Special to The Courier)

SELMA, Ala. — A Negro minister who refused to divulge information about integration leaders in the state was kidnaped and horsewhipped by three carloads of white men, including one in a "Klan-like" mask.

Sheriff Carl A. Griffin reported the victim, the Rev. T. D. Wesley, was hospitalized with wounds inflicted by a horsewhip and belt while his hands, neck and legs were bound.

THE PREACHER told police his attackers demanded that he talk about integration leaders in the state and that he refused to say anything, according to Griffin.

The Rev. Mr. Wesley said he was driving home on a county road from Siluria, Ala., where he had preached a sermon, and was forced into the woods where the beating took place.

The men shackled the pastor with two pairs of handcuffs, placed a rope around his neck and legs, and "horsewhipped and

Mother Of 7 Bombed Out In Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — Birmingham police were investigating this week the bombing of an unoccupied house in a former "all-white" neighborhood.

Police said that several sticks of dynamite were pushed through a ventilator of the house which was purchased by a colored mother of seven children.

No one was injured in the blast.

* * *

THE BOMBING took place around midnight, Saturday, but police were not informed of it until 18 hours later.

Mrs. Cleo Prince, purchaser of the property, told police that a white man told her last week that she "would not be happy" if she moved in.

MRS. PRINCE said the man said, "they didn't want any 'undesirable people' in the neighborhood."

Two other bombings occurred in the same neighborhood last April.

Worst I've Heard Of -Judge

Second Klansman Gets 20 Years In Castration Case

Birmingham, Ala.--The second maximum sentence of 20 years was given by Judge Alta King to another of the six men charged with the brutal castration of J. E. Aaron, in a case the judge termed "the worst I have ever heard of in my years of experience as an attorney and on the bench."

Sentenced was Bart A. Floyd during the second trial of the men charged with the "integration warning" attack. Earlier, Judge King meted out the same sentence to Joe P. Pritchett.

The sentences and the statement by the Judge, came on the heels of a description of the assault by Aaron. "Go on into the slaughter pen,' Aaron told the court-room he was ordered. "We are going to blow your brains out or castrate you, which ever you want.

"I was on my elbows, half way down when I felt the weight of a wrench on the back of my head. I lost consciousness. When I woke up I was bleeding profusely and hurting."

During the first trial, Aaron pointed to Pritchett seated at the defendant's table and shouted, "That's him, that's him," in response to a question asking if the "ring leader' of the attackers was in the court room. Later, in the second trial, Aaron singled out Floyd as the man that had the razor blades. Floyd was identified by testimony as the man that did the actual cutting.

Four other members of the group, J. N. Griffin, 38; J. E. Mabry, 43; Grover McCullough, 33; and William Miller, 28; are also charged with mayhem and assault with intent to murder.

Stunned was the courtroom just before the conclusion of the first trial, as Aaron dropped his trousers and revealed to the courtroom the full extent of the inhumane act. Previously, the females present for the trial were removed from the court room.

Klansman Pritchett & Wife

Aaron told of how he was stopped by two cars about 9:30 p. m., Sept. 2, as he and his lady friend, Cora Parker, walked toward a nearby grocery store. Three men grabbed him and pushed him into one of the cars, cursing him, saying, "Come here, you black..., we want you."

He said they asked if he was married, if he went to church on Sunday, knew Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and whether he was a member of the NAACP.

Aaron told the court that he was dragged out of the car and forced to crawl inside a building after one f the men shouted "Go on into the slaughter pen."

"I was halfway down to the floor on my elbows when I felt the weight of a wrench on the back of my head," he continued, "and when I awoke the men were slapping me on the leg and calling my name. They askedif I knew I had been cut. I knew something had been done because I was hurting terribly. One of them said 'he's bleeding to death' and the other answered 'throw him out in back of the building before he dies.'

"One poured turpentine on the wound while the other dressed me. They carried me to the trunk of a car and threw me out beside a creek somewhere on Springdale Road. I finaly crawled to the road and soon a police car came by and called an ambulance," Aaron said.

The attack was designed for two reasons: - 1) To see which of the group had enough "guts" to be assistant to Pritchett in the Klan, and - 2) to throw fright into Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a fighter for full integration.

FOUR BOMBING CASES MAY BE POSTPONED

Birmingham Defendants Not At Jury Drawing

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 12. —(UP)—Arrai mntnegMFWY — —(UP) — Arraignment proceedings here indicated Tuesday four cases involving three defendants indicted for the dynamite bombings of Negro homes and churches during the bus boycott will not go on trial this term of court.

Solocitor William F. Thetford had no comment to make on the status of the bases, but it appeared that at least two defendants will not be tried.

Neither Henry Alexander nor James D. York, indicated on the capital offense involving the bombing of an occupied home, were present for the drawing of special jurors are required if they are to face trial.

Their cases and three others involving them and Raymond C. Britt Jr., acquitted last May on a similar bombing charge, were absent from the call of other cases in arraignment proceedings here Monday.

Alexander nad York were indicted by a February grand jury for the bombing of the home of Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy. The Negro leader's wife and children, asleep in the rear of the house, were unharmed.

Alexander also is charged with dynamiting a Negro service station and assault with intent to murder in firing a rifle at one of the city buses shortly after a Supreme Court decision ruled segregated seating unconstitutional.

If the defendants do not go to trial this term, which ends in three weeks, it will make the fourth consecutive time their cases have been postponed.

Bombing Violence Flares Up Anew in Montgomery

Blast Hurts Trio; Attempt on King Home Fails

By REX THOMAS and HENRY BRADSHER

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27 (P)—A second attempt to blow up the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. misfired today but another Negro's home was bombed in a new outbreak of racial violence.

Twelve sticks of dynamite wrapped around a metal tube were tossed on the porch at the home of King, a leader in the long and bitter fight against segregation. But the bomb failed to explode.

Another bomb tossed between a Negro house and a filling station a short distance away did go off, however, and damaged both buildings. Two Negro taxicab drivers and a third employe of the cab company headquartered at the service station suffered cuts and scratches but no one was seriously injured.

Minister, Family Away

King, a Baptist minister, and members of his family were away from home at the time. The pro-segregation leader said he hasn't occupied the white frame residence "for some time."

The bombing was another in a series of outbreaks of violence which began shortly after segregation was ended on Montgomery city buses Dec. 21 under a federal court order. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

Buses have been ambushed with gunfire six times and a young Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs. Four Negro churches and the homes of two prointegration ministers were heavily damaged by dynamite explosions Jan. 10.

City Posts $2,000 Reward

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the City Commission decided today to offer a $2,000 reward for "any information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone who has thrown any bombs." After the Jan. 10 bombings, Gov. James E. Folsom posted a similar $2,000 reward.

A crowd of several hundred Negroes quickly gathered at the scene of today's bombing and King told them:

"We've got to let it be known all over Montgomery that to stop our quest for equality, it is going to be necessary to blow up 50,000 homes."

There are approximately 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery, a city of 125,000.

Calls for Nonviolence

Later King told his congregation in Sunday service that, "Even bombing 50,000 homes would not stop it because others would reach up and take the banner."

Montgomery has become "a city that is dangerous to live in," King told an almost full church.

Negroes must continue to follow a policy of nonviolence, the 28-year-old minister said, because, "our oppressors control the police, the National Guard even, and if they send the federal government in here that will be white folks too."

So far city authorities have refused offers of outside help in curbing violence. Negroes have appealed to President Eisenhower to say something about the situation.

Negro Homes, Churches Hit By Dynamite

Montgomery Blasts Miss Leaders in Bus Integration Row

By GLENN ANTHONY, *United Press Staff Writer.*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 10. — Six dynamite blasts heavily damaged four

Negro churches and the homes of two ministers today in the worst flareup of racial violence in the South's bus integration movement. There were no injuries.

The City Commission promptly cut off all bus service to preserve lives and property.

Negro leaders, undaunted by the violence, vowed to carry on their integration battle in the "face of death."

5 Ministers Arrested.

And in Atlanta, five Negro ministers were arrested and hauled to jail in a patrol wagon for attempting to break Georgia segregation laws by riding "up front" in a bus. They were booked, fingerprinted and released under $1000 bond. They smilingly said "this is exactly what we wanted." They want the bus case to get quickly into court, and they felt their arrests would help it along.

The predawn blasts here hit the homes of two leaders in the integration drive and wrecked churches that had been used for mass Negro rallies.

The explosions touched off an FBI investigation and brought an inspection of bombed buildings by Gov. James E. Folsom.

Gov. Folsom said the bombings were the "work of anarchists" and offered a $2000 reward for information leading to conviction of the terrorists.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the publicized Montgomery bus boycott, and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, whose home and church were damaged, rushed back to Montgomery from Atlanta where they had been attending a regional integration conference.

"The issue now is no longer segregation or integration but mob rule over law and order," said Mr. King.

"This will in no way diminish our determination to struggle for justice and human dignity, even in the face of death. We have no choice but to press on, realizing that as the struggle continues, we struggle not for ourselves but for the whole of America.

Sixth Blast.

Blast No. 6 blew in the front end of the rural Mount Olive Baptist Church, located just outside the city limits.

The blast coincided with the discovery that the third church, the Bell Street Baptist Church, had been bombed earlier.

Its back wall was blasted out, its altar splintered and pews were covered with debris.

One blast smashed the front of Mr. Abernathy's home while his wife and baby slept in the rear.

The terrified mother and child escaped injury although the blast knocked out windows in a neighbor's house and a plate glass store front across the street.

Another bomb damaged the home of the Rev. Robert Graetz, white minister of a Negro Lutheran church and a sympathizer of the Negro movement for a right to ride buses as equals of whites.

Mr. Graetz, his wife and four children, one a week-old baby sleeping in the rear, were unharmed.

HOLDING ALOFT the order for his release, 36-year-old Joe Nathan Wade flashes big smile as William Henry Huff, his attorney, reads law statute he cited to free him. Wanted in Alabama since he escaped from prison 10 years ago. Wade, who has since lived in Chicago, was granted his freedom when Atty. Huff persuaded Gov. Folsom of Alabama to withdraw a extradition warrant — thereby setting him free. Defender staff photo

Negro Emasculated; Blames Robed Whites

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 4 (UP)—A 34-year-old Negro told police today he was kidnaped and emasculated by a group of white men wearing hoods and robes.

The Negro, Judge Aaron, was reported recovering in the local Veterans Hospital but attendants said he had been beaten severely and was "100 per cent" emasculated.

Jefferson County authorities could find no motive for the attack, which occurred Monday night. Aaron said at least four white men in two cars seized him at the home of a Negro woman north of the community of Tarrant, Ala.

Aaron said he was forced into one of the cars by men he said were wearing white robes and hoods.

Deputy Sheriff Bill Adams said Aaron told him he belonged to no fraternal organizations and was not a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"He said he wasn't mixed up in this segregation thing," Adams said. "He doesn't know why it was done and we know of no motive. The only thing those men told him was that now he would have 'something to show those other Negroes.'"

Aaron said the men threatened to kill or emasculate him. He was knocked unconscious, he said, and when he regained consciousness he discovered he had been mutilated.

"He doesn't know what they used to do it," Adams said.

Two Negroes Plead Guilty In Casmus Case

Two Negro men who pleaded guilty to the Thursday night robbery of Charles Casmus were bound over to the Grand Jury yesterday in Recorder's Court.

Edward Hutchinson, 2315 Stella St., and Edward Murray, Dothan, admitted holding Casmus at gunpoint and taking some $82 in cash from him.

The two were also charged with robbing a local delicatessen and with the theft of a truck.

Murray pleaded guilty to the delicatessen robbery, but Hutchinson denied taking any part in it. Both admitted the theft of the truck from the home of Howard C. Cheshire on the Lower Wetumpka road.

Recorder's Court Judge D. Eugene Loe bound Murray over on all three charges. Hutchinson was bound over in the Casmus case and the truck theft.

The two are being held without bond for the grand jury. They were arrested early Friday morning by Highway Patrolman Bob Gribbs as they were walking along the highway near Kilby Prison.

Casmus, state commander of American Veterans of World War II, identified Murray and Hutchinson as the men who robbed and beat him during a wild midnight ride in which he was held at gunpoint and his life threatened.

Officials Quiz Three Negroes In Guard Death

By W. M. ANDERSON
Advertiser Correspondent

GREENVILLE, Ala., Dec 10—Three Negro prisoners from Camp Greenville, state prison camp near here, were removed to the Butler County jail today for questioning in the death of a guard shortly after midnight last night.

The guard, 70-year-old Archie B. Boutwell, died in a local hospital about four hours after he was found lying in the prison washroom, bleeding from a head wound. A bloodstained shovel lay nearby.

Circuit Solicitor Joe Kettler joined Sheriff Werth Thomas in the investigation today and called in a state investigator from Mobile.

Kettler ordered an autopsy in an effort to determine exact cause of death.

Under questioning are Charles Sanders, Selma; A. A. Nicely, Greenville, and James Peoples, Aliceville. The three Negro prisoners were assigned to orderly duty at the prison camp, operated by the State Highway Department.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Henry Stanford said the dead man's billfold was missing and that Boutwell may have been slain with robbery as the motive.

In an effort to determine if Boutwell's assailant had entered from outside the prison, bloodhounds were employed by investigators but failed to yield any clues to a possible intruder.

RELIEF GUARD

Sheriff Thomas said Boutwell, a relief guard, was on duty last night guarding the open area between the barricades and the buildings at the prison camp. He made his round of 12 stations at 7:20 p.m. and then went to the washroom to warm himself at a boiler there.

At 7:58 p.m., Eddie English, the guard on duty in the halls, sent one of the convicts to the washroom to fire up the boiler. He rushed back to English and reported that Boutwell was on the floor, bleeding at the nose.

Boutwell was taken to a hospital where he died shortly after midnight without regaining consciousness.

Camp Greenville is a former prisoner of war camp which was used to hold German prisoners.

In Bessemer—

Explosion rocks Negro's residence

BY RONALD GUNTER, News staff writer

BESSEMER, Ala., Nov. 1—An explosion showered glass over a Negro attorney here early this morning while he slept on a living room couch with a rifle in his hand.

David Hood Jr., who is leading a movement to have Bessemer segregation laws declared unconstitutional, said he had two days ago dismissed a three-man guard at his home.

The explosive broke a window in the living room. Hood said shattered glass hit him as he dozed with his rifle.

He said the explosive apparently landed on a terrace just under the window and rolled off the porch. A large hole was blasted in the ground next to the front steps.

THE HOUSE, which is circled by spotlights, is near the end of a deadend street. Hood said whoever threw the bomb had to walk half a block through weeds.

Hood has figured in recent attempts to gain admittance for Negroes to city parks in Bessemer. He also did preliminary legal work in defense of Caliph Washington, a young Negro convicted of slaying a policeman.

He said he had received numerous calls threatening his life. His wife and two children were in the house at the time of the explosion.

This was reportedly the second time an attempt was made to bomb his house. He said less than a month ago two sticks of unexploded dynamite were found in the rear of the house.

HOOD WAS CONVICTED last week of carrying a gun on his person, and fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail. The case is up for appeal.

He said he had a permit to carry a gun until a short time before his arrest. He said he had been unable to get a renewal when the permit expired.

Hood said his home was burglarized last month and $500 taken. He said his office was broken into last Spring and $700 taken.

Jefferson County law enforcement officials are investigating the explosion.

Negro robber shot near Wetumpka, merchant beaten

WETUMPKA, Ala., Oct. 29—(AP)—A 68-year-old white storekeeper was slashed and beaten and a Negro holdup man shot and critically wounded in a robbery at a rural store near here today.

The storekeeper was identified at a hospital at nearby Tallassee, Ala., as J. E. Brannon.

Attendants at Wetumpka General hospital, where the wounded Negro was taken, said they had no identification for him immediately.

The Negro was shot through the stomach with a shotgun. Brannon was cut with a knife and beaten with a hammer, the Tallassee hospital said. His condition was listed as "fair."

THE ELMORE COUNTY sheriff's office said three Negroes robbed the store and the other two escaped "with all the money" Brannon had. There was no estimate of the amount.

H. C. Brannon of Montgomery, the merchant's son, said his father was alone in the store when the Negroes entered.

State highway patrolmen and sheriff's officers were searching for the fleeing Negroes.

Negroes charged in assault and robbery of elderly man

WETUMPKA, Ala., Oct. 30—(AP)—Robbery and assault with intent to murder charges have been filed against two Negroes here after an elderly storekeeper was beaten with a hammer and slashed with a knife yesterday.

A third Negro, identified as Willie Raymond Hall, 22, of near Eclectic, Ala., was fatally wounded by a shotgun blast in the stomach during a holdup of J. E. Brannon's store in the Good Hope Community 15 miles east of Wetumpka, said Sheriff Lester Holley.

The storekeeper was taken to a hospital at nearby Tallassee, Ala., where he was reported in fair condition.

ROBBERY and assault charges have been filed, Holley said, against two Negroes booked as James White, 21, of near Eclectic and Carl Leonard of Dayton, Ohio, who were arrested during the day. In Alabama, robbery is punishable by electrocution.

Hall admitted taking part in the robbery before he died, the sheriff said, and also identified White when he was brought before the dying man in the Wetumpka hospital, Holley added. Hall had died before Leonard was picked up.

The sheriff said the 68-year-old Brannon was alone in his store when three Negroes entered and demanded money. He added, one Negro mauled the storekeeper with a hammer while another cut him several times with a knife during a struggle.

Despite his injuries, the merchant broke free and grabbed a shotgun from the rear of the store, Holley continued. Hall was shot before he could get away, but the other two Negroes fled.

An undetermined amount of money was taken by the two who fled.

Arthur Shores Target Of Shots

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — I am just beginning to realize a grim truth.

Living in the South today is about as uneasy and dangerous as it is along the Gaza Strip in the Middle East.

The threat of violence erupting at any moment has become a way of life. The Negroes are the victims. And the pangs of guilt are disturbing the white folks. In a land of terror, nobody is happy and nobody is free.

Terror took over Saturday night here.

Thirty minutes before I arrived with a group of people at the home of Atty. Arthur Shores, a bullet fired from a speeding car tore into the quarter inch plate glass window of the recreation room on the first floor.

It did not shatter the glass, but bounced [illegible] into the flagstone walk [illegible] up to the [illegible]. [illegible] it missed Barbara, the 12-year-old, youngest daughter of the Shores who was alone in the room at the time.

Her mother, older sister, Geraldine, and Mrs. Shores' sister, Mrs. W. A. Jones, were in the kitchen.

Shores, his brother-in-law, and a friend were in the basement. It was Barbara who recovered the bullet and gave it to the police when they came. The time was about 8:30 p. m.

I went to the party with Mr. and Mrs. Orzell Billingsley. He is a law partner of Shores. Also attending were Horace Sheffield of Detroit; Phillip Weightman, Chicago, and W. C. Patton of Birmingham.

Later, more people from the city came in for what was to have been a pleasant Saturday evening get-together. Another out-of-towner was Atty. Charles (Dawg) Anderson of Louisville.

Once again, as she has been for so many times before over a long period, Mrs. Shores was terribly upset, but she didn't let it interfere with her job as hostess.

Nobody panicked. They went right on as though nothing had happened, but as the wife of a leading medical specialist there said: "Every once in a while you have to get away from here to relieve the tension."

Shores' reaction was the same as before. He was good and mad. All he said was for the cowards to give him a chance to deal with them.

Right after Shores, who is one of the country's most eminent legal minds, took over the Autherine Lucy case, the bigots began their campaign of terror against him.

Shores answered back: he strung powerful floodlights around his house and changed his unlisted phone number every few weeks to discourage the anonymous threats.

Friends and neighbors organized an around the clock vigilance and a guard was hired. Shores went on with the Lucy case and took on more, the Montgomery bus boycott, the case of the state against Martin Luther King, jr., and 96 defendants, the injunction suit against the NAACP, and the intrastate transportation suit against the city of Birmingham.

On Saturday afternoon, he spoke before the 300 delegates to a conference on voting rights, but he attributed the shotgun blast to the fact he is going into court again this week to try the bus segregation suit.

Ironically enough, only Friday, the evening before, I drove up, "Dynamite Hill," the section where Shores and many other well-to-do Negroes live.

I was told that peace had come to the Hill, so named because so many sticks of explosives have been set off there. The vigilants had called off their watch and the armed guard had been dismissed.

"Dynamite Hill" commands a broad sweeping view of the valley and at night, the fires from the giant smelting furnaces light up the sky. This is iron and coal country.

The Shores incident is just one. There are hundreds of others happening daily, with even worse consequences. They don't make the papers, such as the 14-year-old Negro boy in Lowndes county, called out on the porch of his house and killed by a volley of shots last week.

A superficial calm prevails, but there is no peace in Birmingham or the South.

ARTHUR SHORES

10-Year Fugitive From Ala. Jail Wins Freedom

Joe Nathan Wade, 36, an Alabama fugitive won his fight last week against being returned there to finish out a 10-year prison sentence.

He gained his freedom through the efforts of Atty. William H. Huff.

Huff said he conferred with officials in the Alabama governor's office and succeeded in influencing Gov. James Folsom to wire Gov. Stratton recalling the warrant for Wade.

"Gov. Stratton returned the papers and the case was dismissed," Huff told the Defender.

Wade, a construction worker, was wanted in Mobile, Ala., because he escaped from a road gang in 1947 while serving a 10-year term for strong-armed robbery.

PLEADS INNOCENT

The fugitive who contends that he is innocent of the charge told the Defender that he came to Chicago in 1949 and has lived as an exemplary citizen ever since. However, he says that on Sept. 14, he loaned a friend $16 and the friend gave him a gun as collateral.

While he was en route home with the gun still in his possession, Wade explains, he was stopped by police at Kedzie near Madison and when they found the gun on him, he was arrested.

When the charges were dropped in court, Wade added, he was served with the warrant from Alabama. Because of that he spent the time from Sept. 14, until last week in jail.

He was released when Atty. Huff saved him from extradition.

Rev. Shuttlesworth testifies at trial

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — "I don't remember if he had anything in his hand, but Breckinridge was on me. Gauldin was the man who swung the steel chain and Cash hit me several times with brass knuckles."

Despite these statements by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth at a preliminary hearing in the County Court of Misdemeanors and Felonies here Friday, three white men accused of beating the minister on Sept. 9 were bound over to the grand jury for trial by jury.

The white men, W. H. Cash, 50; I. F. Gauldin, 42 and J. E. Breckinridge, 26, originally accused of assault with intend to murder, were granted permission for a jury trial on a motion by their attorney, George Rogers.

THEY WERE arrested after the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth was brutally beaten by a mob of 20 white men when he attempted to enroll four colored children in the all - white Phillips High School here Sept. 9.

The assault with intent to murder charge was reported to have been reduced to "assault and battery."

The mob of whites beat and kicked the noted integration leader, stabbed his wife and crushed his daughter's foot in a car door in the attack. Breckinridge, Cash and Gauldin were the only members of the mob arrested.

* * *

IN COURT George Rogers, attorney for the white men, made a motion for a jury trial for his clients. Judge Frances Thompson immediately granted the request and bound the men over to the grand jury.

The Dixie judge indicated after the hearing he would reduce charges against the men to "assault and battery," a misdemeanor carrying a maximum sentence of six months imprisonment and $500 fine.

The original charge is a felony carrying a sentence of from two to 20 years imprisonment upon conviction.

* * *

"WE WOULD RATHER take the case upstairs," Rogers told the judge, adding:

"Let us take it before a jury on the felony charge." Judge Thompson granted the motion and killed the possibility of a fine and sentence after the hearing.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth told the court that the three men were his assailants. He identified Gauldin as the man who beat him with a steel chain containing double links. He said Cash attacked him with brass knuckles and Breckinridge "was on me."

* * *

POLICE TESTIFIED that Shuttlesworth was beaten with chains and other weapons, but said they couldn't identify any of the defendants as his assailants.

Meanwhile, all three men denied the attack on the minister, Breckinridge saying he was "watching the disturbance" when he was caught in the mob and "thrown upon Mr. Shuttlesworth."

In denying his part in the brutal beating, Gauldin stated that he merely saw the chain on the ground after the mob attacked the clergyman. He asserted he picked it up and was put under arrest by the police.

* * *

CASH'S TESTIMONY was that he was passing the school when the Rev. Shuttlesworth ran into him and knocked him down. According to all three men, they were virtually innocent victims of false accusations.

Pending a hearing before the grand jury, the men were freed on $300 bond each.

A staunch fighter for civil rights, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth has been highly active and instrumental in pressing for bus desegregation, integration of waiting room facilities at railroad terminals and crusading for colored policemen in Birmingham.

* * *

MR. SHUTTLESWORTH'S attempt to enroll colored pupils at the white high school came after he had authored a petition among colored residents requesting that the school board end segregation in public schools.

The petition is still pending action by the board.

The beating suffered by the militant cleric was apparently a wave of violence by segregationists in an attempt halt activites of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

Severely bruised and beaten, the minister was forced into the hospital for treatment. His wife suffered a stab wound in the hip which required five stitches after the attack.

No further attempt has been made since Sept. 9 to enroll colored students at the all - white school, but the Rev. Shuttlesworth indicated that as soon as the board takes action on his petition, more developments will come.

Meanwhile the Rev. J. S. Phifer, the minister who drove the Rev. Shuttlesworth to the Phillips High School on the fateful day of the mob attack, was arrested by police who allegedly found a pistol in his automobile.

The minister was jailed on charges of carrying a concealed weapon. His trial was postponed one day pending the retention of a lawyer by the cleric.

If convicted, the Rev. Mr. Phifer faces a maximum sentence of $100 fine and six months imprisionment.

13 1957 ALABAMA

Alabama Preachers Seen As Main Hate Targets

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 1-12-57 P.2

Damaged by 'Christians'— Shattered by a bomb, Birmingham's Bethel Baptist Church presents a mute but telling portrait of the little respect white supremacists, who pride themselves on being "Christian Americans," have for the Church and its principleh. Bethel was hit by a bomb along with its parsonage, the home of the Rev. Fred Lee Shuttlesworth, who is leading the fight against segregated bus seating. Six sticks of dynamite did the damage.

BOMB VICTIMS — Mrs. Otis Flowers (left) holds up the injured hand of her 12-year-old son, Arthur Lee, after their home was bombed in Birmingham, Ala., on New Year's eve. At right is another son, John 10. The Flowers' home is located in a section of Birmingham which is predominantly white. A week ago a cross was burned on their lawn.—INP Soundphoto.

Alabama's white supremacists, frustrated by the determination of Negro citizens and angered by the courts' refusal to rule in favor of injustice, have turned toward violence in an obvious attempt to blunt what has thus far been both a successful and a "peaceful" campaign.

• Dynamite is the favorite weapon of the bigots and they have not only used it against private homes, but have also committed sacrilege by blasting a Birmingham church and the parsonage of its pastor.

• Another weapon has been that of the gun which has been used indiscriminately in Montgomery. The primary targets of the hate criminals, none of whom have been apprehended, seems to be Negro preachers, their homes and churches.

The Negro preacher in Alabama, as exemplified by the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery and the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, has suddenly walked upon the stage of Alabama history as the bona fide leader of the state's vast Negro population.

■

IN BIRMINGHAM, the Rev. Shuttlesworth's home has been leveled by a blast said to have been caused by six sticks of dynamite which also caused serious damage to the Bethel Baptist Church which stood next to its parsonage.

• In the wake of the bombing, the Rev. Shuttlesworth lashed out at those Americans who offer "bread to Hungarians while Negro citizens are bombed in America."

The bombing of the Shuttlesworth parsonage and the Bethel Church was followed up by the bombing of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Flowers who had moved into a "fringe area" house in Birmingham. The eldest Flowers son, Arthur, 12, received a cut on the hand from flying glass.

• Prior to the bombing, which ripped away a corner of the house, a cross had been burned in front of the Flowers' residence. As in the case of the bombed out church, Birmingham's police could not "find" the criminals responsible. However, 10 of the cops did take time to jump on a Negro businessman and beat him unmercifully. (Editor's Note: See story this page.)

Two Birmingham buses were shot at and police quickly rounded up six Negro youths whom they suspected of committing the acts.

■

IN MONTGOMERY, Ala., a shotgun blast was fired into the home of the Rev. Mr. King with pellets landing both in and outside the home. The King residence, which was bombed nearly one year ago, received two holes in one of the front windows.

Commented the Montgomery leader, "I would like to tell whoever did that that it won't do any good to kill me. There are 50,000 others in our movement to secure equal treatment under the law. They can't solve it this way."

BOY HURT IN BOMB BLAST—Arthur Lee Flowers, with bandaged hand, was cut by flying glass when what police said was a dynamite bomb damaged the Flowers home in Birmingham, Ala. The family moved into a house formerly occupied by whites early in December and a cross was burned in front of the residence recently. With the boy are his mother and father.

5 Escapees Elude Hunt By Lawmen

Negroes At Large Since Noon/Break From County Jail

By JO ANN FLIRT

A serach for five Negro escapees from Montgomery County Jail continued last night as scores of lawmen tracked down a stream of false reports. One of the fugitives was believed armed with a pistol.

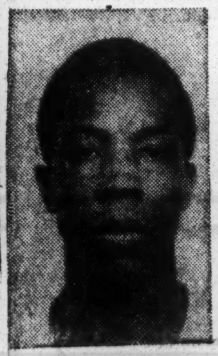
During the afternoon, enforcement officers checked out reports that the men had been spotted in virtually every section of the area but by nightfall no major lead had developed.

Leading the serach was Sheriff Mac Sim Butler, assisted by Public Safety Director Col. Bill Lyerly; Chief of Highway Patrol Joe Smelley, and city police.

The five prisoners and a sixth who was quickly recaptured escaped shortly before noon by overpowering a steward - guard and taking his keys and gun when he stepped inside a locked area to inspect the prisoners' work.

The guard, Gerald Bush, was unhurt.

One of the fugitives is Bernard Powell, 25, one of two Negroes charged with torturing an aged white woman in Montgomery and forcing her to write two $150 checks. He is charged with assault with intent to murder and assault with intent to rob.



POWELL

Two of the prisoners were charged with the armed robbery of the Smoke House grocery store on Decatur street last December. They were Frank Felder, 22, who is believed to have the guard's .32 caliber police pistol, and David Wilkins, who was recpatured by an alert identification officer.

JONES

Deputy Sheriff J. D. Gafford spotted Wilkins and another fugitive going over the top of a building adjoining the jail. He chased Wilkins when the pair separated and caught him trying to lose himself in a crowded department store a block from the jail.

Gafford said he grabbed the man by the seat of the trousers and returned him to jail "without resistance." He said he thought the other man was Felder.

A trio, possibly three of the other escapees, was reported to have taken a taxi to Fairview avenue near St. Jude's Hospital. The Negro cab driver said the passengers, all Negro men, refused to pay their fare.

The other fugitives are Billy Jordan, 28, charged with burglary; Alonzo Blount, 17, charged with breaking into a house and stealing a $45 shotgun; and Willie Jones, 25, charged with burglary and grand larceny.

JORDAN

All of the prisoners were wearing civilian clothes except Jordan, who wore white prison clothes. He had recently been transferred from Kilby Prison Hospital where he was treated for gunshot wounds which police said were suffered in a burglary at the home of a Montgomery doctor.

Road blocks sealed off all exits from the city yesterday, and some officers kept watch at bus stations and railroad depots.

Police dogs were called in from Kilby Prison when a Negro man was reported seen leaving a freight train stopped by patrolmen near Highway 80.

after several hours chase, however, no leads were reported and officers indicated that the man seen could have been a hobo who fled at sight of the officers.

Photographs of the fugitives were supplied officers on night duty and descriptions sent out on all patrol and police radios. City police are on the lookout in Negro neighborhoods as most of the escapees are local residents.

Woman Held For Stabbing Another Negro

LUVERNE, Ala., Feb. 10 (Special)—A 17-year-old Negro woman, Annie Belle Adams, of Brantley, was stabbed by another Saturday night at a Negro recreation place near Brantley during an argument over a mutual boy friend, Chief Deputy Sheriff Mallie Bell of Crenshaw County reported today.

He said Juanita Sams, 28, is being held here in the county jail, but no charge had been made against her tonight. She was arrested at her home about 10:30 p.m. Saturday, an hour after the Adams woman was stabbed with a pocket knife at Duck Inn, six miles southwest of Brantley. Bell said the Sams woman turned the knife over to a man at the Duck Inn and that the weapon had been given to Luverne officers. He said the Sams woman admitted the stabbing.

Bell said Boy Cox, whom he identified as the Negro about whom both were involved in the argument, took the injured one to a Troy hospital, where she died about 2 a.m. today. She was stabbed in the left lung and left forearm, the chief deputy said.

Bell said Cox had taken Juanita Sams home in Brantley about 6:30 p.m. and picked up Annie Belle later and took her to the Duck Inn, where Juanita showed up and got into an argument with her.

Witness Bares Threats For Spurning Bomb Plot

Prosecution Wins Entry Of Confession

By JO ANN FLIRT

A lanky railroad worker yesterday testified of two threats to his life after he refused to participate in the bombings of Negro homes and churches in the early morning of Jan. 10.

Walter L. King, speaking in a low voice and clasping his trembling hands tightly in front of him, testified he attended a meeting at the home of Raymond C. Britt Jr. on the night before the bombings and saw dynamite caps and other bombing apparatus.

Britt and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., are on trial in circuit court here on a charge of dynamiting Hutchinson Street Baptist Church.

King's testimony came late yesterday after the prosecution won a battle over admission in evidence of Livingston's signed confession.

RULED ADMISSIBLE

Judge Eugene W. Carter ruled the confession was admissable, as argued by Solicitor William F. Thetford.

King told the jury:

'One man there said he'd kill me if I said anything about it." He said he told the men at the meeting ni Britt's home, "You can go to jail for bombing places."

He did not identify the person who made the alleged threat, but said he was threatened the following week by Britt following a Ku Klux Klan meeting at Prattville.

King said Britt looked down at the water in the river near where the two stood and said, "That river down there is mighty swift and deep, and you throw something in there and it might not ever come up."

When asked by Defense Attorney John Blue Hill why he did not report the incidents to the police, King said, "I was scared to," and asked Hill, "What would you do"

SLATED FOR TRIAL

King said those at the meeting at Britt's home included a person whom he identified as Billy Parker, Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., who is on trial with Britt; Britt, and Henry Alexander, scheduled for trial next week.

Later, on cross examination, King, who admitted he belonged to the Klan, said he was not acquainted with Livingston and did not know if Livingston was at the meeting or not. His testimony was marked by comments of "I'm so nervous. I don't know."

Judge Carter's ruling on the confession was made after more than an hour of legal argument in the judges chambers.

Thetford and Deputy Solicitor Robert Stewart argued the confessions were obtained without coercion and intimidation as charged by defense attornies.
by defense attorneys.

Judge Carter said his ruling was based partly on evidence that Livingston called City Detective Jack Shows to City Jail several hours before the confession and led him and others to the scene of an unexploded bomb hidden in a gravel pit on North Court street.

Shows testified Livingston told him, "Theyve let me down. They were suspoesd to have me out in 10 minutes after I got in jail. I'm ready to tell you all about it."

Shows said Livingston told him further, "I want to get out of here and get to that Klan meeting tonight."

In testimony later during the trial Shows said Livingston was driven by him and another officer to a friend's home to make bond and was released about 6:30 after he again said he wanted to attend a Klan meeting.

Portions of the unexploded bomb, which officers testified Livingston pointed out, were introduced into evidence along with photographs of the bomb and of Livingston pointing to it. Thetford also introduced enlargements of the picture of Livingston in an effort to refute testimony by defense witnesses about the appearance and demeanor of the youth.

YET TO BE PRESENTED

The majority of the defense testimony and a large part of that of the prosecution remains to be presented. Shortly after the trail got underway Monday the defense was allowed to call witnesses and examine all circumstances leading up to the alleged confession by Livingston. When court recessed last night, the defense was on the verge of doing the same reagarding Britt.

Legal haggles during the day drove opposing counsels and Judge Carter to private chambers twice, once for an hour-long conference on the admission of the confession by Livingston and earlier over Judge James A. Hare.

Defense attorneys offered to show through testimony by the Dallas County judge that a Supreme Court opinion voiding a confession obtained from a Negro defendant did not contain all the facts on which the decision was based.

They said Judge Hare would testify that the record of William Earl Fikes, given the death penalty on charges of burglray with intent to rape the daughter of the mayor of Selma, showed he had been questioned for only two hours before he confessed orally.

STATED IN OPINION

Findings of facts stated in the opinion, Deputy Solicitor Stewart argued, indicated Fikes was questioned for about 25 hours over a six-day period.

The confession, later admitted in oral form, indicated that Livingston, along with Britt, Henry York and Charles Bodiford, met at a Madison avenue cafe shortly after midnight on the night of the bombing and Livingston and Britt went to the Hutchinson Street Church.

Livingston stated he stepped from the car, threw the bomb up on the porch and heard it go off within two seconds after the car pulled away.

Defense tactics of Hill and assistants John Harris and Joseph Pilcher have consisted for the most part of hammering questions at state witnesses about police orders holding the defendants incommunicato during their questioning.

Deputy Solicitor Maury D. Smith testified he and Thetford went to the questioning rooms at the Jefferson Davis Hotel at about noon on the day Livingston made his confession, and that not only had Thetford not offered the youth probation but said he would not recommend it.

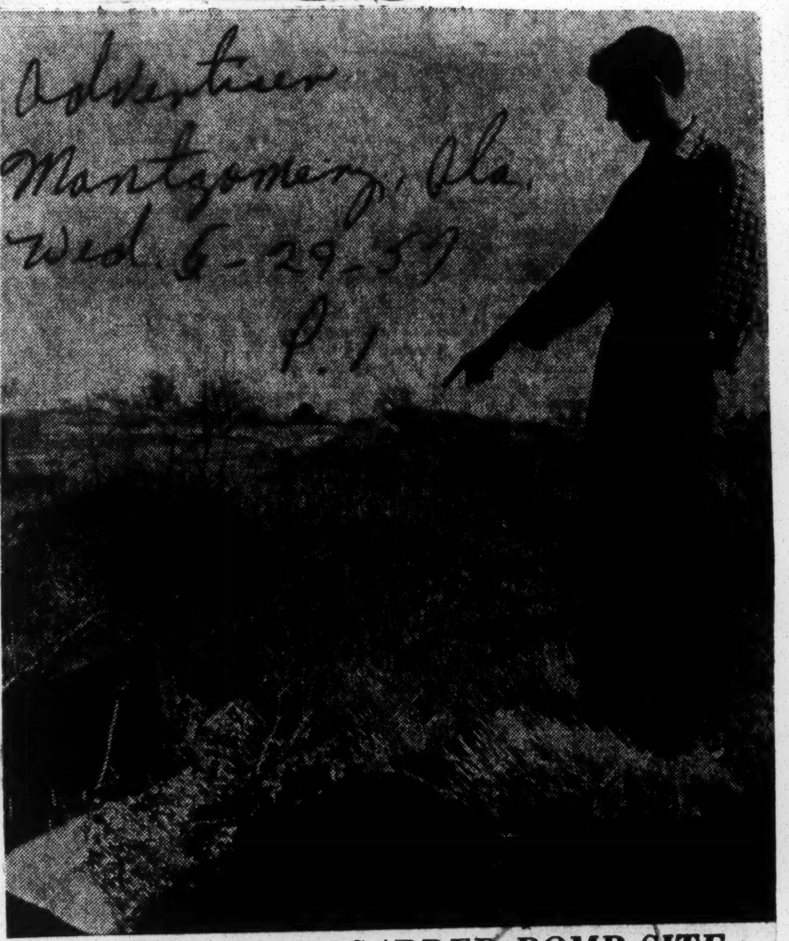
REGARDING BOMBINGS

In testimony by another witness of threats regarding the bombings, Norman Mitchell said Livingston told him he would kill Solicitor Thetford and Detective Shows for arresting and prosecuting him. Mitchell, who said Livingston visited him in his home, said the youth "showed me one church that had been bombed."

Under cross - examination, he said Livingston had not admitted bombing the church he pointed out, and that the youth had not threatened him.

Testifying to the bomb construction was Vann Pruitt, assistant state toxicologist, who said the bomb pointed out by Livingston in the gravel pit was made of four sticks of ditching dynamite and two half-pound cans of TNT.

Shows testified Livingston di-



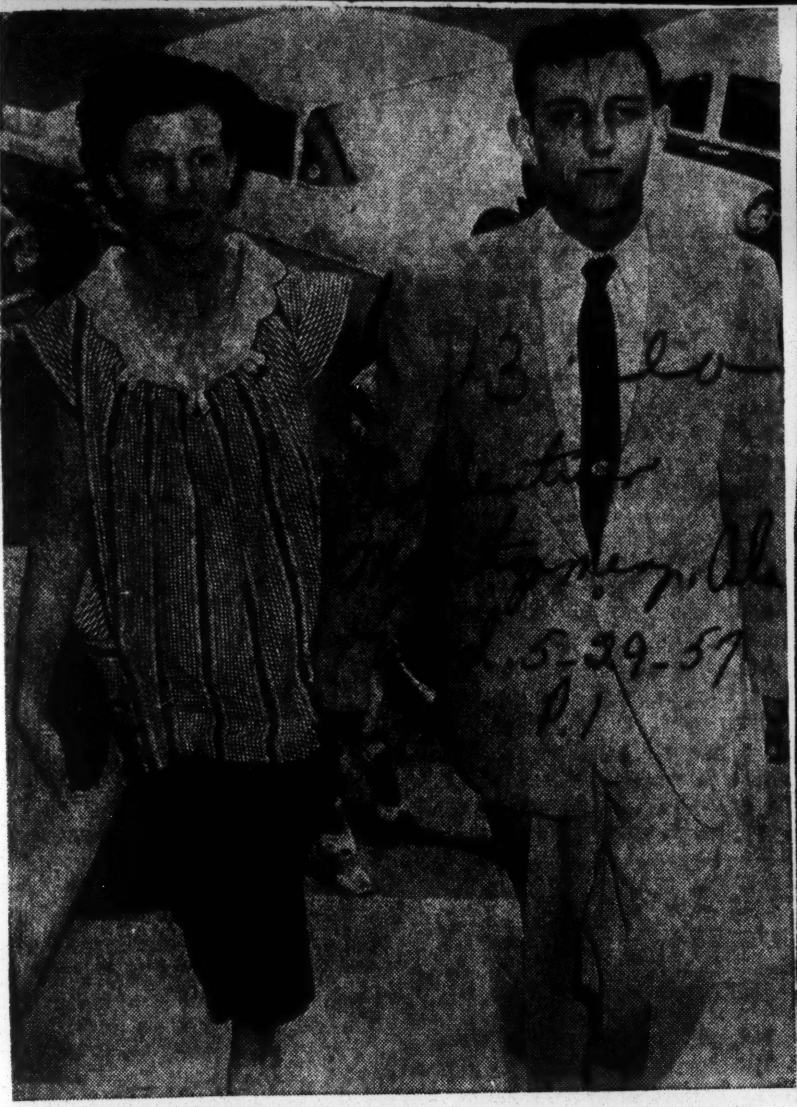
POINTS TO DISCARDED BOMB SITE

Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., on trial with Raymond C. Britt Jr. for the bombing of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church Jan. 10, points to spot where a dynamite-fashioned bomb was abandoned, police said. This picture, introduced as evidence late yesterday, was taken by State Toxicologist Vann V. Pruitt. Pruitt said Livingston directed them to a deserted area on North Court street and pointed out a log under which the unexploded bomb was found on Feb. 1.

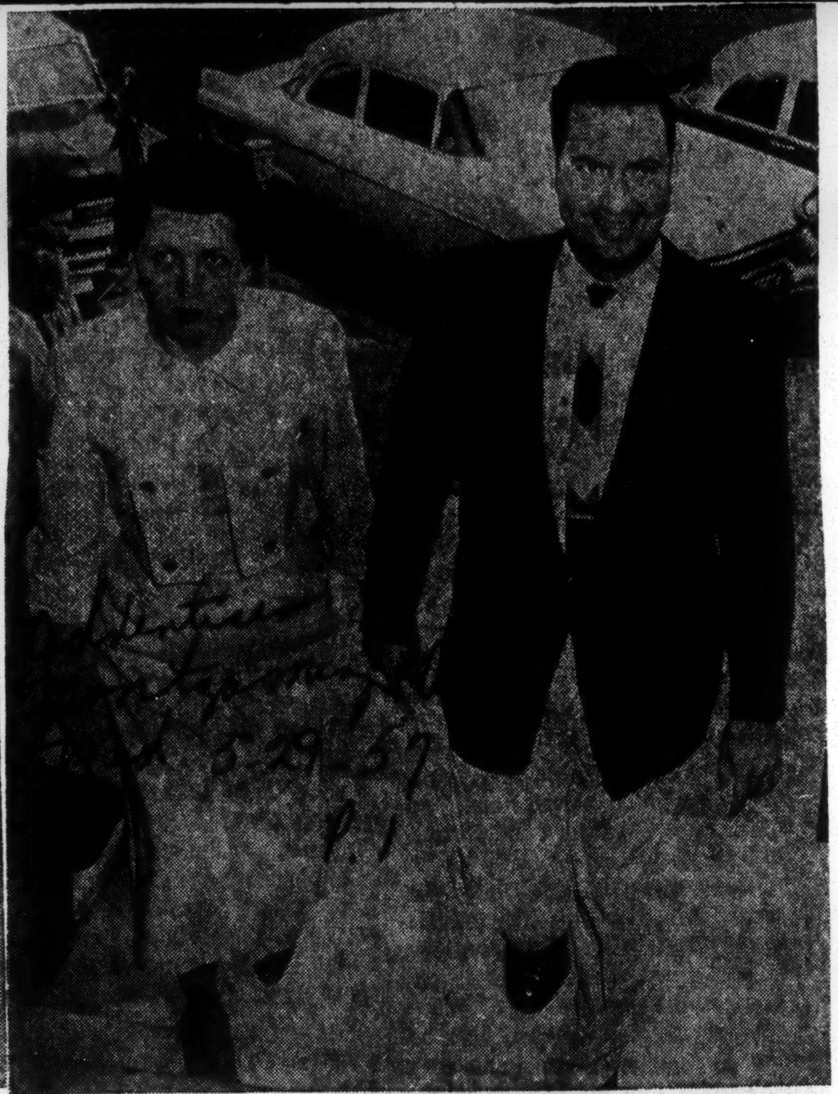
rected them to an abandoned well where he said they could find 17 sticks of dynamite and some other bombing materials, but when they got there they found nothing.

Others who testified briefly yesterday for the state included Detective Captain E. P. Brown, Sgt. H. D. Alford, C. C. Norris, city jailer, and Detective T. J. Ward.

Called for the defense but not allowed to answer questions about his inquiry into the holding of any suspects was Montgomery County Sheriff Mac Sim Butler. William Lawrence, a city jailer, testified to a standing order at police headquarters not to allow any suspects to use the telephone.



LIVINGSTON AND WIFE ENTER COURTROOM
Coming To Trial On Day Confession Admitted



DEFENDANT FACES BATTLE OVER CONFESSION
Britt, Wife Face Tense Court Moments Today

Impeachment Action Studied For Chilton County Sheriff

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 2-25-57

By WEST McLEAN
Advertiser State Editor

The possibility of impeachment proceedings being instituted against Chilton County Sheriff R. Odel Payton loomed today with the regular session of the Chilton County Grand Jury set for Tuesday.

Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee told The Advertiser last night that he has "no definite plans" to present the case but that the grand jury would "probably discuss" federal indictments charging the sheriff and three of his deputies with violation of liquor laws.

The Code of Alabama says, "It shall be the duty of every grand jury to investigate and make diligent inquiry concerning any alledged misconduct or incompetency of any public official in the county, which might be brought to their notice; and if, on such investigation and inquiry, they find that such officer, for any cause mentioned in this chapter, ought to be removed from office, they shall so report to the court, setting forth the facts, which report shall be entered on the minutes of the court."

The court is further required to forward such report to the attorney general as a basis for impeachment proceedings against the public official. Impeachment proceedings are heard by the Supreme Court.

Payton is scheduled to be arraigned in Federal Court here March 11. Criminal trials are scheduled to begin March 25.

County Solicitor Lawrence Gerald Jr. has said that Payton would continue his law enforcement duties pending outcome of the Federal indictment.

One factor which would work against any impeachment proceeding is another section of the Code which makes it mandatory that any public official who is sentenced to the penitentiary be removed from office.

Thus the grand jury might decide, in view of the short time intervening before the federal trial, to await the outcome of that trial.

Since the Code allows a 20-day delay before hearing impeachment proceedings, it is doubtful if any case could reach the Supreme Court before a decision is handed down on the charges.

Sheriff Keeps Post Pending Case Outcome

Advertiser p. 1 Sat. 2-23-57 Montgomery, Ala.

Chilton County Sheriff R. Odel Payton will continue his law enforcement duties pending the outcome of a federal indictment charging him and three of his dupties with violating liquor laws, County Solicitor Lawrence Gerald Jr. said yesterday.

Sheriff Payton, who was arrested and charged here Thursday along with Deputy Albert Porter, was not available for comment.

Two more deputies, Chief Depity James A. Payton and Deputy Joseph Earl Thompson, also were indicted after being arrested last November by Alcohol Tax Unit investigators.

The four were indicted under a general conspiracy charge which cited 26 alleged violations of Internal Revenue laws relating to liquor.

Deputies Payton and Thompson reportedly took a leave of absence following their arrest.

It was not known yesterday whether Deputy Porter, who also serves as jailer, is still on duty.

Sheriff Payton and Porter were released on $1,000 bond here Thursday. Deputies Payton and Thompson have been free on $2,000 bond since November.

Couple Attacked Near Bessemer

Advertiser Mon. 2-25-57

BESSEMER, Ala., Feb. 24 (AP)—Deputy Sheriff Walker Dean today said a young man and woman were attacked by several men on the Hercules Powder plant road last night.

Montgomery, Ala.

The man escaped and notified police. The woman was found in the car about one-half mile from the place where they were accosted by the men.

The woman was admitted to Bessemer General Hospital for treatment and the young man was treated for minor injuries.

Dean declined to identify the young couple or release other information until an investigation of the case is completed. He said this might be tomorrow afternoon.

Negro ex-con wounded here after break-in

News p. 1 B'ham, Ala. Sat. 2-23-57

A 23-year-old Negro ex-convict was critically wounded last night by police officers as he tried to escape from a service station that he apparently had robbed, police reported today.

Suffering from two wounds in the leg and buttock, Gene Kirk, 1664 Fifth-pl, n, was listed in "critical" condition this morning in Hillman Hospital.

At about 2 a.m. today, Officers L. S. Hansen and B. W. Skinner, in their routine check of business establishments, discovered a break-in at a service station at 1100 Finley-av, n.

Officer Hansen went to the squad car after a hurried search of the station to call a sergeant to the scene.

While Skinner was standing in the door, Kirk rushed out of the station behind him and shoved him down. The officer got up and gave chase before firing at him three times with a .45 automatic. Two slugs found their mark but Kirk ran about a block before he fell.

Kirk was found carrying papers stating that he had been released from Kilby prison in November of 1956.

He had served time for burglary and grand larceny, Sgt House said.

Woman Struck by Auto, Killed

Times Picayune Wed. 2-27-57 New Orleans, La. p. 9

UNION SPRINGS, Ala., Feb. 26 (AP)—A young white man driving what the highway patrol said was a stolen car struck and killed an elderly Negro woman near here Tuesday and wrecked the car.

The victim was identified as Louise Downing, about 70. Highway Ptn. L. C. Mooneyham said she was struck while crossing US 82 two miles east of Union Springs. She lived nearby.

Mooneyham said a man giving the name of Edin C. Null, 23, of Gallion, Ala., admitted driving the car and told officers he stole it earlier Tuesday at Hayneville, Ala. Null was slightly injured in the accident.

He was held in jail at Union Springs without charge pending completion of the investigation.

Mooneyham said Null apparently tried to miss the Negro woman and ran the car up an embankment after hitting her. **The car rolled about 200 feet after the impact, the officer said.**

Police chief beaten by two Negroes at Flomaton depot

News p. 1 B'ham, Ala. Sat. 2-23-57

FLOMATON, Ala., Feb. 23—(AP)—Police Chief C. C. Hemby said two Negro men started "talking smart" and attacked him when he asked two Negro women to leave a white waiting area at a railroad station.

A welt was raised on the back of his head when he was whacked with his own blackjack Friday, Hemby said, and one of the men was slightly hurt on the head when Hemby struck him with a pistol.

The two were placed in Escambia County Jail under $2000 bond each on charges of assault and battery and assault with intent to murder. They gave their names as Joe White, 29, and George Allen, 26, both of Pensacola. White said he was a tailor and Allen said he was an airplane mechanic.

THE TROUBLE occurred at the Louisville & Nashville station at this South Alabama town of about 2000 persons. Flomaton is a junction point between Montgomery and Mobile.

Hemby said he was summoned by railroad officials when the women were found sitting on a bench outside the station in a section marked for white persons.

The police chief was helped by 75-year-old Riley McCurdy, former town marshal. Hemby was finally able to point his gun at the pair and hold them until Sheriff Otis Emmons and a highway patrolman arrived.

Judge OKs Bombing Trial Delay

Post-Herald Fri. 2-22-57 B'ham, Ala. p. 1

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 21 (AP)—Circuit Judge Eugene Carter agreed today to a defense request for a delay in the trials of two of the four white men indicted for the recent bombing of Negro homes and churches.

The trials of Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. will be called for the May term of court instead of next Thursday as originally scheduled.

Britt and Livingston were indicted for the bombing of two of the four Negro churches shattered by dynamite during the racial violence that followed the end of segregation on Montgomery city buses.

The other defendants are scheduled for trial in May. They are James D. York and Henry Alexander, who face possible death sentences for the bombing of inhabited home of a Negro minister.

Chief Defense Atty. John Blue Hill asked for the continuance of the trials of Britt and Livingston because of the illness of a law partner, John Harris. Hill told the judge that Harris recently underwent a major operation and is unable at this time to help prepare the defense.

Former Chilton Officers Indicted

Post-Herald Fri. 2-22-57 B'ham, Ala. p. 1

Federal Liquor Charges Brought

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 21 (AP)—Two Chilton County ex-deputy sheriffs, Joseph Earl Thompson and James A. Payton, were indicted on liquor law violation charges by a federal grand jury here today.

They had previously been arrested by Alcohol Tax Unit agents and were free under $2000 bond.

While their names were withheld pending arrest, others reportedly were indicted on similar charges brought to light in an investigation by ATU agents last year.

Richard Wilson of Clanton, Chilton County resident, appeared before the grand jury shortly before the report was issued.

Wilson said he was arrested by Sheriff Odel Payton's deputies Monday night and held in jail until he was permitted to talk with two attorneys and make bond earlier today.

Frank Gwaltney of Dothan, jury foreman, said 20 true bills were returned.

Two white men's trials in capital bombings put off

News p. 53 Thurs. 2-21-57 B'ham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 21 — (AP) — Circuit Judge Eugene Carter said today he will postpone the trials of two of the white men charged with the recent bombing of Negro churches during an outbreak of racial violence in Montgomery.

Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. were scheduled to face trial next Thursday but Carter said he will continue the cases until the May term of court.

THE DELAY was requested by Chief Defense Atty. John Blue Hill, who told the judge one of his associates, Atty. John Harris, recently underwent a major operation and hasn't been able to help with the defense.

Britt and Livingston were indicted by a grand jury last week along with two other defendants, James D. York and Henry Alexander, for the bombings which followed the end of racial segregation on Montgomrey city buses.

York and Alexander also face trial during the May term of court. They are charged with capital offenses, the bombing of the inhabited home of a Negro minister.

Youths Fined For Assault On Negro

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala. Wed. 2-27-57

COLUMBUS, Miss., Feb. 26 (UP)—Three white youths were

fined and sentenced and a Negro they molested was freed of charges in shooting one of them, Justice of the Peace T. H. Cone said today.

Cone said his court found Joe Spencer, about 20, innocent of charges of assault and battery Monday.

Lewis Cook, about 25, was sentenced to six months in jail and fined $100; Shine Pullen, 19, drew a $25 fine and a 60-day suspended sentence; Larry Adair, about 17, was sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $25, all on charges of malicious tresspassing.

Pullen was shot in the hand by Spencer after the three youths chased the Negro to his home early Sunday.

Cone said testimony in the trial showed Spencer was walking along the road near his home when the three approached him, and one of them struck him.

Spencer fled to his home and got a gun and the white youths followed him there, Cone said.

Suit Filed To Reclaim Auto Parts

Advertiser Fri. 2-22-57 Montgomery, Ala.

Chilton County has filed a claim in U.S. District Court here for accessories and equipment attached to the automobile of Sheriff Odel Payton which was confiscated last November by federal Alcohol Tax Unit agents.

The county claims it is the lawful owner of the equipment which includes a radio, a siren, stop light and necessary accessories.

The automobile was seized by ATU agents when they arrested Chief Deputy James A. Payton and Deputy Joseph Earl Thompson for violations of federal liquor laws.

They claimed the auto was used to move and conceal 10 gallons of illegal whisky found in it when the two deputies were arrested.

The district attorney's office here said it would make no claim against the equipment when it filed its first court action to seize the car.

SEGREGATION DISPUTE

Flomaton Chief Reports Attack By 2 Negro Men

Advertiser Sat. 2-23-57 P. 1 Montgomery, Ala.

FLOMATON, Ala., Feb. 22 (AP)—The Flomaton police chief reported he was attacked by two Negro men today when he asked two Negro women to move from a white area at a crowded railroad station.

C. C. (Red) Hemby said he was hit on the back of his head with his blackjack during a scuffle. His injuries were reported as slight.

The two men were charged with assault and battery and assault with intent to murder. They were placed in the Escambia County Jail under $2,000 bond each.

Sheriff Otis Emmons said the two gave their names as Joe White, 29, and George Allen, 26, both of Pensacola, Fla.

Emmons said Hemby was called to the Louisville & Nashville station, a major switching point between Montgomery and Mobile, by railroad officials when the women were found sitting on a bench outside the area marked for Negroes.

Hemby gave this account:

He asked the women to move to the Negro area and the two men, standing nearby, asked him to whom he was talking.

The chief replied that he was talking to the women, and the men told him, "No, you're not. You're talking to us."

They then grabbed him and a scuffle started. A 75-year-old white man, Riley McCurdy, tried to help Hemby but was pushed aside by the fighting.

Hemby hit one of the Negroes four times on the head with the butt of his pistol. They took it away from him and laid it on a suitcase.

Sat. 2-23-57

The pair then grabbed him and hit him with the billie. P. 8

He managed to get to his gun and held it on them until the sheriff and Highway Patrolman Johnny Baldwin arrived.

Or Crossburners

Post-Herald

Mobile Offers $500 Reward For Bombers

Fri. 2-22-57 P. 1 B'ham, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 21 (AP)—The City Commission today offered a $500 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone responsible for bombing private property or burning crosses on private property.

The offer applies to any such incidents in the city or its police jurisdiction.

Several crosses have been burned and houses bombed in recent months. No one was injured. Most have occurred in areas where white and Negro residential sections adjoin.

The commission recently adopted an ordinance specifically outlawing cross burning.

Conviction of bombing occupied dwellings carries a maximum punishment of death in Alabama.

Arrest Pair Who Beat White Cop

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-9-57

MOBILE, Ala. — Two men were held in jail here after they allegedly attacked a police chief who attempted to force two Negro women from a bench in a waiting room designated for white passengers.

Held on charges of assault with intent to kill are Joe Allen, 29, and George R. White, 25, both of Pensacola, Fla. P. 5

They are charged with attacking Police Chief C. C. (Red) Hemby, 51, when he ordered Mrs. Louise Dunlap, 26, and Mrs. Ernestine Scott, 28, of Elgin Air Force Base to move to Jim Crow area of the railway passenger station.

The two women, and Allen and White were en route from Pensacola to Chicago to attend a Moslem convention. Flomaton is a transfer point on the L & W railroad where trains change.

Allen and White were placed in the Escambia county jail, and their bonds were set at $2,000 each.

An investigation of the incident is being made by J. L. LeFlore, who is currently making a survey of interstate and intrastate segregation on public transportation in defiance of federal law.

The Non-Partisan Voters league of Mobile, and other groups are reported to be taking an active part in the investigation.

LeFlore, former Alabama state and Mobile NAACP official, is now connected with local civic groups since court action outlawed the NAACP in Alabama. He said his findings may be placed before the Department of Justice and the Interstate Commerce commission.

According to Sheriff Otis Emmons, of Escambia county, Hemby was called to the railroad station by officials of the L & N after the two women were found sitting on a bench outside the station in a section marked for whites. He said they moved and were not arrested.

Allen and White proteseted and the fight ensued.

Dynamite Is Dynamite Or So You'd Think

Advertiser P. 4-A Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 3-5-57

VISITING in Montgomery yesterday were an editorial writer from Glasgow, Scotland, and two New York specialists in civil liberties. You can imagine what in Montgomery interested them. They picked up the morning paper and saw the headline, "Blasts Jar Four Homes." And you can imagine what they expected to read below.

Not so. The dynamite blasts and the gunfire from a moving automobile had nothing to do with race strife. The story described the violence attending labor difficulties at the Wolverine Hat & Cap Manufacturing Co. in Pickens County. But except for the origin of the violence, it read entirely like the stories on the church bombings here.

And next to that story was another from Cambridge, Mass., relating the arrest of 31 college students for a grand scale riot in which eight policemen were injured.

The stories, particularly the Pickens County dynamiting, well illustrate the point *The Advertiser* sought to make during the Montgomery dynamiting incidents. In every town there is a small element that can be moved to violence and nothing brings it out more than labor disputes.

This in no way diminishes the grievous Montgomery incidents, but such as happened in Pickens puts the violence in perspective. The origin of the dynamiting is no matter—it is the violence.

Yet the Montgomery bombings were international news. Few outside Alabama will ever read of the Pickens violence.

In the same way, the Clinton, Tenn., riot was but a college pep rally compared with the systematic violence attending the telephone strike, for which the union made settlement for more than $300,000.

3 Negro Youths Plead Guilty To Charge Of $6.28 Robbery

Three Negro youths were bound over to the grand jury yesterday in Recorder's Court after pleading guilty to a charge of robbery.

The youths, placed under $750 bond each, were idenfitied as Joe Austin, 741 Graves St.; Jim Clark, 701 Union St., and Mathew Fuller, 1215 High St. They admitted taking $6.28 from another Negro man while holding him at bay with his own knife.

The victim, Henry Charles, 6 Moses Alley, said he had to outrun the boys and failing, he reached for a knife. Charles said the three grabbed him before he could get the knife from his pocket.

Also bound over to the grand jury was Jimmie Lee Carson, Negro, 106 N. Court St. He admitted stealing $200 from a Negro man with whom he roomed.

His bond was set at $750.

BUSY COURT SESSION

In other cases during a busy session of court yesterday Charles Uhlig, 714 Jefferson St., was given 30 days hard labor for stealing a bicycle.

Bill Brooks, 55 Hopper St., was sentenced to 60 days hard labor on a charge of carrying a loaded automatic revolver in his belt.

Wilbert Jackson, Negro, 1251 Cleveland Ave., was fined a total of $135 and costs on three counts—failing to yield the right of way carrying a loaded pistol in his vehicle and carrying a piece of pipe which had been converted into a "billy."

OTHERS CONVICTED

Others convicted for carrying concealed weapons included Nathaniel Miller, Negro, 700 Clarke St., $25 and costs; Ruth Phillips, Negro, Selma, $25 and costs; Robert Taylor, Negro, Rt. 1, Hunter Station, $60 and costs for two counts of driving without a license and one of carrying a concealed weapon.

Other cases yesterday included: Estelle Patton, 23 Dickerson St., $110 and costs for driving while intoxicated and driving without a license; Willie James Drakeford, Negro, 923 Hukell Alley, $110 and costs for driving while intoxicated and driving without license, and 10 days hard labor in lieu of third conviction of driving while intoxicated; Joe Hale, Negro, 840 Claremont St., $30 for drunkenness and violating prohibition laws.

ANOTHER UNSOLVED BIRMINGHAM RACIAL BOMBING — Mrs. Catherine Flowers and her two sons, Arthur Lee Flowers, 12 and John Odis Flowers, 10, were in their recently-purchased home when a bomb exploded around 8:50 Monday night, December 31 which ripped off a corner of the house. Situated in Woodlawn, 5713 North 3rd Avenue, the house, formerly occupied by white residents, was taken over Dec. 3, 1956. In some Woodlawn areas, Negro and whites live in the same neighborhoods. Mrs. Flowers is shown in the picture near the spot the tossed bomb hit. An unidentified neighbor casts a hard look at the damaged section of the house. Bombing of the Flowers home became Birmingham's second unsolved racial bombing within eight days. Over a nine-year period, there has been over 14 unsolved racial bombing.

Arrested at bomb scene—

Two found guilty of weapons charge

Two of five Negro men arrested at the scene of an East-side residence bombing New Year's Eve were found guilty of carrying concealed weapons in Recorder's Court here yesterday.

Judge Ralph E. Parker suspended six-month jail terms for Charlie Pierson, 23, of 1523 Fifth-st, n, and John Pendleton, 22, of 4302 Georgia-rd. However, he fined Pierson $50 and costs and Pendleton $100 and costs.

FOUND NOT GUILTY of the charge of carrying concealed weapons were Benjamin Willis, 20, of 632 43rd-st, n; James Brown, 19, of 3938 16th-ct, n, and James Gillion, 25, of 4243 First-av, n.

The five men were arrested near the Otis Flowers residence at 5713 Third-av, n, shortly after several sticks of dynamite ripped away part of the house. Flowers, a Negro, had moved into the house on the fringe of a white residential area about Dec. 3.

Also arrested with the five men, was a teenage Negro who was placed in custody of Juvenile Court.

Officers W. V. McBride and W. B. Wigley testified in court that they arrested the men after asking them to clear the congested area near the Flowers home.

McBride said the car in which the six were riding had blocked the roadway.

HE SAID about 150 to 200 spectators had gathered in the area.

Officers searched the car and found a shotgun with shells in the back seat, a pistol fully loaded, a baseball bat, and a home-made ice pick, they said.

Pendleton said the pistol was his, McBride said.

The ice pick was found under the seat on the driver's side of the car, officers testified. They said Pierson was driver of the car.

Teacher Beaten In Mobile

MOBILE, Ala.—A school principal here has charged that three white men beat him severely. Making this complaint was Prof. Milton B. Davis, principal of the Toulminville Elementary school.

Prof. Davis, it was learned, entered an auto parts company to check on a glass he was having repaired. This was said to be Prof. Davis' fourth attempt to secure the glass.

UPON FINDING the merchandise not ready, Prof. Davis requested his money back, at which time a representative of the company allegedly refunded only part of the total amount. Prof. Davis is said to have demanded all of the money, at which time an argument began, followed by a scuffle between the two.

During the scuffle two other white men, who were said to have been in the establishment, aided in beating Prof. Davis.

A pistol, which Prof. Davis is said to have had in his possession because of a large sum of school money he was carrying, was impounded by police and Prof. Davis was to answer "concealed weapons" charges in court.

Accused Cops Cleared

Man, Wife Beaten in Ala. Town

Courier P. 4
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat 1-5-57

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Arthur Lane, instructor at the Druid High School, and his wife, Mary, suffered a physical attack and other abuse at the hands of Tuscaloosa police. These charges were made at a meeting of the Tuscaloosa City Commission in its regular meeting.

Mr. Lane told the commission that he was beaten by arresting officers who halted his car and charged him with speeding.

His wife, who is suffering from a nervous condition, was abused in vile language by the officers, the victims said.

The instructor was given emergency treatment at the Druid City Hospital and later released. He was also charged with everything but speeding. Both were released on bond.

In making the statement to the commission, Mr. Lane declared that there was no reason for the attack by police officers as he did not resist arrest or attempt to strike the officers, as the latter charged.

■

HE SAID that after he was brought to the station, a third police officer struck him and knocked him to the floor without any cause.

Tuesday, after hearing Mr. Lane's charges, the three-man commission issued the following statement:

"It is a regrettable occurence, a thing that all of us hate to happen. But in making an arrest, an officer has to use whatever force is necessary and expedient under the circumstances surrounding that particular arrest.

"From our investigations of the case, made yesterday in a special meeting, we did not find the evidence sufficient to warrant referral of the case to the Civil Service Board."

Mr. Lane was arrested by Policemen J. M. McDaniel and Bobby Gray, who stated that when they stopped Lane's car Mrs. Lane struck the first blow by hitting Gray with her purse. He then pinned her against the car to prevent her from striking him, he said.

■

THE OFFICERS deny striking her, but said they struck Lane only after he had taken a swing at them.

In his investigation, Chief of Police W. C. Tompkins stated that he felt the attack on Mr. Lane would not have occurred if he had cooperated with the arresting officers.

He said that he could find no evidence of a third officer striking Lane at the police station.

Meantime, Negroes organized the Tuscaloosa Improvement Association. Rev. W. B. Shealey of First African Baptist Church delivered the keynote speech at the formation meeting.

New Dynamiting Marks Alabama Integration

Star Tues. 1-1-57 P. 6-a
Washington D.C.

By the Associated Press

Racial feeling erupted into fresh violence in Alabama on New Year's eve.

Police said the home of a Negro family which moved into a white neighborhood in East Birmingham was damaged by a dynamite explosion, the second in the area in a week.

Detective C. H. Pitts said Arthur Lee Flowers, 12, suffered a cut hand in the blast which blew out a wall of the house occupied by Otis Flowers and his family. No other injuries were reported.

The home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro, leader of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, was damaged by a dynamite blast Christmas night. Two of his children and a visitor suffered minor injuries, but Mr. Shuttlesworth was not hurt.

The organization has played an active part in a campaign against bus segregation laws in Montgomery. Twenty-two Negroes were arrested last week, but there have been few violations the last few days pending a court test.

Another shot was fired into a Montgomery city bus yesterday, but no one was injured. It was the fifth time a bus had been hit by shots since the buses were integrated under Federal court order 11 days ago.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said last night the city of Montgomery would hire 20 additional policemen tomorrow to help maintain order. At present there are about 140 patrolmen and detectives available for use outside the police station and the jail.

Other integration developments in the Deep South at year's end included:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Tallahasse White Citizens Council called on Gov. Leroy Collins to seize control of the city bus line under emergency powers granted him by the recent Florida Legislature. The action came after two teams of six Negroes rode integrated on the buses as part of a campaign by Negroes to win the right to occupy seats of their own choosing.

BATON ROUGE, La.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, outlawed since March, began to comply with a Louisiana law requiring membership lists be filed with the secretary of State. The New Orleans branch of the NAACP filed a list of 354 individuals and two clubs as members.

Six Negroes flee Montgomery jail, one is recaptured

News P. 1
B'ham, Ala.
Tues. 1-22-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 22 —(AP)—Six Negro prisoners overpowered a guard, took his pistol and keys and escaped from the Montgomery County Jail today.

One fugitive, identified as David Wilkins, was quickly recaptured but the other five made their getaway. The State Highway Patrol later broadcast a report that a taxicab driver had taken three of the Negroes to a point near the outskirts of Montgomery.

The escapees included Bernard Powell, 25, one of two Negroes awaiting trial for torturing an aged white woman in Montgomery and forcing her to write two $150 checks. Powell was charged with assault with intent to murder and assault with intent to rob.

Chief Deputy Sheriff W. J. Williams said the Negroes charged into Jail Steward G. E. Bush in the jail dining room, knocked him down and took his keys and .32 caliber pistol.

Those still at large besides Powell were identified as Billy Jordan, 28; Frank Felder, 22; Alonzo Blount, 17, and Willie Jones, 25, all of Montgomery.

Negro who slugged officer is object of police search

News B'ham, Ala. P. 5
Mon. 2-25-57

A Negro man wanted for slugging an officer with the butt of a pistol was the object of a police search today.

Officer F. C. Garrett said the Negro man slugged his partner, R. R. Andrews, during a whisky raid Saturday night.

Andrews was hit as he turned into an ally during the search of a house at 2326 Eighth-al, n, Garrett said.

He said the man ran out of the front door of the house and started down an alley. Andrews ran to cover the back of the alley, and the Negro man turned on the officer and slugged him, the officer said.

GARRETT said he thought the Negro man had shot Andrews and that he began firing at the fleeing man, who ran across a field on Ninth-av, n, between 23-rd and 24th-st.

Three other patrol cars were dispatched to the scene and a futile search began.

Officer Andrews was unconscious for a short time, but X-rays showed no serious injuries, police officials said.

Negro who blinded man gets 40-years

News P. 25
B'ham, Ala.
Tues. 2-19-57

A sobbing, near-hysterical 23-year-old Negro was induced by his father and attorneys yesterday to plead guilty of robbery in which a young grocer's eye was shot out.

After his guilty plea, Phil Curtis Morgan was sentenced by Circuit Judge Alta L. King to 40 years in prison.

Morgan had sunk to his knees before Judge King, crying, "I won't say I'm guilty, Judge, I didn't shoot that man. I didn't do it."

His father and attorney spoke to him briefly and told him it would be best for him to go ahead and admit his guilt.

Morgan was charged in the robbery of Klask Grocery, 2931 29th-st, n, Dec. 13.

Pulling a gun, the assailant ordered Jack Klask and his 10-year- old son to the floor.

The gunman took $2600 in cash and demanded "the rest of the money."

The Negro allegedly fired when the elder Klask started to his house adjoining the store to get more money.

The shot blinded Klask in the right eye.

Police blotter—

Man beaten and robbed by Negroes

News P. 25
Mon. 2-18-57
B'ham, Ala.

A Woodlawn man was beaten and robbed of $200 by two Negro men early yesterday morning as he walked along Division-av near 55th-st, s.

Officers E. F. Mitchell and R. C. Jones identified the victim as James B. McWatter, of 5508 Sixth-av, s.

The victim was quoted as telling Officers Jones and Mitchell the two Negro men knocked him to the ground and then kicked him several times in the side.

Police were seeking the assailants.

KLANSMAN ACQUITTED IN ALABAMA ASSAULT

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
Fri. 5-24-57 P. 37

Birmingham Jury Deliberates More Than 2 Hours

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 23. —(UP)—A Circuit Court jury Thursday acquitted a Ku Klux Klansman of assault with intent to murder charges in the shooting of a fellow Klansman at a rally here last January.

The jury deliberated for more than two hours before clearing Ira N. Evans, 24, in the shooting of J. P. Tillery, 23, identified as the leader of the Klan's so-called "Bloody Platoon."

Evans still faces another charge in connection with the shooting affray during which at least two members of the Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy were wounded.

Three other members of the Klan, Asa E. 'Ace' Carter, Harold BcBride and Louey Curry, also face two similar charges each.

The shooting erupted during an argument between Tillery and Carter, identified by Tillery as the Klan's "grand wizard," over what Tillery called Carter's attempts to impose "one-man rule" and a dispute over missing Klan finances. The trial began Monday.

State witnesses testified that Tillery actually fired the first shot to start the shooting. The last two defense witnesses testified that Evans was in another part of the building at the time of the shooting and said it was "impossible" for him to have shot Tillery.

It appeared unlikely that Evans would be tried immediately on the other charge or that any of the others charged would be brought to trial until fall.

Home Of Federal Judge Scene Of Cross Burning

Advertiser Tues. 1-29-57 Montgomery, Ala. P.1

FBI Reveals Arrests Here Of 2 Youths

Details of a cross burning on the lawn at the home of a federal judge in Montgomery — veiled in secrecy for more than a month — came to light yesterday.

The FBI said two boys, 16 and 17, were charged last Thursday with the cross burning Dec. 21. The incident took place on the lawn of U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., 118 N. Haardt Dr.

The FBI and the U.S. Attorney's office declined to name the two youths. The burning took place the same night after a federal court order was issued racially integrating city buses in Montgomery. Judge Johnson was a member of a three-man panel of judges who ruled against segregation last June.

CITES INTIMIDATION

Fred Hallford, FBI agent in Mobile, said the boys were charged with obstruction of justice by trying to intimidate a federal judge in the discharge of his duties.

Their parents brought them in when they were told of the complaint. The youths were reported not to have previous juvenile delinquency records.

Disposition of the case, scheduled for today, was expected to be delayed by illness in one of the boy's family. Federal authorities said the boys could ask for trial or plead guilty of juvenile delinquency.

BOOTLEGGER TELLS OF PAYING SHERIFF

Commercial Appeal

Chilton County Officers Are Accused Of Conspiracy

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 25.—(UP)—A convicted bootlegger, now on parole, testified in Federal Court Monday he paid Chilton County Sheriff R. Odel Payton $25 a month for the privilege of selling moonshine liquor in the county.

Bootlegger Edgar Leach testified in the conspiracy trial of Payton, Deputy Albert Porter and former Deputies Joseph Earl Thompson and James Payton. All are charged with conspiring to violate Federal liquor laws. They all pleaded innocent at their arraignment March 11.

Leach said he had been selling bonded whisky, but the sheriff promised to find some moonshine for him after the bootlegger complained there wasn't enough money in the commercially-bottled grades.

Leach said he then started selling corn, and paid Payton $25 a month for the privilege. Sometimes, he said, he would bring the money to the sheriff's office in the Courthouse, and other times, Chief Deputy James Payton would collect it.

Leach said the moonshine came from his 21-year-old nephew, J. B. Langston. And on one occasion, Leach said, Sheriff Payton told him to warn his nephew there were Federal Alcoholic Tax Unit investigators in the county.

Langston testified he also paid the sheriff for protection.

The youthful moonshiner said he had built a 25-gallon still, and sold the illegal iquor to his uncle for $7 a gallon. He said part of the money he received went to Payton also—that he gave cash to Leach and Leach passed it on to the sheriff.

3-26-57

Reward Posted For Dynamiters

Post-Herald Wed. 3-20-57

State Offers $500 In Pickens Blasts

B'ham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, March 19 (AP) —Gov. James E. Folsom today posted a $500 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of dynamiters who damaged four houses during a Pickens County labor dispute.

Folsom's reward was added to rewards of $500 each posted by the county and by the town of Reform, near which dynamite exploded at four homes early March 3.

The explosions were blamed by Sheriff R. R. Shields on labor trouble at the Wolverine Hat and Cap Manufacturing Co. The homes were occupied by persons who continued to work at the plant in Reform despite a union picket line around it.

Folsom specified the homes of Clyde Raymond Kelly and Joe William Baines, which were badly damaged. Lesser damage was inflicted on the homes of Sam Barnes and Charles Kelly. The homes are in the little community of Palmetto, about eight miles north of Reform.

The governor's office said his posting of a reward was requested by the sheriff, Probate Judge William E. Farrar and Circuit Solicitor Louis P. Moore.

At Mobile— 2 Ex-Policemen Plead Guilty

Post-Herald Tues. 3-19-57

MOBILE, March 18 (AP)—Two dismissed police patrolmen pleaded guilty today on burglary charges in the theft of a safe from a Mobile automobile rental place last Dec. 12.

The pleas were filed by Noah P. Jones, a veteran of 10 years on the force, and Elden J. Johnson, a three-year veteran. Circuit Judge David H. Edington set sentencing for April 22.

Testimony showed both paid a total of $760 to cover money taken and damage to the safe.

The ex-policemen had been indicted by the January Grand Jury and were scheduled to face trial Wednesday.

Police Chief Dudley E. McFadyen said the men signed statements admitting the burglary.

Woman Slain, Deputy Says

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala. 3-26-57

ROANOKE, March 25 (U.P.) — The body of a 35-year-old Negro woman, Annie Morris, was found in a woods about one mile east of Stroud in Chambers County today. Police said she had been murdered.

Deputy Sheriff Oscar Pope said also it was estimated the body had been there for at least a week. An autopsy was to be performed.

Poole Is Indicted In Plot To Blast Police Chief's Home

Commercial Appeal P.1 Wed. 4-3-57 Memphis, Tenn.

By ROY JENNINGS

Harold Poole, 36-year-old police character, was indicted yesterday by the Shelby County Grand Jury on charges of possessing dynamite with the intention of blowing up the home of Police Chief J. C. Macdonald.

Poole, a welder who has been arrested 64 times on charges ranging from minor brawls to assault to murder, was held last night in the Shelby County Jail on multiple charges. Bond has not been set.

Police arrested Poole early Saturday morning at his home at 193 Auburndale after learning he had made threats to dynamite the police chief's home, Homicide Capt. W. W. Wilkinson said.

They also arrested a service station owner Poole claimed sold him dynamite.

Officers found eight sticks of dynamite in Poole's apartment closet and four dynamite caps and a length of fuse in his kitchen cabinet.

Accused In Earlier Blast

One of the three indictments charged Poole with unlawfully possessing dynamite, fuse and caps "capable of producing explosions and conditions destructive to life and property with the intent to commit an illegal act, to wit, to destroy the dwelling house of J. C. Macdonald." The police chief lives at 3419 Highland Park Place.

The other two indictments dealt with an explosion of a dynamite cap two years ago in the street in front of the home of W. C. Peterson, a former police officer who had arrested Poole a few days earlier.

Exploded In Street

One charges he attempted to destroy Mr. Peterson's home and the other accuses him of attempted murder.

The assault indictment carries a maximum penalty of 3 to 21 years in prison, the dynamite cap tossing charge, one to three years, and that concerning Chief Macdonald, 2 to 10 years.

Mr. Peterson was backing his car out of his driveway at 2521 Ball Road when he noticed something burning in the street. He stopped to investigate and the cap exploded. He was not injured.

Police questioned Poole about the explosion a few days later but he has steadfastly denied he was involved.

While Captain Wilkinson would only say he has "good information" that Poole threatened to dynamite Chief Macdonald's home, he indicated he has a witness who will testify to that. George Becker, special investigator for the attorney general's office, aided in the inquiry.

Poole denied he threatened to harm the chief. He told officers he bought the dynamite to use in fishing.

E. B. Pearson, operator of Pearson Bros. Service Station at 3477 Lamar, was charged with failing to keep proper records of the sale of dynamite. His hearing before General Sessions Judge Paul Bryan was continued until 10 this morning so he could get an attorney.

Poole's police record dates

back to 1938. Only three weeks ago he was held to action of the Shelby County Grand Jury on a charge of assaulting a Memphian behind the Claridge.

Charges Against Drinkard Voided

Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.

Court Throws Out VA Check Case

Wed. 3-27-57

SELMA, March 26 (AP)—U. S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas dismissed charges against a widely known Linden attorney today for want of evidence.

Thomas upheld a defense motion to exclude all government evidence in the case of John W. Drinkard, charged with illegally obtaining and cashing five Veterans Administration checks issued to Ben Fritz, Negro.

This action came after Fritz testified he could not remember details of a transaction in Drinkard's office in which he "signed something." The Negro said today Drinkard read him the contents of a letter twice before Fritz signed.

At a previous trial Fritz had testified he signed a blank sheet of paper. The jury failed to agree in that case.

Thomas, in dismissing the charge, said Fritz apparently did not know exactly what transpired in Drinkard's office and that if he were trying the case without a jury he would acquit Drinkard.

Drinkard, in testimony at the first trial, said Fritz owed him $325 and authorized him to cash two checks and apply the money to the debt.

Fritz gets VA compensation as a disabled veteran.

Negro Held For Deaths Of Children

Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.

MONTEVALLO, May 2 (AP)—A 26-year-old Negro accused of killing two school children and injuring two others when he drove his car into them yesterday has been charged with driving while intoxicated.

Sip Nixon of Birmingham was booked at the Shelby County jail in Columbiana today on the driving charge.

Circuit Solicitor Conrad Fowler said Nixon would be charged also on two counts of first-degree manslaughter.

The accident happened yesterday about four miles from Montevallo after the children had left a school bus and crossed County Road 10.

Dead are Sylvia Elizabeth Darden, 16, a student at Montevallo High School, and Donald Ray Latham, 13, a student at Montevallo Elementary School.

Charles Latham, 8, is in critical condition in a Birmingham hospital. Larry Wayne Latham, 15, also is hospitalized.

They were the children of Mr. and Mrs. Mace Darden and Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Latham, all of the Marvel community near Montevallo.

Negro Held For Deaths Of Children

MONTEVALLO, May 2 (AP)—A 26-year-old Negro accused of killing two school children and injuring two others when he drove his car into them yesterday has been charged with driving while intoxicated.

Sip Nixon of Birmingham was booked at the Shelby County jail in Columbiana today on the driving charge.

Circuit Solicitor Conrad Fowler said Nixon would be charged also on two counts of first-degree manslaughter.

The accident happened yesterday about four miles from Montevallo after the children had left a school bus and crossed County Road 10.

Dead are Sylvia Elizabeth Darden, 16, a student at Montevallo High School, and Donald Ray Latham, 13, a student at Montevallo Elementary School.

Charles Latham, 8, is in critical condition in a Birmingham hospital. Larry Wayne Latham, 15, also is hospitalized.

They were the children of Mr. and Mrs. Mace Darden and Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Latham, all of the Marvel community near Montevallo.

Post-Herald
Fri. 5-3-57
B'ham Ala.

Trials Set In Bombings At Capital

Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.
Wed. 5-8-57

MONTGOMERY, May 7 (AP)—Trial dates late this month and in early June were announced today for four white men charged with participating in racial bombings here last January.

John Matthews, circuit clerk, said Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. face trial May 27. They were indicted by a grand jury in February on charges of bombing Negro churches early Jan. 10.

The other two will be tried the week of June 3, Matthews said. They are James D. York and Henry Alexander, indicted on capital charges of bombing the inhabited home of a Negro minister, also Jan. 10.

Circuit Judge Eugene Carter had postponed the trials of Britt and Livingston from a February court session at the request of John Blue Hill, the chief defense counsel.

The bombings followed a federal court ordered end to racial segregation on Montgomery city buses Dec. 21. Seven white men were arrested in late January but only four of them indicted. Since the arrest no further racial bombings have been reported.

Major Crimes Show Decrease For Alabama

Advertiser P.5a
Fri. 4-26-57
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Major crimes in Alabama last year declined over those reported in 1955, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's annual report on Urban crime.

Alabama was one of only three states where major crimes declined last year. The others were Wyoming and Utah.

Twenty-six Alabama cities were included in the annual report, representing a population of 887,906. They listed 14,800 major crimes last year, compared to 15,543 for 1955.

Here is the breakdown of major crimes, with 1955 totals in parentheses:

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, 122 (151); manslaughter, 50 (56); rape, 82 (123); robberies, 379 (274); aggravated assault, 1,094 (1,421); burglaries 3,939 (4,600); auto thefts, 1,632 (1,467).

Only increase in major crimes was in auto thefts.

Reports to the FBI from Alabama cities with populations of more than 25,000 follow, by categories of crime, with the 1956 totals shown first and the 1955 totals in parentheses:

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: Anniston 2 (7); Bessemer 7 (5); Birmingham 48 (61); Gadsden 12 (6) Mobile 25 (28); Montgomery 13 (21); and Tuscaloosa 4 (4).

Robberies: Anniston 14 (15); Bessemer 11 (5); Birmingham 88 (184); Gadsden 1 (4); Mobile 100 (89), Montgomery 38 (59); and Tuscaloosa 3 (5).

Aggravated assaults: Anniston 111 (135); Bessemer 167 (159); Birmingham 300 (510); Gadsden 161 (1659); Mobile 1,253 (936); Montgomery 627 (592) and Tuscaloosa 92 (131).

Larceny and thefts: Anniston 364 (391); Bessemer 225 (189); Birmingham 3,160 (3,442); Gadsden 238 (293); Mobile 1,270 (1,144); Montgomery 888 (822) and Tuscaloosa 274 (225).

Auto thefts: Anniston 43 (34); Bessemer 54 (57); Birmingham 886 (656); Gadsden 70 (99); Mobile 312 (320); Montgomery 155 (166) and Tuscaloosa 40 (27).

Trial Facing Pair Accused In Bombings

Advertiser P.9
Mon. 5-27-57
Montgomery, Ala.

Two white men charged with the pre-dawn bombings of Negro churches here face trial today in Circuit Court at 10 a.m. Judge Eugene Carter will preside.

Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, a flooring company employe who lives at 205 Heustess St., and Sonny Kyle Livingston, 18, of Chisholm, are accused of dynamite-studded resistance to the end of bus segregation here by the Supreme Court order of Dec. 21.

Chief of the defense battery, Montgomery attorney John Blue Hill, is expected to ask, and get, separate trials for his clients. The prosecuting team, headed by Circuit Solicitor William Thetford, will then have to decide which case it will take first.

FELONY CHARGES

Britt and Livingston are charged with felonies but James D. York, 52, and Henry Alexander, 27, are charged with capital offenses for allegedly bombing inhabited dwellings. They face trial June 3 for the dynamite bombing of the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro minister and leader of the 381-day bus boycott here.

Britt is charged with bombing Abernathy's church, the First Baptist Church, the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church and a taxi cab stand. The cab stand was blasted on Jan. 27, the churches on Jan. 10.

Livingston is accused of dynamiting the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church.

The two felony cases will be tried under a state law which prohibits setting off dynamite "in, under or dangerously near" an unoccupied dwelling.

LINKED WITH KLAN

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal, at the time the case was "broken," said the "bombings were done by members of the Montgomery local of the Ku Klux Klan."

The head of the Montgomery branch of the KKK said "some of them are members" but denied their actions were sanctioned by the Klan.

The Montgomery County Grand Jury failed to indict three others charged with misdemeanors. They are: Charlie Bodiford, Eugene Hall and Donald Dunlap.

The arrests took place shortly after the Jan. 27 dynamitings when city detective Jack Shows recognized one of the alleged dynamiters. He and detective Tom Ward followed the man from the scene of the blast and later arrested him.

Jury Acquits In First Klan Shooting Trial

Advertiser P.1
Fri. 5-24-57
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, May 23 (AP)—The first defendant tried in the Ku Klux Klan shooting case was acquitted today, but his attorney later said he "heard" one of his witnesses "was to be or would be indicted."

A Jefferson County Circuit Court jury found Ira N. Evans innocent of charges that he shot James P. Tillery, 23, last Jan. 22.

Evans, Citizens Council Leader Asa E. (Ace) Carter, Harold McBride and Louey C. Curry all were charged with shooting Tillery and Chadwell C. Bridges in a brawl during a Klan meeting. Each of the four was indicted on two counts of assault with intent to murder.

FIRST OF FOUR

Evans was the first of four defendants to be tried.

Atty. R. B. Jones, who represented Evans, said he had heard a report that "disturbed me very much . . . I heard one of my witnesses was to be or would be indicted for perjury."

He refused to identify the witness or the testimony that would be challenged.

Deputy Solicitor Willard McCall said he didn't see any indication that any of the remaining charges would be dropped. "These cases will be set for trial in the fall," he declared.

The jury received the case about noon, ate lunch and then deliberated two hours before returning its verdict. The trial lasted four days.

Tillery testified that he was shot during a melee after he challenged the "one-man rule" of Carter at a meeting of the Original Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy. The 23-year-old aircraft worker testified that he was one of those who formed the organization.

Advertiser P.2-a.

PRESENCE DENIED

Carter had denied that he was present at the meeting, asserting that the KKK group had rented the auditorium of the former Central Park Theater in which his headquarters was located.

Evans didn't testify, but other witnesses told the court that he was in another part of the auditorium when the shooting occurred.

Tillery testified that he shot one of his attackers. McBride had a shoulder wound when he was arrested.

Witnesses said that the auditorium was dimly lit for the meeting. The Klansmen present wore robes and hoods with their faces covered, and in some cases were armed.

Defense Atty. R. B. Jones asked prospective jurors Monday if they would be influenced because many of the witnesses had been robed and masked and carried weapons, but none said they would be prejudiced.

One member of the venire excused himself because of Klan connections.

Advertiser Tues. 5-21-57 Montgomery, Ala. P. 1 13 Ala. Bombing

ARM UNABLE TO BLOCK CAMERA

"You don't want to take a picture of this boy," said City Detective W. L. King as he attempted to shield Henry Alexander (background) and James D. York from the camera of Haywood Paravicini, Advertiser staff photographer. York is shown below, right. The two men, indicted on dynamiting charges in the Jan. 10 bombing of the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Negro minister, were arraigned in circuit court here yesterday. Alexander and York left a cafe behind King who explained his action in blocking the camera with, "York's a pretty good friend of mine."

Two Plead 'Not Guilty' Of Bombing Negro Home

Advertiser Tues. 5-21-57 Montgomery, Ala. P. 1 13 Ala.

By JO ANN FLIRT

Two Montgomery white men arrested late in January on charges of bombing the occupied home of a Negro minister were arraigned in open court yesterday.

An attorney for Henry Alexander, 27, 1940 Yarbrough St. and James D. York, 52, 209 Gardendale, Chisholm, entered not guilty pleas and demanded separate trials for the two men in proceedings before Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter.

"The defendants plead not guilty and demand a severance," said defense attorney John Harris of the law firm Hill, Hill, Whiting and Harris. Defense attorney John Blue Hill, who in February requested a continuance of the cases of two other white men because of the illness of Harris, was not present.

Since Alexander and York, indicted jointly, are charged with capital offenses they will automatically be granted the request for separate trials, court officials said.

The indictment charging Alexander, a plumber, and York, an IBM operator, with the Jan. 10 bombing of the Abernathy residence was read to the defendants by Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford.

An extra 35 special jurors were drawn for the trial of these and other capital cases. Trials will begin June 3.

Yesterday was the first time any of the seven men arrested by city police on charges of participating in bombings, bus shootings and other racial violence, had appeared in open court proceedings.

A preliminary hearing scheduled for Recorder's Court was continued until after the February grand jury met under an agreement to put all seven cases before the investigating body.

The county sheriff's department said it was unable to serve warrants immediately on Alexander and York following their indictment, and the two, accompanied by one of the attorneys, surrendered three days after the indictments were returned. Their arrest came too late for trial during the February term.

Two other defendants, Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., charged with bombing unoccupied dwellings, were scheduled for trial in February, but their cases were continued until May 27 at the request of John Blue Hill, who said his partner, Harris, was ill.

All four men are free on bonds. Misdemeanor charges against three white men were dropped when the grand jury failed to indict them. Arrested with the four defendants but released were Eugene Hall, an employe of the mechanical department of the Alabama Journal; Charlie Bodiford, foreman of a local furniture company, and Donald Dunlap, heating and plumbing worker.

Bomb Suspects Say 'Not Guilty'

Post-Herald Tues. 5-21-57 B'ham, Ala. P. 1 13 Ala.

Two Request Separate Trials

MONTGOMERY, May 20 (AP)—Two of the four white men charged with bombing Negro churches and the home of a Negro minister in the wake of the end of bus segregation pleaded not guilty today and asked for separate trials on charges of dynamiting the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy early on the morning of Jan. 10.

The offense is punishable by death in the electric chair or a prison term of 10 years or more.

Two other white men, Raymond C. Britt Jr., and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., are charged with bombing Negro churches. They are scheduled to go on trial next Monday under indictments carrying a maximum of 10 years in prison.

Four Negro churches and the homes of two ministers, including Abernathy's, were bombed on Jan. 10 during an outbreak of violence which followed the end of city bus segregation.

Seventeen days later, a Negro taxicab stand was bombed and an adjoining residence damaged by the same blast. An unexploded bomb containing 12 sticks of dynamite was found on the frontporch of the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Negro campaign

Montgomery Church Bombers Face Trial

Daily World Sun. 5-26-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 1 13 Ala.

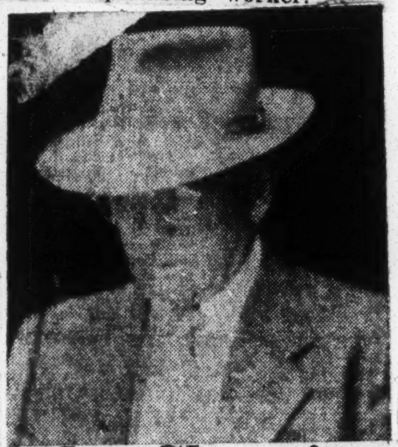
MONTGOMERY, Ala — Two young white men, charged with dynamiting two Montgomery Churches before dawn last January 10, are scheduled to go on trial Monday.

The defendants, one of which is charged with dynamiting the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Albernathy, bus boycott leader, must also face another indictment charging bombing of a taxicab stand during a second outburst of racial violence January 27.

The men, identified as Raymond C. Britt, Jr. and Conny Kyle Livingston, face under Alabama law a minimum of 10 years and a maximum of death by electrocution, if convicted of bombing an inhabited residence.

Britts is accused of bombing Rev. Albernathy's church, the First Baptist Church; the Hutchinson Baptist Church and th etaxi stand. Both me will be called to trial June 3.

The bombings followed by 20 days a federal court injunction that nullified city and state laws requiring bus segregation.



Klan Shooting Defendant Tries To Show Self-Defense Motive

Advertiser Wed. 5-22-57 P. 1 Montgomery, Ala. 13 Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 21 (AP)—Defense attorneys for a man charged with assault with intent to murder at a Ku Klux Klan meeting last January, today began to lay groundwork intended to show self defense.

Ira N. Evans is one of four persons charged in the shooting of J. C. Tillery and Chadwell C. Bridges. Evans is being tried in Circuit Court in the Tillery shooting.

The state rested its case this morning.

First defense witness was Howard (Connie) Jones, a self-identified Klan "captain" who testified that Tillery fired at Evans before Evans fired his pistol.

Asa E. Carter, listed on corporation papers as an officer of the KKK group, also is executive secretary of a Citizens Council group.

Carter is one of the other three charged in the shooting.

Jones said he was on the stage when Carter, angered by remarks Tillery had made, jumped from care of that matter over to your left there," adding that he, too, left the stage and went to where a crowd had gathered.

"I saw a bunch of men there pulled one back with my right hand, and one with my left hand—and I got to Tillery who was sitting on the edge of his seat.

"I said, 'Get up, Tillery' and as he raised up, his gun went off in my face," Jones testified.

He said the man to his right said, "He shot me," and fell to the floor.

Negro Boy Sentenced To Jail, Fined For Stabbing White Boy

World, B'ham, Ala. Wed. 5-22-57

City Judge Oliver B. Hall sentenced a sixteen-year-old Negro boy to a year in jail and fined him $200 in connection with the serious stabbing of a 17-year-old white boy.

The defendant, Henry Hamy Alford, of 224 North Tenth-al, received his jail sentence and fine, Friday, May 17. He was charged with the stabbing of Thomas Wolfe, of 1505 Vanderbilt Road.

The victim required thirty-nine stitches to sew up the wound. The clash took place at North Eighth Avenue and 26th Street.

2 NEGROES CHARGE THEY WERE BEATEN

Questioned By Police At Birmingham

Commercial Appeal Fri. 7-12-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 11. —(UP)—Two Negroes told police Thursday they were abducted by seven or eight white men at gunpoint and lashed with rubber hose at a remote woodland spot in what may have been a case of mistaken identity.

Memphis, Tenn.

Harold Cunningham, 19, and Henry Siler, 21, were questioned intensively by police about the incident which took place in North Birmingham Wednesday night and Det. Sgt. M. H. House said he believed "there could have been some licks." *P. 22*

Officers issued an alert for the alleged kidnapers who Cunningham said were led by a "short, stocky man" waving a revolver. None of the white men were masked, he said, but he claimed he did not know any of them.

Neither of the Negroes was hurt severly and Cunningham said a billfold in his hip pocket help to ease the pain of the blows which were administered with lenghts of garden hose.

He said the white men wanted to know where they were two Saturdays ago and both he and Siler insisted they were working at their jobs. Both work at a paper company.

"I didn't know what they were talking about," Cunningham said.

The Negroes were with two girls when two carloads of white men forced them to the curb on a dark street by waving their guns. The Negroes said they were stopped shortly after they left a white drive-in without ordering anything.

"They reached us, then put one of us in each car and made the girls stand up against a fence while they drove us away," Cunningham said. "We were driven away out in a wooded area and they made us get out and bend over. Then they whipped us with pieces of hose for about 15 minutes."

White Man Abducted By Dead Negro's Kin

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala. Wed. 6-19-57

Special to The Post-Herald

HUNTSVILLE, June 18 — A white man, Frank B. Smith, told authorities here today that he was forced into an automobile and threatened with death by members of the family of a Negro man who drowned yesterday while fishing with Smith.

Smith, who operates Frank's Steel Fabrication Co., said he went to notify the family of Walter Battle Jr., that Battle had drowned in the Tennessee River.

"They seemed to go crazy," Smith said. "They came from all sides, like ants."

Smith told officers that the Negroes forced him into an auto and told him they were going to take him to the river and drown him. They then took some money from him, he said, and stopped at a filling station to buy gasoline.

Smith struggled free at the station and the Negroes drove off. Smith returned to Huntsville and spent last night at the police station for "protection."

Detective Earl Baker said James Thomas Battle, brother of the drowned man, was being questioned in the kidnaping incident.

Smith told officers he and Battle had been fishing near Cloud's Cove on the Tennessee River. When they were coming back downriver, he said, a pulley on the steering mechanism broke, causing the motor to slip to one side and overturning the boat.

Smith said he came to the surface and managed to hold onto the boat. He said he didn't see Battle come to the surface. The water is about 75 feet deep at the point of the accident. Crew members of a tow boat, the Julius D, rescued Smith a short while later.

Dead Negro's Kin Accused Of Kidnap By Fishing Pal

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 6-19-57

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 18 (AP) —Frank B. Smith, a white man, told police that the family of a Negro man, who drowned while fishing with Smith, kidnaped him and threatened his life.

Smith said he went to notify the family of Walter Battle Jr., that the man had drowned in the Tennessee River yesterday.

"They seemed to go crazy. They came from all sides, like ants," he said.

Smith said that members of Battle's family forced him into an automobile. "They told me they were going to kill me and members of my family. They said they were going to take me to the river and kill me. I was a little scared."

Smith, who spent last night in the police station at Huntsville, "for protection," said he escaped from the automobile a few blocks from the Battle home when the car stopped at a service station.

Detective Earl Baker said the brother of the dead man, James Thomas Battle, was being questioned in connection with the incident.

Smith told officers that the boat overturned when a pulley on the steering gear broke and the motor fell over. Battle was steering at the time, he said, and the boat was in midstream near the Clarksville community in southeast Madison County.

Smith was rescued about five minutes later by a lifeboat from the tug, Julius D. The Negro's body had not been recovered late today.

White Youth Admits Story Of Hanging A Hoax; Sheriff Urges Public Caution

Advertiser Tues. 7-2-57 Montgomery, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—A 16-year-old white youth admitted today that he made up a story that he was beaten and hanged by his wrists by two Negroes Saturday night, Sheriff Ray Bridges said.

Laverne Wilcox had been found hanging from a tree about 18 miles west of Mobile and a mile from his home.

He told Bridges during questioning today that he and his girl friend had argued a week ago and that he had planned the hanging since then.

Bridges said Wilcox told officers he had been hanging about 15 or 20 minutes when he called to some picnickers to cut him down. He had reported earlier that he had been hanging about two hours.

The youth told the sheriff he could have released himself at any time if he had wanted to.

Wilcox had said previously that two Negro men seized him from his home Saturday night and after slugging him took him to the wooded spot and hung him by his arms.

Chief Deputy James G. Chambers had said yesterday that there were no rope marks on Wilcox' wrists and "apparently no bruises on his body."

2 NEGROES BLAMED

Mobile Police Probing Attack Story By Youth

Advertiser P. 1 Mon. 7-1-57 Montgomery, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., June 30 (AP)—A 16-year-old white boy who told officers he was dragged from his home last night, beaten by two Negroes and left hanging by his arms in a tree, was undergoing hospital treatment tonight.

Chief deputy sheriff Jimmie Chambers said Laverne Wilcox was found hanging by his rope-tied wrists from a tree about 18 miles west of Mobile. He said the youth claimed he had been hanging about two hours after he allegedly was beaten up by two unidentified Negroes.

Chambers said "ownership of the rope used to tie the boy's wrists may be the key in solving the case."

Wilcox was quoted as saying his assailants came into his home while his parents were at a movie, slugged him and carried him to the tree where picnickers found him.

E. A. Moorman, who cut the boy down, took him to the hospital. The youth recently underwent surgery for removal of his appendix. His condition today was said to be "Fair."

Chambers said the rope resembled one generally used as a lasso by cowboys. The boy denied he owned the rope. The officer said Wilcox was in "an upset state" and further questioning will be made tomorrow.

Officers and Moorman said the youth told them that no weapons were used by the Negroes, and Chambers said there are no rope marks on his wrists and "apparently no bruises on his body."

Story a hoax

Afro-American Sat. 7-13-57 Baltimore, Md. P. 1

MOBILE, Ala. — A sobbing 16-year-old blond youth admitted to police Friday that his story of two colored men having kidnaped, beaten and hanged him by his wrists was all a hoax.

He had been found hanging from a tree about a mile from his home. The boy, Laverne Wilcox, said he and his girl friend had quarrelled and he planned the hanging to get her sympathy. No one had been arrested.

Three Negroes Held In Indiana On Hit-Run Death Of Fayette County Sheriff's Brother

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P. 8-A
Sat. 3-2-57

GARY, Ind., March 1 (UP) — Three Negroes arrested in the hit-run death of an Alabama man have indicated willingness to return there with extradition proceedings, police said today.

Charges of manslaughter were placed against the men in the death of Felix Pinkerton, 54, brother of Fayette County Sheriff W. O. Pinkerton.

Flocie Kemp, 23, East Chicago, the driver; and Kelvin C. Stowe, 23, and Edward Freeman Jr., 22, both of Gary. All are former Fayette County residents. They were arrested last night.

Pinkerton was struck and killed by an automobile on Alabama Highway 17 near Fayette early Wednesday.

Det. Michael Kepchar said Kemp told him he was driving on the return trip to Gary when he saw a man lying in the highway, too late to avoid striking him.

Kepchar said spots which could be blood were found underneath the car in which the men were riding. It was owned by Stowe.

The men were traced here through the laertness of Ary Brock, operator of a state lake in Fayette County. When he came upon the body of Pinkerton he remembered seeing an out-of-state car a short distance away.

After arousing nearby residents he pursued the car, until he was able to note the license tag number.

Police Press Search Here For Bomber

Advertiser
Sun. 1-29-57
Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery police last night pressed their search for the persons who threw a dynamite bomb at a combination filling station-taxi stand and an adjacent residence at High and Jackson Streets shortly before dawn Sunday.

Authorities drew a veil of secrecy about their investigations but there were strong hints that they are in possession of important information, hitherto undisclosed.

Following the early morning blast Sunday, a second 12-stick unexploded bomb was found a short distance from the blast scene. It had been placed on the front porch of the home of the Rev. M. L. King, Negro leader of the Montgomery Improvement Assn.

P. 1

The still-smouldering bomb was disarmed during a few tense moments by Asst. State Toxicologist Vann V. Pruitt, city detective Lt. E. Y. Lacy and State Safety Director Col. Bill Lyerly.

At a cabinet meeting yesterday, Gov. James E. Folsom denounced the bombings as "anarchy" and said the state's $2,000 reward still stands. It matches $2,000 put up yesterday by the city commission for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the bombers.

In another development, WCOV-TV news director and announcer Bob Underwood, who was fired on twice from ambush Sunday night, revealed he had received several offers of aid. "I've been getting calls all day from people who have offered to be bodyguards. A few auto dealers want to give me different cars for every day in the week and several people have asked to take my three children to remote places until this blows over," he said.

PHONE THREATS

Underwood told police he had received several phone calls threatening harm to his children because his presentation of the news had been "anti-Negro."

WCOV-TV general manager Hugh M. Smith went on the air last night and affirmed Underwood's "fair presentation of the news."

Underwood was fired on as he was driving from the parking lot of the television studio at 9:45 p.m. Sunday.

Sunday's bombing, in which there were no injuries, brought the total to seven. On Jan. 10, four Negro churches were blasted. In addition, the homes of two ministers, the Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of a Negro congregation, and the Rev. R. D. Abernathy, a leader in the 381-day Negro bus boycott were bombed by dynamite.

Three unexploded bombs have been found, including one at the Rev. King's home. He was not there at the time. Another was found at the home of the Rev. Graetz on Jan. 10 after his house had been damaged by another bomb. Three small boys also found one near Chisholm on Jan. 13. In addition, six ambushes have been carried out on city buses since racial integration on transportation began here Dec. 21.

Negro bandit 'jarred' but he escapes

News P. 2
Sat. 3-2-57
B'ham, Ala.

A glass jar of soup was the only weapon available to a white store operator and her Negro maid Friday night when they were robbed by a Negro bandit.

THE MAID, Sarah Austin of 415 Eighth-av, n, was struck over the head by the bandit, but managed to get to her feet and strike back with the jar of soup.

City Dets. T. E. Lindsey and C. H. Pitts said the Negro man took a purse containing an undisclosed amount of money from Mrs. Theresa Bruno, operator of Bruno's Five and Dime Store at 425 Eighth-av, n.

Mrs. Bruno told the detectives she had closed the store and was getting in her car when the Negro man stepped to the car and slapped her. She fell to the ground, she said.

DET. LINDSEY said the man then hit the maid on the head with an unidentified object, possibly a gun handle.

She staggered to her feet and slugged the culprit with the jar she was carrying for Mrs. Bruno, detectives said.

The man, described as being tall and very slender—weighing about 120 pounds—was last seen running west on Eighth-av, n, the detectives said.

Pre-Dawn Blast 4 Homes In Pickens

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala. P. 1
Mon. 3-4-57

BY O. C. MORGAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

REFORM, March 3 — Blasts from apparently homemade dynamite bombs rocked four Pickens County homes before sunrise this morning in an apparent effort to terrorize the occupants. Damage to property was considerable. However there were no injuries despite a couple of "near misses."

One man is being held in the county jail at Carrollton in connection with the bombings, Sheriff R. R. (Bob) Shields said this afternoon.

All four targets of the explosions were dwellings of employes of the Wolverine Hat and Cap Manufacturing Co. here.

The homes of the Joe Baines family and of the C. R. Kelleys received the greatest damage. Near the other two houses, also damaged by lesser blasts, bundles of unexploded sticks of dynamite were found.

A wildcat strike has been in progress at the Wolverine plant since late January, and at least one member of each household, which was a target of this morning's violence, has been working there regularly during this period.

No one was hurt in the bombings, although two small Baines children would normally have occupied a bed near where the windows were shattered. They were visiting their grandmother. The Baines live east of Palmetto, a community about eight miles north of here.

The crib of the Kelleys' 5-week-old son, Gary, was peppered by broken glass from a shattered window. The infant, fortunately, had been removed to his parents' room earlier in the night. The Kelley home is in the Palmetto community.

E. F. Rechtman, vice president and general manager, halted operations at the Wolverine plant Jan. 25, announcing that the step was due to lack of orders.

Union leaders, however, charged that the work stoppage was a company "lockout." Work was resumed in a few days but the plant still is being picketed.

A blast at the home of Sam Baines, father of Joe Baines, did little damage other than breaking a few windows. A bundle of six sticks of dynamite, tied together with what appeared to be a piece of an inner tube, was found across the road in front of his home, the sheriff said.

Sam Baines lives about 200 yards from his son's home.

The fourth home, that of Charles Kelley, escaped without damage, although one bomb exploded there. However, a second bundle of eight dynamite sticks was found in front of his dwelling, located in Palmetto.

Damage to the Joe Baines home included the shattering of front windows, blasting of the front door from its hinges, and knocking over a television set in the living room.

At the C. R. Kelley home, the windows across the front of the house were shattered.

Mrs. Joe Baines, a binder at the cap plant, has been working daily since the strike began, as has her father-in-law, Sam Baines.

Mon. 3-4-57

C. R. Kelley and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kelley also have been working regularly despite previous violence during the labor dispute.

Shields said it was a miracle that occupants of the four homes escaped injury.

He said that shots were fired from a speeding car at the home of a Wolverine worker last week. Tires on a worker's late model auto also were slashed.

The West Alabama firm, which at peak periods employs about 100 persons, is working between 50 and 60 people at present.

E. F. Rechtman, vice president and general manager at the company, said this number is sufficient to meet orders on hand.

Man Questioned In Bombing Case

Post-Herald
Tues. 3-5-57 P. 1
B'ham, Ala.

Sheriff Holding Crane Operator

REFORM, March 4 (UP)—Pickens County Sheriff R. R. Shields held Hal Rozzelle, 33, for questioning today in connection with the bombing of four homes occupied by non-strikers at a local plant.

No injuries were reported in the blasts that rocked the Reform area yesterday morning. All four home owners were listed as non-striking workers at

(Picture on Page 13)

the Wolverine Manufacturing Co. where the Hat and Cap Makers Union is making an attempt to be recognized.

Homes damaged belonged to Joe Bains, Sam Bains, C. R. Kelley and Charles Kelley,

Sheriff Shields said Rozelle, a crane operator, is an "expert on dynamite." He said the bombs had been fashioned by a person who knew dynamite well.

The sheriff said also he would go along with the non-strikers arming themselves, if necessary, for protection.

The sheriff's office at noon today had reported no new incidents.

Shields said damage at the homes of Bains and C. R. Kelley was greatest.

A window at the home of C. R. Kelley was shattered and a crib usually occupied by Kelley's 5-year-old son was damaged by the blast.

At the home of Bains the front door, was knocked from its hinges and a window was smashed, knocking over a television set when the bomb ex-

ploded in the yard.

The other two homes were also rocked by blasts, but little damage resulted. However, unexploded sticks of dynamite were found in front of both houses.

Shields said that other violence during the strike has been directed toward persons working in the strikebound plant. A home of one employe was fired upon and tires on the car of another man, working during the strike, were slashed.

Blasts Jar Four Homes At Plant Near Reform

advertiser mon. 3-4-57 Montgomery, Ala. P.1

No One Hurt; Suspect Held At Carrollton

REFORM, Ala., March 3 (AP)—Homes of four workers at the Wolverine Hat and Cap Manufacturing Co. were shaken by dynamite explosions early today.

Members of all four families work at the Wolverine plant, which is being picketed in a union organizing campaign. There were no injuries.

Residents spotted a speeding car after the explosions but were unable to stop it. Officers later arrested a man at Carrollton for investigation.

All of the homes are located in the Palmetto community eight miles north of Reform.

HEAVY DAMAGE

The homes of C. R. Kelley and Joe Baines suffered heavy damage while the residences of Sam Barnes and Charles Kelley were shaken. Two unexploded bundles of dynamite also were found in the area.

The union organizing campaign began in January.

E. F. Rechtman, Wolverine vice president and general manager, halted operation at the plant Jan. 25, announcing that the step was due to lack of orders.

Leaders of United Hat and Cap Workers of America, however, charged the work stoppage was a company "lockout." Work was resumed in a few days but the plant still is being picketed.

WINDOWS SHATTERED

Windows at the Kelley home were shattered. The front door was blown off its hinges at the Baines residence. The television set was moved by the blast, and the interior of the house was covered with broken glass.

Pickens County Sheriff R. R. Shields, heading the investigation, said it was a miracle that no one in the four homes was killed or injured.

He said shots were fired from a speeding car at the home of a Wolverine worker last week.

The West Alabama plant employs about 100 persons.

13

---

3 bombing suspects win dismissals in Montgomery court

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57 Baltimore, Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Charges against three of the seven white men arrested in connection with racial violence here, but who escaped indictment, were dismissed in City Court last week.

As the result of an agreement between attorneys for the state and defense, Judge Eugene Loe dropped conspiracy charges against Eugene Hall, Charlie Bodiford and Donald Dunlap. The other four are scheduled to be tried in May.

13

U.S. JURY CONVICTS SHERIFF IN ALABAMA

Commercial Appeal Sat. 3-30-57 Memphis, Tenn. P.19

Liquor Conspiracy Charged To R. Odell Payton

2 DEPUTIES GUILTY, TOO

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29.—A Federal court jury that deliberated more than nine hours found Chilton County Sheriff R. Odell Payton and two of his deputies guilty Friday of liquor conspiracy.

The sheriff was convicted after a four-day trial in United States district court along with James Payton, on leave of absence as chief deputy, and Joseph Earl Thompson, another deputy who had taken a leave pending outcome of the trial.

Sentencing Next Friday

United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., who presided over the trial, delayed sentencing the defendants until next Friday. The maximum penalty is five years in prison and a $10,000 fine for each man.

A third deputy, Albert Porter, was on trial with the other three but won a directed verdict of acquittal Wednesday at the close of the Government's testimony. The judge agreed with the defense contentions that the prosecution failed to prove its case against Mr. Porter.

At Wetumpka, Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee, the chief prosecutor in state court in the circuit which includes Chilton County, said the conviction disqualifies Sheriff Payton from continuing to hold office.

Mr. Curlee, who was a witness in the liquor trial, said the county coroner will take over the sheriff's duties until a new sheriff is appointed by Gov. James E. Folsom.

Paid For 'Protection'

During the trial, the Government produced testimony from several witnesses who said they paid "protection" money to the sheriff or his officers so they could carry on bootlegging.

Sheriff Payton admitted making arrangements with one bootlegger but insisted he did it to trap the man. He denied taking any payoff money from anyone. The deputies likewise denied the charges.

13

Defense Fund For 7 Alabama Whites Is Started

Constitution Mon. 2-4-57 Atlanta, Ga. P.22

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 3 (AP)—A collection drive was kicked off today to raise a legal defense fund for seven white men charged with violence against Negroes.

The goal is $60,000, according to Jack Brock, spokesman for the "Alabama Segregation Defense Fund." He is a former state president of the American Federation of Labor.

Brock said collection buckets were passed out to persons who will conduct door-to-door solicitations for the fund. It will be used to defend anyone arrested on warrants sworn out by Negro leaders who seek to break down segregation, Brock said.

The seven were arrested after a wave of seven bombings of Negro churches and homes of integration leaders and of six ambushes with gunfire of integrated city buses. Preliminary hearing for them is scheduled for Friday.

13

ALABAMAN CLEARED OF LIQUOR CONSPIRACY

Commercial Appeal Thurs. 3-28-57 Memphis, Tenn. P.43

Court Drops Case Against One Chilton Officer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 27.—(UP)—Judge Frank Johnson Wednesday cleared one of four Chilton County officers charged with conspiring to violate Federal liquor laws and said it is doubtful the court could sustain a conspiracy charge against another.

Judge Johnson granted a defense motion to throw out the case against Albert Porter and said the charge against Joseph Early Thompson might not be strong enough to sustain conspiracy, although, he said, it might be strong enough to support a charge of illegally transporting moonshine.

The judge issued the ruling and statement after the prosecution rested its case in the third day of the trial of Chilton Sheriff R. Odel Payton, Mr. Porter, Mr. Thompson and James Payton.

Defense witness Circuit Solicitor Glenn Curlee of Wetumpka testified Sheriff Payton had requested his assistance in securing additional Alcoholic Beverage Control men for Chilton County because "the sheriff said the liquor situation was about to get out of hand."

On one occasion, Mr. Curlee said, he and the sheriff appeared before the state ABC board administrator to ask more help. Mr. Curlee said his conference with Mr. Payton took place in the first part of 1955.

Part-time deputy Henry Anderson told the jury Sheriff Payton "never has" told him to "lay off" raiding bootleggers. He said he was present when Mr. Payton raided a still owned by William Boswell who testified earlier that he had paid Sheriff Payton for protection.

Judge Johnson told United States attorney Hartwell Davis: "It is my opinion that your case against Earl Thompson is not strong enough to warrant a conspiracy charge." But he said the state might have established a charge of illegally transporting bootleg liquor.

13

Negro Charged In Assault On Paymaster

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 4-16-57 P.6-A

BESSEMER, Ala., April 15 (AP)—A Negro man was charged with assault with intent to murder following a scuffle with the paymaster of the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co. in a bank today.

Clifford Jackson, 21, the Negro, was held by county authorities under $2,000 bond.

Haney Cook, the paymaster, told officers that the Negro man was standing back of him and leaned forward, putting his face over Cook's shoulder.

The paymaster said that he told the Negro that he didn't "appreciate you bending over my shoulder" and to "get back in line." The Negro answered to the effect that he thought he was in line and the scuffle started.

13

Negro Gets Life For $80 Holdup

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 4-19-57 P.2-B

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., April 18 (AP)—James Lee Walker, 24-year-old Negro, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in circuit court here today on charges of holding up a white woman with a toy pistol.

The jury deliberated only 20 minutes. Mrs. Bobby Olen Strickland identified Walker as the man who held up her rural store last month. She said she was robbed of about $80.

Bloodhounds picked up a trail and went to a nearby spot where Walker was found in a dice game.

13

Two Accused Church Bombers Acquitted

Jury Arrives At Verdict After 1 Hour, 35 Minutes

Advertiser Fri. 5-31-57
Montgomery, Ala. P.1

By JO ANN FLIRT

Not guilty verdicts were returned here late yesterday afternoon in the trial of two young white men charged with the bombing of a Negro church Jan. 10.

The acquittals of Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, 3447 Texas Ave., and Raymond C. Britt Jr., 28, 205 Heustess St., came after an hour and 35 minutes of deliberation by the all-white jury.

Livingston and Britt were indicted by the February grand jury for the bombing of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church in the early morning hours of Jan. 10.

Solicitor William F. Thetford said earlier in the day that trial of two other white men charged with the capital offense of bombing an inhabited building has been continued until the July term of court, along with another case against Britt.

Henry Alexander, 27, of 1940 Yarbrough St., and James D. York, 52, of 209 Gardendale in Chisholm, were originally slated for trial here next Monday. They are indicted for the bombing of the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a Negro leader here.

Last tactics of defense Attorney John Blue Hill was to call to the witness stand three members of the defendants' families who established alibis for the night of the bombing.

PLAYED CARDS

Mrs. E. L. Adams, niece of Mrs. Britt, said the couple ate supper in her home on the night of Jan. 9, and after playing cards until about 1 a.m. on the day of the bombing spent the night there.

She said the Britts arrived about 8:15 p.m. and after a steak supper Britt and her husband watched the fights on television while the women cleaned up the kitchen.

Mrs. Adams said she asked the Britts to stay because "the men had quite a few beers." She said she arose at 5:30 a.m. the next day, awakened the Britts at 6 a.m. for breakfast and they left at 6:30 a.m.

On cross examination Mrs. Adams testified she did not inform either the police or the solicitor's office "because I didn't think they'd be interested."

Questioned by Deputy Solicitor Robert Stewart as to the time she issued the supper invitation to the couple, Mrs. Adams replied "that morning."

Testimony of Mrs. Britt was practically identical with that of Mrs. Adams. She too testified the couple arrived at the Adams home about 8:15 p.m., played cards until after midnight, were awakened at 6 a.m. and left at 6:30 a.m.

The only major haggle between attorneys over the alibi developed when Mrs. Britt testified on cross examination that her aunt invited her to supper "that afternoon."

Advertiser

"Then if Mrs. Adams said it was that morning she was mistaken wasn't she?" asked Deputy Solicitor Stewart, and defense attorneys jumped to their feet with violent objections. She finally testified she did not know when it had been but that it was "that day."

P. 2-A

During further cross examination Mrs. Britt testified her husband "told me he signed a paper but said he didn't know what was in it." She said she had told no one of the alibi except defense attorneys.

The young wife of Livingston testified he was "home in bed" all night. She said she was "awakened by something that sounded like an explosion" and then awoke her husband.

CASES RESTED

Following her testimony both the defene and the state rested their case.

In oral arguments to the jury which climaxed the four-day trial, Defense Attorney John Harris attacked the city police department and the city jail, which he described as a "hell hole. The whole city police department needs cleaning out!" he said.

"The time has come in Montgomery for the men to be separated from the boys—take your choice—I'm going with the men," he said as he pleaded for acquitta' of the two defendants.

A not guilty verdict would "sound a clarion call that 'you Negroes shall not pass,'" he said, and then declared, "I speak not for Britt and Livingston alone, I speak for every white man, woman and child in Montgomery."

Hill, who closed the defense arguments, charged anew that "Negro goon squads" were responsible for the bombings in order to gain the financial aid of Northern sympathizers.

'SOUTHERN WAYS'

"A guilty verdict will be a verdict for Martin Luther King and his imps who seek to destroy our Southern way of life," he said.

Hill charged police officers with conducting their investigation with an attitude of "to hell with the law" and repeatedly argued that the facts "do not justify a guilty verdict."

"Your verdict," he told jurors, "will determine our very civilization and way of life."

He said, "When you come out of that jury room with a not guilty verdict you can go home to your wives and children and say 'I have done my duty' because the evidence didn't convince me beyond a reasonable doubt."

"You can say 'I have done something to save our way of life,'" he added.

Thetford, last attorney to speak placed the case in the hands of the jury with a warning that "if you turn these men loose you say to the Ku Klux Klan that it's all right to bomb a Negro church."

2-WAY SWORD

"That is a sword that cuts both ways," he said, "the next thing you know your house and your church will be bombed."

Montgomery was on the verge of a racial riot before the defendents in the bombing case were arrested, Thetford said.

"Let's lay in on the line, gentlemen," he argued. "The question is not whether these men are guilty or innocent but the question is whether this jury will convict."

Verdicts of not guilty, Thetford argued, would do more to insure the passage of the civil rights bill now before Congress "than anything I know."

A similar argument was advanced by Stewart who said, "Only so long as the jurors in this state and every other deep south state administer justice equally and enforce laws relating to racial conflict, only so long can you expect to keep on trying cases in our own state courts before our duly elected officials.

"There is nothing to be ashamed of to say you're prejudiced," Stewart said, "and I know that if the time comes when we must meet force with force we will all stand up and be counted. But when it does I don't want to be led by men like Livingston and Britt.

"Let's don't let every Tom, Dick and Harry in Montgomery County decide the law and what he'll do about it," he said.

The state and defense each was given an hour to argue to the jury. After a short charge by Judge Eugene W. Carter the jury recessed at 1:30 for lunch.

Jurors returned to begin their deliberations at 3 p.m. and announced at 4:35 that a verdict had been reached. Within three minutes Judge Carter was summoned and the verdict, written on the back of the indictment, was read to the standing defendents.

Foreman of the jury was Peter B. Mastin III, a salesman who resides at 304 W. Delano.

Other jurors were Jack Canty, Matthews, clerk; Peter Copley, 350 Mastin Lane, machinist; Robert Marshall Dent, 665 E. Edgemont, salesman; Ingram B. Gomillion, 4018 Hickory Dr., service station operator; David F. Gorrie, 25 Oak Forest, lumber business officer; John H. Haardt, 44 S. Haardt Dr., real estate;

William Berrett Kessler, 3819 Goode St., examiner, state department of agriculture; Styles Murrell, Hope Hull, farmer; Donald M. Parker, 718 Hull, service station owner; L. C. Parker, Pine Level, merchant; and Robert W. Woolfolk, 1183 S. McDonough, salesman.

Staff Photo By Moore

FRIENDS MILL AROUND DEFENDANTS OUTSIDE COURTHOUSE
Livingstons, Britts Center Of Jubilant Crowd After Verdict

Staff Photo By Paravicin

BOMBING DEFENDANTS, WIVES HAPPY AFTER ACQUITTAL IN COURT
Mr. And Mrs. S. K. Livingston Jr. (Left), Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Britt Jr.

Montgomery bombing case: verdict 'shakes up' Dixie

Afro-American Sat. 6-15-57 Baltimore, Md.
P. 15

How did the South react to the freeing of the two Ku Klux Klansmen in Montgomery, Ala., who were acquitted by a jury of charges of bombing a colored church, to which crime both had confessed?

The Nashville Tennessean, under the caption of "The Bombing of Churches Is Not a 'Way of Life,' had this to say:

"The question of whether justice was done in the Alabama court is one thing.

"But regardless of the guilt or innocence of the two, the bigger — and more disturbing —thing is the spectacle presented by their defense attorneys.

* * *

"FOR THESE lawyers conducted their case as if the question of whether their clients were guilty or innocent did not matter much. And apparently the jury and the crowd which greeted its verdict with wild applause and cheers ("We've got to protect our rights") felt the same way.

"Instead of basing their case on an attempt to establish the innocence of their clients, Defense Attorneys John Blue Hill and John Harris seemed to argue instead that even if they did bomb the church they should not be punished under the law. . .

"It was, as it turned out, an effective defense. But far from being anything to cheer and applaud, it was an open invitation to more violence — which certainly is not a sacred tradition and which is a way of life that the South can travel only at its own peril."

* * *

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, venerable editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, while attempting to excuse the acquittal of the bombers by stating that J. Russell Wiggins in his recent book "Freedom Or Secrecy," had said that there were over 700 gang murders in Chicago over a 25-year period, and not more than 10 convictions of perpetrators in the Chicago courts, went on to remark:

"If the two men tried in Montgomery were guilty, the jurors would have done far more to uphold 'our way of life' by convicting them than by setting them free. Let's be sure to remember this in Virginia, if and when similar issues arise."

* * *

THE BIRMINGHAM (Ala.) News chides the jury which freed the bombers thusly:

"Orderly, lawful processes are basic in maintaining our way of life, with its freedom and its security. Whenever we depart from those processes, we move into swampy areas, infested with dangers of many kinds.

"Whenever those processes do not operate effectively to check tactics that are directed against lawful procedure itself, our structure of law and peace is weakened. When such tactics go unpunished, conditions are made the more hazardous for us all."

* * *

THE ISSUE of trial by jury in cases of civil rights violations was injected into comment on the case by several of the border state or Deep South journals. Said the Journal-Every Evening of Wilmington, Del.:

"The reason southern congressmen are insisting on trial by jury of persons charged with violating civil rights injunctions is that they expect southern juries to acquit guilty officials in disregard of the facts. If you think they wouldn't do just that, you haven't read what happened this week in Montgomery, Ala.

"A jury there acquitted two young white men charged with bombing four churches, a colored taxi stand, two ministers' homes and other houses. Were they guilty? Their lawyer talked as though they were.

"The lawyer said their acquittal would give encouragement to every white man, woman and child in the South who wanted to preserve "our scared traditions" of segregation. He said a verdict setting them free would "go down in history as saying to the colored people that 'You shall not pass.' Clearly, an acquittal could not have such effects if the accused were innocent.

"The right of trial by jury is basic. It is not threatened by long-established injuction processes. But it is grossly perverted wherever juries acquit men they know to be guilty.

"If the civil rights law is amended to permit — and encourage — such perversions, the right to a jury trial will not be strengthened but weakened."

* * *

THE TRAIL - BY - JURY amendment has its champions, however, who in spite of evidence that southern juries will not convict white men of crimes against colored people, continue to plug for its insertion in the civil rights bill.

One such champion is the Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier, which states:

"We do not have any special information on the case (Alabama bombings) and we decline to set ourselves up as judges — at this distance and without all the facts — of the verdict. We do recognize however, the validity of the prosecution statement that one reason the NAACP-sponsored 'civil rights' bill has strong backing in the North is the belief of northerners that Dixie uries won't convict white men.

"Certainly southern jurors can best protect their own region by abiding faithfully to their oaths as jurors. There is no room in the South for dynamiters or race gangsters of any type, whether black or white.

"Because a jury renders a verdict that some individuals may not consider just is not cause for restricting the right of trial by jury—as the 'civil rights' bill would do."

* * *

THE NASHVILLE BANNER is even more outspoken on the issue. It says:

"To suggest that the people, regardless of region, are not to be 'trusted' with a right and responsibility as basic as that of trial by jury is an affront to the whole constituency. If this right falls on such shoddy pretext, who can say what other right just as basic won't be abrogated on similar grounds?

It is time for Congress to be thinking about that, and not just when, by introduction on the floor of the House the fight for principle formally is launched.

"It is ironic that in the ill-fitting name of 'civil rights' the very structure of rights, properly reserved to the people, is imperilled."

* * *

SPEAKING somewhat humbly under the topic "The Mote In Our Brother's Eye," the Richmond News Leader says:

". . . The circumstances strongly suggest that the Montgomery jury failed to do its duty. If so, it was a regrettable — even a deplorable — incident, and it may prove costly to the South because of its unfortunate timing.

"But a couple of things may be said for the record. First the jury system never has been regarded, in the whole history of jurisprudence, as an infallible device for punishing the guilty and freeing the innocent.

"The practice of the jury trial lies at the essence of our system of justice, however, because over all it is the best and wisest and fairest system ever worked out . . ."

* * *

"TRIAL BY JURY is the foundation of our system of justice. Its integrity must be safeguarded," so Alfred D. Mynders of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times pontificates.

He admits, however, that "this trial (Montgomery bombers) by jury takes its place alongside the trial of the Emmett Till murder case in Mississippi."

Effort Is Made To Link Klan to Church Bombing

Post + Times Herald P. 9 Tues 5-28-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 27 (AP)—State's attorneys sought today to lay recent racial bombings in Montgomery at the doorstep of the Ku Klux Klan.

Washington D.C.

The attempt to connect the Klan with violence resulting from the end of segregation on city buses came at the outset of the trial of two young white men, Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 18, charged with the dynamiting of a Negro church last Jan. 10. Both pleaded innocent.

Prosecutor William F. Thetford told the jury of 12 white men that "a group connected with the Ku Klux Klan" planned and executed the bombing and that Britt and Livingston were among them.

TRIAL OPENS TODAY IN RACIAL VIOLENCE

Commercial Appeal P. 13

Two Montgomery White Men Charged In Bombings

Mon. 5-27-57 Memphis Tenn

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 26. The first trial on charges of perpetrating some of the racial violence that followed an end to bus segregation in Montgomery last December opens Monday.

Two white men, Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., will be tried on charges of dynamiting two Negro churches early Jan. 10.

The bombings were part of a series of seven explosions and six shooting attacks on racially integrated city buses following a Federal Court ban on bus segregation Dec. 21.

Seven white men were arrested in connection with the violence and four of them indicted by a grand jury. Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said the wave of lawlessness was at least partially the work of "members of the Montgomery branch of the KU KLUX Klan."

Britt was also indicted for a bombing early Jan. 27 that damaged a Negro taxicab stand and nearby home. The first arrest in the bombings came from a detective's recognizing a man in the crowd that gathered after that explosion.

Britt and Livingston face maximum sentences of 10 years' imprisonment on each charge.

Charges punishable by death were returned by the grand jury against two other white men, James D. York, 52, and Henry Alexander, 27. They are accused of dynamiting the home of Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy while the Negro minister's wife and child were asleep inside.

The only injuries reported in the bombings were superficial cuts of drivers at the taxistand.

A young Negro woman passenger was shot in both legs in a bus ambush.

Alabama law says even if no one is injured ,bombing an inhabited dwelling is punishable by 10 or more years in prison, or by death.

ORATORICAL BARRAGE OPENS BOMBING TRIAL

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn

Defense Claims Acquittal Will Set Southern Example

Tues. 5-28-57 P. 19

PROSECUTOR HITS AT KKK

By DONALD F. MARTIN
United Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 27. —The trial of two white men charged with bombing two Negro churches here opened with explosive fury Monday with defense counsel telling the jury the "Fate of our civilization rests with your verdict."

Defendants Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and 18-year-old Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. are charged with dynamiting two Baptist churches before dawn Jan. 10 in a wave of terrorism that followed court-ordered integration of buses in this "cradle of the Confederacy."

KKK Link To Be Sought

Prosecutor William Thetford told the all-white jury the state intended to prove the defendants were members o fthe Ku Klux Klan which "had decided to destroy all Negro churches in Montgomery."

Attorney John Blue Hill said an acquittal "would set a Southern example . . . an example of courage . . . and tear down the pact of Negro agitators like Martin Luther King and others of his ilk who seek to destroy the Southern way of life."

iKng, a Negro minister, led a successful 381-day boycott of buses by Negroes in their fight toto tear down the color curtain on Montgomery buses.

In a thundering oration which lasted 25 minutes, Mr. Hill told the jury "Race agitators like King and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People invaded Montgomery, proudest city in the South, to destroy our Southern way of life. They thrust a dagger into the back of the Southland, this city. You. You. You," he said as he pointed to the jurors.

length of the jury box, hung on the wall in back ofthe jurors and framed Mr. Hill as he walked up and down.

Mr. Britt and Mr. Livingston, dressed neatly in light summer suits, sat quietly, hands folded in their laps.

'Mad Dog Defense'

Mr. Thetford took only four minutes in rebuttal to the defense's opening arguments. He described Mr. Hill's speech as a "mad dog defense."

"You know how a mad dog is," Mr. Thetford said, "He goes around biting and snapping at everybody all the time.

"We're not waving a bloody flag. We're not trying to get the NAACP involved in this."

In cross examination of state witnesses, the defense began building a case to support its charges city police used "brutality, coercion and communist brain washing techniques" to get alleged confessions from the defendants.

Mr. Hill forced Det. Capt. E. P. Brown to admit he broke a city ordinance by registering the defendants in a local hotel under a fictitious name Jan. 31-Feb. 2.

Captain Brown said the defendants were interrogated at the hotel (Jefferson Davis) because the Police Department had only "one small interrogation room." The detective chief said the defendants were registered at the hotel under the name "John Williams and party."

ny Kyle Livingston Jr.

May Implicate Other

Livingston's confession allegedly implicates the other defendant, Raymond C. Britt Jr, 27. Both men are accused of bombing two Negro Baptist churches here in the violent aftermath to court integration of buses in the "Cradle of the Confederacy."

The state convinced Judge Carter there was no "duress or coercion" in obtaining the oral and written confessions and that officers used "practical" methods in questioning the defendant.

Defense attorney John Blue Hill, noted for his thundering orations and sharp cross examination, charged authorities arrested Livingston without revealing charges against him, failed to arraign him mmediately before a magstrate, held him incommunicado for two days and "grilled" him in a hotel room which was registered under a fictitious name.

Attended Meeting

Walter L. King, a state witness, testified he attended a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan at Britt's house Jan. 9 when a group of alleged Klan members allegedly planned the church bombings. The railroad employe said he saw "some orange wire pulled from a sack" and the words "dynamite" and "caps" mentioned.

On cross examination, however, King denied seeing Livingston at the meeting or that the group mentioned any discussion about bombing the churches.

Highway Patrol investigator Jack Kriess testified that immediately after Livingston posted bond and was released from jail the youth asked to be taken to an intersection in downtown Montgomery. Mr. Kriess said Livingston got out of the car and said "I'm going to a Klan meeting."

termed the acquittals "tragic." He said the result would only lead to another breakdown of law and order."

CONFESSIONS OK-ED IN MONTGOMERY CASE

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Two Charged In Dynamiting Of Negro Churches

Wed. 5-29-57

RULING FOLLOWS PLEAS

P. 21

(Picture on Page 36)

BY UNITED PRESS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 28. — Montgomery County Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter Tuesday allowed oral and written confessions of one of the defendants to be introduced into the trial of two white men charged with dynamiting two Negro churches here Jan. 10.

Judge Carter's ruling followed an impassioned plea by defense counsel to throw the confessions out on grounds law officers violated three state laws and a municipal law in abstracting the confession from 19-year-old Son-

White Citizens' Head Lauds Jury In Bombing Case

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 6-1-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(INS)— An Alabama State Senator—also head of the State's White Citizens Council Friday praised the all-white jury that acquitted two white men of Negro church bombings.

Sen. Sam Englehardt called the jurors "12 honest, God-fearing men," and bemoaned the fact that "the Supreme Court of the United States will not administer justice as these men have done."

The Rev. Martin Luther King

The Bombing of Churches Is Not a 'Way of Life'

(Nashville Tennesseean)

World
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 6-5-57
P. 6

With the acquital of two white men charged with bombing a Negro church in Montgomery, a sickening spectacle has unfolded.

The question of whether justice was done the Alabama court is one thing.

On that question, however, it is difficult to accept the story of the story of the two men that the confessions they had signed earlier were obtained through coersion, intimidation and police brutality. The thought that a white police force in an Alabama city would use such methods to wring a trumped-up confession from two innocent white men charged with an offense against a Nego church is simply too implausible to be easily believed.

o—o—o—o

And it is equally difficult to understand why the lame alibis produced by the pair were never even mentioned until they got into the courtroom.

But regardless of the guilt or innocence of the two, the bigger—and more disturbing—thing is the spectablce presented by their defense attorneys.

For these lawyers conducted their case as if the question of whether their clients were guilty or innocent did not matter much. And apparently the jury and the crowd which greeted its verdict with wild applause and cheers ("We'ce got to protect our rights", felt the same way.

Instead of basing their case on an attempt to establish the innocence of their clients, Defense Attorneys John Blue Hill and John Harris seemed to argue instead that even if they did bomb the church they should not be punished under the law.

The South, the defense told the jury, "is looking to you to preserve our way of life." And the verdict, it was added, "would determine our way of life . . . the lives of our children and our children's children."

As if the implications of such statements were not plain enough. Mr. Hill spelled out his meaning when he went on to say:

o—o—o—o

"We must show the Negro race that the whites will not give one inch more in its fight to prevent the downfall of our traditions."

What he was asking the jury to show, in other words, was that white men have the right to bomb Negro churches or resort to other violence without being held accountable.

No argument more alien to decency and justice could be imagined. And the defense attorneys profaned and prostituted the name of the South when they linked the bombing of churches with "a way of life" and "sacred traditions."

It was, as it turned out, an effective defense. But far from being anything to cheer and applaud, it was an open invitation to more violence—which certainly is not a sacred tradition and which is a way of life that the South can travel only at its own peril.

Morning Mail

Florence.

~~Post-Herald~~
Tues. 6-11-57
B'ham Ala.
P. 10

Backs Acquittal In Bombing Case

I wonder after reading the letter of Mrs. J. E. Mercer just what she wanted the jury to decide on for the two boys involved in the recent bombings in Montgomery.

Frankly I think the jury showed much Christianity by their decision. Don't you think Christ would forgive us our sins and give us a chance to redeem ourselves? If not, why do we ask forgiveness?

Which is the best, to acquit a person and put him to a test of doing better or sending him to prison and let him stay 10 years and then come out to what?

As far as the bombing of the church building was concerned, wasn't it better for them to bomb the unoccupied church than it would have been had they bombed or used dynamite on some occupied building? (That is, if they had to light a few fuses to express their sentiment concerning the situation).

After all, God isn't in the church building alone. Because if we live as we should, we may feel His presence near, each hour of the day or night.

And in my opinion, if we are true Christians, we may worship Him just as well in our own private homes as in a church. After all, a church building itself is only a place in which the public may gather and worship together. And why make a "show" of it?

God knows what we do each day between Sundays. And it is my opinion that the majority rules. I, frankly, disapprove of Sunday worship and nothing between them. What happens those other six days? And why is any one particular building any better to be bombed than another? Just be thankful that no lives were lost!

I happen to know one of the defendants in that case, Mrs. Mercer. And I know him to be a fine, young gentleman in every way.

Have you ever heard of a young person becoming involved with the wrong crowd? That is exactly what happened in this case. I know that deep down inside himself, he realizes his mistake in acting violently. But if he redeems himself (which I believe he will do) I am sure God will forgive him. So why should not we?

FRANCES BERGBAUER,
331 Fifth-av,

13 1957 ALABAMA

Asa Carter, Brother Fined After Tussle With Officers

Advertiser Sat. 3-30-57 P.1
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, March 29 (AP)—Fines of $25 and costs today were imposed on Asa E. (Ace) Carter and his brother, Douglas, for their part in a courthouse struggle with city detectives.

Recorders Court Judge Oliver B. Hall convicted them of disorderly conduct, attempting to incite a rescue and interfering with an officer. Asa Carter is a Citizens Council leader, and candidate for police commissioner. The brothers remained free on bond pending appeal.

The struggle occurred when the Carters and two other men attempted to prevent the officers from arresting Harold McBride, whom they wanted to surrender to sheriff's deputies. McBride was charged with assault with intent to murder in a Ku Klux Klan shooting.

The judge suspended judgment in the case of Atty. R. B. Hall, who was accused with the brothers of struggling with the detectives. He had dismissed charges against George B. White earlier.

Officers testified during the trial that they attempted to take McBride into custody inside the courthouse, while the Carters and Jones were attempting to push McBride toward the sheriff's office. tug-of-war between city detectives and the others ensued. McBride was taken into custody by the city officers.

In suspending judgment against Jones, Hall asked opposing attorneys to prepare briefs regarding powers of a practicing attorney in making arrests.

Jones told the judges that "I am the culprit, if there is a culprit." He said the others acted at his request.

Patrolman Replaces Him—

Chilton Sheriff Gets Three Years

Post-Herald P.7
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 4-6-57

MONTGOMERY, April 5 (UP)—Three Chilton County law officers were sentenced today to a total of seven years for conspiracy to violate federal liquor laws.

U. S. District Judge Frank Johnson sentenced Sheriff R. Odell Payton and Chief Deputy James Payton to three years each. Deputy Joseph Earl Thompson drew a one-year term. They will begin their terms April 15 if there is no appeal.

Gov. James E. Folsom immediately named State Highway Patrolman Hugh Champion, a resident of Chilton County, to the post vacated by Sheriff Payton.

Folsom announced the appointment shortly after Probate Judge M. D. Tingle delivered to the chief executive a "certificate of vacancy."

Champion, a veteran of 18 years with the Patrol, will fill the unexpired term of Payton.

State Safety Director Bill Lyerly said Champion "is one of the finest patrolmen we have and one of the finest persons I have ever been associated with."

Payton and his deputies were charged with accepting "pay-off" money from moonshiners. The officers, however, denied the charges and swore they were dealing with the liquor violators only to trap them.

Birmingham Atty. Drew Redden, chief counsel for the lawmen, said today he did not yet know if there would be an appeal.

Attorneys for the men have 10 days in which to appeal the sentences.

The U. S. marshal's office said it had not yet been determined where the men would serve out their time.

Some 50 witnesses, including six admitted moonshiners who said they gave the officers "protection money," testified during the four-day trial which ended March 29.

A fourth defendant, Deputy Albert Porter, was cleared of the conspiracy charge when Johnson ruled the state had failed to make a case against him.

If the men appeal and are acquitted, they will resume their offices.

Ex-Husband Sentenced

Herald P.A-6

Nude Former Wife Forced to Dig Grave

Miami, Fla. Sat. 5-4-57

MOBILE, Ala. —(UP)— Recorders Judge Herndon Wilson Friday sentenced Leon McIntyre to six months at hard labor for forcing his former wife to strip nude and dig her own grave in a remote area of Mobile County.

McIntyre, 24, also was charged with forcing Martine Tankersley, 19, to beat his present wife.

McIntyre, who denied the charges, plans an appeal.

Miss Tankersley, divorced from McIntyre, said he came to his trailer home and forced her to accompany him to a night club to fight his wife.

"I did not want to fight but he hit and kicked me so she and I started fighting." She said McIntyre finally joined in, knocked out his wife, and then "poured beer on her to revive her."

Miss Tankersley said the following night McIntyre forced her at shotgun point to go with him and another companion to a lonely road where he made her strip and start digging "my own grave" with a shovel.

She said the companion, George Cody, 23, helped her because she could not dig in the hard ground.

Cody, who testified he thought they were still married, said McIntyre made the woman remain nude between four and six hours and finally let her go home.

Cody has been charged with conspiracy to commit assault and battery.

—Associated Press Wirephoto

Martine Tankersley
. . . back from grave

Negroes Ask U.S. Intervention In Birmingham Bombing Probe

Advertiser
Wed. 5-8-57 P.1
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 7—A group of Negroes today asked federal intervention in the investigation of racial bombings in the Birmingham area.

A telegram to Atty. Gen Brownell in the name of six Negro organizations in Birmingham was made public by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

"Past events and present necessities force us to seek the immediate aid of your department in looking into the conditions of lawlessness which exists in the Birmingham-Jefferson County area," the telegram declared.

It was emphasized that there have been an estimated 21 racial unsolved bombings, burnings and explosive events in this area alone."

The telegram listed many bombings and the dates on which they happened, including last Dec. 25, when Shuttlesworth's church and home were damaged by a dynamite blast.

"Because of the danger and the likelihood of even further widespread bombings and violence, we urgently plead that you order and begin an immediate investigation in this area," the telegram seid.

Other organizations signing the telegram were Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference; Central Baptist Ministers Conference; Bessemer Voters League; Community Civic and Commercial Assn., and Ensley Voters League.

Negro Doomed for Burglary Of Alabama Home at Night

Herald Tribune Thurs. 4-25-57
New York P.14

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Apr. 24 (AP).—Formal death sentence was pronounced today on a Negro convicted of night-time burglary.

Charles Clarence Hamilton, twenty-six, spurned the service of a court-appointed attorney and conducted his own defense. He denied the state's charge that he entered a home in October and was caught while removing his clothing.

Judge Wallace Gibson sentenced Hamilton to the electric chair, the penalty fixed yesterday by the jury which convicted him. The crime, under Alabama law, is a felony punishable by not less than ten years in prison and including death.

The prosecution charged that Hamilton intended rape. Under Alamaba law, Hamilton's case goes automatically to the state Supreme Court for review.

Deputy Solicitor Cecil Deason had demanded the death verdict, asking the jury to "send out word from this courthouse . . . that anyone, anyone at all who enters a house in the night-time with intent to ravish, will face death."

Hamilton, pleading innocent testified that an elderly woman had asked him into the house, that she spoke a foreign language, and that he was unable to understand her.

Tillery Shot First, Says Klan Defense

Post-Herald P.1
Thurs. 5-23-57
B'ham, Ala.

BY JANE ALDREDGE

Testimony that the "victim" was actually the aggressor in the wild shooting melee which broke up a Ku Klux Klan meeting here, was offered by the defense yesterday in the trial of Ira N. Evans.

Evans is on trial for the shooting of a Klan lieutenant, J. P. Tillery.

Witness after witness was put on the stand yesterday by Defense lawyer R. B. Jones who sought to prove that Tillery, in charge of a Klan platoon designated by the "bloody platoon," had pulled a gun from beneath his robe before he stood up to challenge the authority of a speaker, and that it was Tillery, not Evans, who fired the first shot.

Evans is the first of four men to face trial for assault with intent to murder in the shooting of Tillery.

Others facing the same charge are Asa Carter, Citizens Council leader who has been identified by some witnesses as Imperial Wizard of the recently formed Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy; Harold McBride and Louey Curry, all members.

One of the witnesses, Ben Shaw, 3420 Ellis-av, sw, an employe of the Perfection Mattress Co., retired from the stand in confusion, however, when Deputy Solicitor Deason "refreshed" his memory with sworn statements he had made before the grand jury which were quite different from yesterday's testimony.

Yesterday Shaw testified he was sitting in the third row behind Tillery, and he had remained on the scene until the shooting stopped and heard "five shots fired."

He declared that he had been feeling ill and had left the auditorium for a while, returning just in time to hear the speaker on the stage ask if "anybody had anything to say."

He said a man he recognized as the lieutenant of his platoon —Pat Tillery—got up and started talking "kind of loud—I guess he had to to be heard."

Shaw said as Tillery stood up he "pulled his robe up and took a gun from his pocket." He described it as a nickle-plated snub-nosed weapon which he said the Klan officer held underneath his crossed arms while he was talking.

He corroborated testimony of other witnesses that Tillery objected to what he called "one man rule" of the Klan and that the man on the stage had jumped down and started down the aisle toward him, saying, as he drew even, something like "come with me."

He said somebody else then said "he's got a gun" and immediately after that two men had hold of Tillery but he fired the pistol.

He said he heard someone else say "he's shot me," and then fall with his head toward the street. He said altogether he heard five shots.

Shaw said he saw a second man hit and "as soon as the shooting stopped, I left. I had been afraid to move."

His friend, Leslie Holcomb who was sitting next to him, said: "It's time we got out of here," and they did, he said.

Prosecutor Deason then asked him if he remembered testifying before the grand jury that he heard only one shot and heard it just about the time he got to the door.

"Was that true?" asked Deason.

Post-Herald P.4

"No, I would say that was not true," said Shaw.

"When did you change your testimony?" demanded Deason, after you had talked to your friends and went up to the attorney's office. Is that when you changed?"

"No," said Shaw. "I thought it all over. Lies had come out in the paper and I decided I want to tell the truth . . . the whole story."

Shaw said he told Jones, who had asked him to come to his office, that he had not wanted to get involved and had said he ran out of the building. He said he asked Jones if it would be all right to change his statement.

"And so you changed it?" asked Deason.

"That's right," said Shaw.

"And what you're saying now. That's the truth, isn't it?" pressed Deason.

Jones then arose to explain Shaw had told him that he had gone before the grand jury and had given a statement but that he said he had some "more facts that didn't come out."

The lawyer said he asked Shaw if the facts were different **and he said "no, his present statement would contain more but would be approximately the same."**

Jones added that, of course, the witness did not have access to the grand jury report when he was making his new statement and that he, the lawyer, had not seen it either.

Then Jones asked Shaw: "Your statement would be different because of a difference in memory not because of perjury or lying would it?"

"Wait a minute", protested the solicitor. "That's something for the jury to decide."

Dr. Charles R. Kessler, the doctor who treated Tillery the night he was injured also was put on the stand by Jones, and the jury saw lighted X-rays while the physician described the wounds.

Tillery was called into the court-room and asked to roll up his pant-leg so that the doctor could determine from an examination of the scar which of two wounds near the knee was the point of entry and exit of the bullet.

Final defense testimony is expected to be given this morning, and there was some expectation that the case might go to the jury late today.

13 Ala

A Second Front Against State Loan Sharks

Advertiser P.2-B
Sun. 5-26-57
Montgomery, Ala.

ATTY. GEN. JOHN PATTERSON has opened a second front in his attack on usury as a public nuisance which should be enjoined by the courts.

The new offensive, before Jefferson County Judge of Equity W. A. Jenkins, Jr., is directed at "credit insurance" when this is used as a dodge to defeat the usury limitation of 8% in Alabama.

Previously Patterson had won an important decision before Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones who agreed with Patterson's view that loan sharks are public nuisances and can therefore be enjoined from their acts even though the state's small loan law does not permit criminal prosecution for usury.

If money lenders could evade this line of attack by masking interest as something else, the injunction approach would be thwarted. Hence the current suit to establish the point that such subterfuge is an intent to circumvent the law. Patterson argued in Birmingham last week:

> There's no use kidding ourselves about this thing. This is a scheme or device to get around the usury laws. They [the five defendant loan companies] are only interested in making money—they said that. But the state of Alabama is interested in its citizens.

Patterson said he had no quarrel with legitimate credit insurance, but added that there is great room for doubt when the making of a loan is coupled to the selling of the insurance because of the "bargaining disadvantage" of the borrower.

★

THE insurance company which was set up to handle the "credit insurance" on loans was organized last July, according to testimony. Since the formation of the company followed the attorney general's victory against usury as a public nuisance, presumably the Montgomery decision was the reason. Oddly, the new rates of the five companies, including insurance, equal the amount charged by the finance companies before the insurance company was established in July.

There is a lesson in this for the legislature, which has before it several bills aimed at curbing usury in Alabama. The lesson is this: it will do more harm than good to enact a law to permit money lenders to do by indirection—that is, but unreasonable "'insurance" and "service" charges—what they cannot do directly through interest.

No one seriously questions the fact that the 8% maximum is absurdly low for small loans. But when the present law was written, loan sharks didn't object to this because the law, as we have repeatedly pointed out, was self-defeating, specifically barring prosecution for usury.

Now, however, the attorney general has loan sharks stewing in their own juice by injunction enforcement (which the State Supreme Court is yet to rule on) of the 8% maximum. Hence the "credit insurance" dodge, which Patterson is attempting to stop.

Obviously, in shell games of this kind, the attorney general faces an almost impossible task unless the legislature passes a good, strong, workable small loan law that will spell out, in detail, reasonable maximum interest charges as well as limitations on, or prohibition of, all additional "charges."

★

ALABAMA loan sharks, who are among the fattest in the nation, are understandably anxious to change the present law and remove the 8% maximum to hobble Patterson's attack. But they hope to write in clauses permitting additional charges for this and that, thus defeating the purpose of the law and getting Patterson off their backs.

We hope the Legislature will, at long last, have the courage to resist the well-heeled shark lobby and pass a good small loan law. To repeat Patterson's words before the Birmingham court:

"They [the money lenders] are only interested in making money. . . But the state of Alabama is interested in its citizens."

13 Bala

ANOTHER UNSOLVED BIRMINGHAM RACIAL BOMBING — Mrs. Catherine Flowers and her two sons, Arthur Lee Flowers, 12 and John Odis Flowers, 10, were in their recently-purchased home when a bomb exploded around 8:50 Monday night, December 31 which ripped off a corner of the house. Situated in Woodlawn, 5713 North 3rd Avenue, the house, formerly occupied by white residents, was taken over Dec. 3, 1956. In some Woodlawn areas, Negro and whites live in the same neighborhoods. Mrs. Flowers is shown in the picture near the spot the tossed bomb hit. An unidentified neighbor casts a hard look at the damaged section of the house. Bombing of the Flowers home became Birmingham's second unsolved racial bombing within eight days. Over a nine-year period, there has been over 14 unsolved racial bombing.

Another Racial Bombing Brings Total To 2 Here

Four sticks of violent dynamite thrown from the whirling wheels of an escaping automobile tore away the corner of a Woodlawn home and brought Birmingham's unsolved racial bombings to two within eight days.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Flowers, 5713 No. 3rd Ave. was blasted by thrown dynamite about 8:30 Monday night, Dec. 31. Mrs. Flowers and her two sons, Arthur Flowers 12 and John Ordis 10, were in the bedroom at the time. The older boy received a cut on the hand from flying debris.

Christmas night the five-room parsonage of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth was blasted to splinters.

Police continued to investigate both bombings but had not found any clues that pointed toward solution of either.

The Flowers said they bought and moved into the house Dec. 3, 1956 It had been formerly occupied by a white family. The Flowers said that on Dec. 23, a fiery cross was burned in front of their home.

Meantime Radio Announcer Dave Campbell and the Rev. C. M. Smith, a member of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Right reported to police they had received bomb threats. Police said their homes were being given round - the clock protection by them. There were these developments:

1. Trials of the 22 arrested bus riders were passed by agreement of the prosecution and the defense from Jan. 3, to Feb. 11. Meantime Atty. Arthur D. Shores, defense counsel and chief civil rights lawyer in this state, declined to tip his hand on strategy. Yet it speculated that he was exploring new strategy which would provide a surprise test of the constitutionality of Birmingham's Jim Crow laws.

Assigned to the case by City Hall, City Attorney J. H. Willis and Chief Assistant Attorney J. M. Breckenridge, were searching for a legal formula which might be used to offset the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the "Montgomery Bus Case" or to avoid a court test of the local segregation laws.

2. Six Negro youths in East Birmingham were arrested for allegedly firing with air rifles on a Tarrant City transit bus Sunday night, Dec. 30, and turned over to Juvenile Court authorities. Two white youth were reportedly seen fleeing the scene Saturday night, Dec. 29 after an Avenue F. transit bus had been fired on. No arrests have been made.

3. Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, the shooting into a bus was reported since the mass demonstration Dec. 26 of open-seat bus riding. Five Negro youth police said fired on an Avenue F bus.

4. Public Safety Commissioner Robert Lindbergh said earlier this week he had assigned a dozen men to investigate the bombings. He said that police has conducted a round the clock investigation of the bombings since the dynamiting of Rev. Shuttlesworth's home on Christmas night.

Two Negroes are held in holdup of students

Two Negroes were being held and three others were sought by city police today in connection with the robbery of a Woodlawn High School student and his girl friend early Saturday.

Det. Sgt. Tom Cook said the two teen-agers were robbed as they walked for help after their auto ran off the road on Green Springs-hwy.

Johnny Garrett, 514 26th-st, s, was arrested at his home after a teen-ager admitted taking part in the holdup and named Garrett as one of the other four. The teen-ager, who said he was 15 years old, was being held by juvenile authorities, Sgt. Cook said.

POLICE SAID Mike Shaddrix, 18, of 8403 Fifth-av, s, and Mary Lynne Sapp, 16, of 704 39th-pl, Fairfield, reported they were robbed at gunpoint.

Shaddrix told police he was driving along the highway when he lost control of the car and it went into a muddy ditch.

The couple started walking down the highway and an auto with five Negroes drove along side them, they said.

Miss Sapp said, "One of the men pointed a pistol at us and demanded my pocketbook."

SHE SAID he asked, "What have you got in that purse?"

Officer R. W. Skinner quoted Shaddrix as saying the Negro then turned the pistol on him and demanded his billfold.

The teen-age couple said they ran to a service station where they telephoned police.

Officer Harry L. Jones received a broken ankle when he leaped from his patrol car in pursuit of several suspects.

HE AND OFFICER R. A. Watkins were chasing a speeding car on Sixth-av, s, shortly after the holdup. The car they were chasing went out of control and ran into a field.

The teen-age suspect was arrested as he attempted to hide under a bush.

Two other Negroes were arrested and released after questioning, Sgt. Cook said. A third Negro was being held pending investigation, the sergeant said.

3 Whites Beat Ala. Principal

MOBILE, Ala. — (ANP) — Milton B. Davis, principal of the Toulminville Elementary school, was the victim of a brutal beating by three white men last Tuesday.

Davis reportedly entered the Ideal Auto Parts, Inc., at 1456 Davis ave., to check on a glass he was having repaired. This was said to be Davis' fourth attempt to secure the glass.

Upon finding the merchandise not ready, he requested his money back and a representative of the company refunded part of the total amount.

Davis is alleged to have demanded all of the money and this resulted in a scuffle between the two. During the scuffle two other white men ran in and aided in beating Davis.

A pistol, which Davis had in his possession because he had a large sum of school money, was impounded by police and Davis was to answer "concealed weapon" charges.

MRS. OTIS FLOWERS, 36, holds up the injured hand of her son Arthur Lee, 12, after their home was bombed in Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Flowers, Arthur and another son were in the house when the explosion, believed to have been dynamite, occurred. The Negro family's home, in front of which a cross was burned a week earlier, is near a predominantly white section.

Mobile school head beaten by blond trio

Afro American P. 19
Baltimore
Sat 1-12-57

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP) — Milton B. Davis, principal of the Toulminville Elementary School, was the victim of a brutal beating by three white men last week.

Davis, it was learned, entered the Ideal Auto Parts, Inc. at 1456 Davis Ave. to check on a glass he was having repaired. This was said to be Davis' fourth attempt to secure the glass.

Upon finding the merchandise not ready, Davis requested his money back at which time a representative of the company refunded only part of the total amount.

Davis is alleged to have demanded all of the money at which time an argument began followed by a scuffle between the two.

During the scuffle two other white men who were said to have been in the establishment ran out and aided in beating Mr. Davis.

A pistol, which Mr. Davis was said to have had in his possession because of having a large sum of school money, was impounded by police and Davis was to answer a "concealed weapon" charges in court Thursday morning, however, the case was continued until later in the week.

Violence Is Concern Of All Citizens

News P. 8
B'ham, Ala.
Fri 1-11-57

So long as no progress is made in finding those guilty of bombing and other violence in the racial situation, the few disposed to such outrageous tactics will be encouraged and such dangers will persist.

Arrests and convictions would do much to curb the peril.

Law enforcement officials recognize that, of course.

And we recognize the difficulties of tracking down bomb-throwers and others operating under cover of darkness.

But, of course, the utmost vigilance and endeavor must be maintained to apprehend the guilty.

Such acts always are a menace to the peace, safety and well-being of us all. Every good citizen should contribute whatever support and aid he can to upholding the law, upon which we are all dependent.

We are confident that only a relatively few persons among us are disposed to such methods. We must not be at the mercy of those few.

The full forces of the law and good citizenship should be directed toward ending this menace. On all sides, restraint and judgment and good will should actively strive toward avoidance of violence.

GRIM GREETING--Mrs. Otis Flowers of Birmingham holds up the injured hand of her son, Arthur Lee, 12, after their home was bombed on New Year's eve. Sitting at right is another son, John, 10. All three were in the house at the time of the bombing, believed to have been executed because the Flowers home is in a predominantly white neighborhood of the Alabama city. (Newspress Photo).

Negro teacher fined $75; two charges dropped

News P. 22
B'ham, Ala.
Fri 1-18-57

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 18—A Negro teacher was fined $75 and court costs on charges of resisting arrests and speeding.

Judge Joe Burns said the Negro, Arthur R. Lane, through his attorneys pleaded guilty to both charges.

CHARGES OF assault and battery and disorderly conduct were nol prossed by Judge Burns. The judge also remitted the costs in the resisting arrest case.

Judge Burns continued the case against Lane's wife who was ill. She is charged with the same offenses except speeding.

CHARGES WERE filed Dec. 15 by Policemen Bobby Gray and J. H. McDaniel. Lane claimed he had been beaten by the officers and that his wife, who was under treatment for a nervous disorder, had been subjected to oral abuse.

Fayette Assault Charged To Negro

Advertiser P. 5
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues 1-15-57

FAYETTE, Ala., Jan. 14 (AP)—A 20-year-old Massachusetts Negro is being sought on charges of assault and battery against an elderly white man Jan. 5.

Solicitor Lewis P. Moore said Jesse Davis, 67, was struck by Bobby McConnell as Davis was walking past a group of Negro youths. Davis was struck in the face but was not seriously hurt.

Moore said McConnell is believed to have returned to Massachusetts, where he works.

No other Negroes were involved in the incident.

2 NEGROES ATTACK ALABAMA OFFICER

Commercial Appeal P. 17
Memphis, Tenn.

Assaulted While Enforcing Station Segregation

FLOMATON, Ala., Feb. 22.—(UP)—The chief of police here was attacked late Friday by two Negro men when he attempted to remove two Negro women from a white waiting area at the L&N Railroad station.

Sat 2-23-57

Police Chief 'Red' Hemby was hit on the back of the head with his own blackjack, but his injuries were not serious.

The two Negroes, who were taken to the Escambia County jail, identified themselves as Joe White, 29, and George Allen, 26, both of Pensacola, Fla.

Escambia County Sheriff Otis Emmonds said the two Negro men were charged with assault and battery and assault with intent to kill.

Sheriff Emmonds said Chief Semby was called to the railway station by an employe of the line after the two Negro women were found sitting in a segregated waiting area marked "white."

The police chief asked the women to move and was answered by the two men who were standing nearby. Chief Hemby said the men asked him who he was talking too.

He told them he was talking to the women, but the men said, "No you're not. You're talking to us."

They grabbed him and hit him on the head with his own blackjack.

Sheriff Emmonds said he and a highway patrolman were called to the scene from Brewton and arrested the two men.

Jury Is Picked To Hear Second Mutilation Trial

Bart A. Floyd, A Klansman, Fails To Win Change Of Venue

BY BILL MOBLEY

A jury to hear mutilation charges against Bart A Floyd was selected and sworn in late yesterday in Circui Judge Alta King's court. Testimony against the defend ant is expected to begin this morning.

Floyd, a 31-year-old Klansman. is the second de fendant to go on trial in connection with the Labor Day sex mutilation of Judge Edward Aaron.

Joe P. Pritchett, who allegedly gave the order to Floyd to emasculate the Zion City Negro in a Klan lair near Chalkville, was found guilty last week of the same charges and was sentenced to 20 years.

Both men, along with four other Klansmen, were indicted by the Jefferson County Grand Jury on three counts of mayhem and one count of assault with intent to murder.

The testimony against Pritchett is expected to be duplicated to a great extent against Floyd as witnesses called by the state are the same.

Most of yesterday was spent by Defense Atty. Norman E. Moon seeking a change of venue.

All morning was spent interrogating witnesses in an effort to convince Judge King it would be impossible for Floyd to get a fair and impartial trial in Jefferson County.

Moon attempted to show by questioning several newspaper reporters, lawyers and court spectators that coverage by newspapers, radio and television of Pritchett's trial had influenced prospective jurors.

All witnesses agreed that the case had been publicized widely, but most agreed that it would be possible for a jury to return a just and impartial verdict from testimony presented during the trial of Floyd.

Veteran Atty. George Rogers said in his opinion it would be possible, but the defense would have to take proper precautions in the selection of a jury.

One witness selected from the courtroom identified himself as Frank M. Burton, Cahaba Heights. He said he heard most of the testimony against Pritchett last week.

"In my opinion, the defendant could not get a fair trial here, he stated in answer to a question from defense counsel.

In answer to a question from Deputy Solicitor Cecil Deason, who is prosecutor in the case, Burton also stated he did not think the jury that convicted Pritchett returned a just verdict, according to the testimony in the case.

The motion for change of venue was overruled by Judge King who assured Moon that people in adjoining counties read the same papers, heard the same radio stations and saw the same television programs as the residents of Jefferson County.

Moon then filed a motion that all statements, documents and other evidence be given to defense counsel for study before the case went to trial. He was overruled by Judge King.

Two regular jury panels and 28 extra jurors were brought into court.

Four out of that number stated they had fixed opinions and were stricken.

The same questions were asked in selecting a jury as were asked by Deason last week concerning membership in the Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Council or other similar organizations.

He asked if anyone on the jury knew Ace Carter and got no answers.

Moon asked the same ones concerning support of membership in the NAACP or other organizations.

The jury was seated at 4:35 p.m. and sworn to deliver a true verdict according to testimony presented in the case, and Deputy Solicitor Deason read the grand jury indictment charging three counts of mayhem and one count of assault with intent to murder on the person of Judge Edward Aaron.

Defense counsel pleaded, separately and severally, not guilty to all counts.

Jurors selected to sit on the case were: Donald Eugene Capps, 2218½ 47th-st South Park, ore sampler for Republic Steel at Spaulding mines; James R. Culpepper, 6900 41st-av, n, craneman for Acipco; Mortiman Braxton Hawkins, Gardendale Rt. 2, Social Security clerk; Marquis Wilborn Monk, 6018 Fifth-ter, s, market manager for Hill Grocery Co.; William Daniel Morrison, 1305 Gulfport-st, Wylam, electrical repairman for TCI.

John D. McCarty, Rt. 9, Box 316-A, department manager; Robert Homer Payne, 2344 27th-st, Ensley, general supervisor for TCI at Ensley; Dudley Steger Powell, 1815 Warrior-rd, winder for Westfield TCI; Wilfred Armisted Robinson, 1521 35th-st, Ensley, ironworker for TCI, Fairfield; Carmen Anthony Thomas, 1012 25th-st, n, crane operator for U. S. Pipe; and William Edward Williams, 1320 Third-st, Pratt City, mechanical and electrical foreman for TCI at Fairfield Tin Mill.

Negro Gets 6 Months In Hurling of Bottle

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 13—A 16-year-old Negro boy was sentenced to 180 days in jail and fined $100 and costs in City Recorders Court here today on a charge of throwing a bottle at a passing car. The incident occurred last week during unrest over racial integration of the schools.

The youth, Frank Coach, was one of seventy-six Negroes taken from a bus headed for all-Negro Parker High School Wednesday. Two motorists and a passenger on another bus told the police that missiles had been thrown from the Negroes' vehicle.

Four other Negroes, two boys and two girls, were released in $100 bond in connection with the incident.

Home Of Negro Attorney Dynamited

BESSEMER, Ala. (AP)— A dynamite blast early today damaged the home of a Negro attorney who is attempting to open Bessemer's two public parks to Negroes.

Windows of the home of David Hood Jr., were shattered. Hood said some of the glass was sprinkled on him as he slept on a living room couch with a loaded rifle nearby.

Hood said he had recently received numerous telephone threats against his life. He had dismissed a three - man guard which protected his home for three weeks only two nights ago.

The home was circled by spotlights.

Police said the dynamite charge apparently landed on a terace beneath a window and then rolled to the ground. A hole was blown in the ground.

Hood said he found two unexploded sticks of dynamite in the rear of his house less than a month ago.

The lawyer recently was convicted of violating the state firearms law by carrying a pistol. He said he had had a permit which expired and had been unable to get it renewed.

Hood is representing two Negro men who are attacking a law which prohibits Negroes from using Bessemer's two public parks. The only members of their race who can legally enter the parks are Negro nurses of white children.

White man pleads guilty to assaulting Negro youth

BESSEMER, Ala., Nov. 4—The second of two white men charged in the assault of a Negro youth here pleaded guilty in Circuit Court today to assault with intent to murder.

A charge of kidnaping against John W. Stivender Jr., 31, was dropped.

Circuit Judgge Gardner F. Goodwyn Jr. deferred passing sentence and action on application for probation until Nov. 26.

Another white man, Richard H. Mulligan, pleaded guilty last month in the same case to kidnaping and sodomy. He was sentenced to five years on each charge.

The victim in the kidnap-assault was Albert Pendleton, 18-year-old Negro.

In another case heard here today, Bobby Cox pleaded guilty to robbery of the Track Side Service Station and was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Another man, Gary Ganus Gurley, pleaded guilty last month to the same robbery and was also sentenced to 10 years.

Halloween blast damages Alabama attorney's home

BESSEMER, Ala. — David Hood Jr., who only recently was convicted on a weapons charge and fined $100, is having trouble. A dynamite blast ripped a hole in his lawn and shattered several windows of his home on Halloween night.

Mr. Hood told newsmen that only two nights prior, he had dismissed three guards who had been protecting his home for some three weeks. At the time of the blast, the home was encircled by flood lights and Mr. Hood was asleep on a couch in the living room with a loaded rifle by his side.

The attorney, who is representing two men who are suing to open Bessemer's two public parks to colored people, said he had received numerous telephone calls threatening his life. The only colored persons who can enter the Bessemer parks are nurses with white children.

Testifying before the courts on the weapons case, Mr. Hood said he was taking the pistol home in a brief case when arrested; that he had had a permit to carry it for eight years, and was taking it home after he was denied a renewal of his permit.

Negro Minister Is Beaten By Band Of White Men

Post Herald B'ham, Ala
P. 7 - Tues. 11-5-57

CENTREVILLE, Nov. 4—A Negro minister living here is in a Selma hospital today for treatment of injuries he said he received at the hands of a band of white men Sunday night on a county road between Centreville and Montevallo.

The man was identified as the Rev. T. D. Wesley.

Sheriff Carl A. Griffin of Bibb County, who went to Selma to question the Rev. Wesley, said no motive had been uncovered for the attack on the Negro minister. Two state investigators also entered the case.

The sheriff said he was told one of the men who attacked Wesley wore a hood or cap similar to those used by Ku Klux Klan organizations.

Sheriff Griffin said Wesley declared the men didn't offer any explanation of why they stopped his car and belt-lashed him.

The sheriff said Wesley gave this account:

As he drove along the county road near Six Mile (10 miles north of Centreville in Bibb County) two or three cars filled with men stopped him. He said they put handcuffs on him and tied him with rope.

They drove him up a side road and beat him "with a horse-whip" and then left him, still bound with ropes, in the unlocked trunk of his car.

Wesley managed to free himself and drove to Centreville.

From Centreville he was taken to Selma for hospitalization.

The minister was reported in "fair" condition today at the hospital.

Negro, White Youths Clash On Little Rock's Halloween

(Pictures on Pages Two and 34)

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Sat. 11-2-57

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 1.—Central High School classes ended for the week on an orderly note Friday, despite signs of racial tension outside the school Thursday night.

Six white boys were attacked by a group of 15 or 20 Negro youths and two other white youths were attacked by a group of Negroes in Halloween night incidents, both in the vicinity of the school.

And on Main Street at the height of Halloween frivolities, four members of a Negro family were yanked from their car by white youngsters who smashed the rear window of the auto.

'Good-Natured' Spraying

Several members of the 101st Airborne Division, sent here by President Eisenhower to assure peaceful integration of Central High School, were sprayed with shaving cream by white youngsters but the Army viewed the spraying "in a good-natured light."

No serious injuries were reported from any of the troubles Thursday night. Police picked up about a dozen Negro youths for questioning in the attacks on white youngsters, but said the white boys couldn't identify them.

On another front, the head of the Little Rock Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People posted $300 bond Friday after his organization refused to give the City Council information it had demanded.

The City Council Thursday night ordered the arrest of local NAACP officials who had failed to comply with a recently enacted city ordinance requiring the NAACP to submit data on its membership and donations.

Surrenders Voluntarily

Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, Negro minister and president of the Little Rock Chapter of the NAACP, surrendered to police voluntarily after hearing of the council's action.

Meanwhile, a warrant for arrest against Mrs. L. C. Bates, Negro president of the Arkansas Chapter of the NAACP, went unserved. She was in New York on a speaking tour, and wasn't expected back before Monday.

The City Council itself is defendant in a Federal hearing coming up Monday. Filed by the NAACP, it asks for a Federal injunction against the council and its authority to enforce the ordinance.

Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, who was present at Thursday night's council meeting, suggested the ordinance. The council adopted it last month.

Mr. Bennett also claimed Friday that other attorneys general in the South are reacting favorably to his proposal that Southern cities adopt anti-NAACP ordinances.

Klan Leader Puts Floyd At Scene

Post-Herald P. 1
B'ham, Ala. Wed. 11-6-57

Says Mutilation Defendant Held Up Razor Blade To Show 'Souvenir'

BY BILL MOBLEY

A Klan lieutenant yesterday placed Defendant Bart A. Floyd in the group charged with the sexual mutilation of a 34-year-old Zion City Negro. The victim earlier had pointed out Floyd in court.

Another Klansman is expected to testify to Floyd's actual performance today when he takes the stand for the state.

John N. Griffin, who identified himself as a lieutenant in the Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy, reiterated his testimony which he delivered against Joe E. Pritchett last week.

Pritchett was convicted of mayhem for his part in the attack on Aaron and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Griffin related how he and the other five men indicted for mayhem and assault with intent to murder spent the evening and night of Nov. 2.

He told how the two cars had stopped at a drugstore where Floyd reportedly went in and made a purchase. He retraced the route of the six Klansmen as they sought a prospective victim.

Griffin said Floyd was among the group that actually grabbed Aaron and threw him into Floyd's car as he walked with a woman companion in Zion City.

After reaching the Klan lair near Chalkville, Griffin said, Aaron was pulled from the car and Floyd said, "Make like a dog," as he held the victim by the nape of the neck and walked along over him as Aaron crawled on his hands and knees into the lair.

Griffin said he was a lookout for the group and did not go back into the building until the operation was over.

"When I went back into the lair Aaron was sprawled out on the floor on his back," Griffin told the jury.

As they prepared to leave, Griffin said, Floyd came to the door, held up a razor blade and said, "I have a souvenir."

Griffin said he and another of the Klansmen loaded Aaron into the trunk of his car and the others got in and they left to dispose of the victim. Aaron —later was found on a roadside by Tarrant officers.

He said Floyd left in his own car alone.

Earlier, Aaron recounted events of the Labor Day evening during which he was kidnaped and emasculated.

Testimony was delayed in the morning for approximately an hour while Defense Atty. Norman Moon studied Veterans Hospital records on treatment of Aaron.

'After Dark Integration Killing Us'

Gunfights, Flogging, Lynching Mark Ala. Wave Of Violence

Clanton, Ala. (Special)---Gun battles between Negroes and white lawmen late last Saturday and early Sunday here, were the latest developments in a wave of violence that threatens to make the state of Alabama the new "leader" in racial disorders.

Willie V. Dunigan, 43, Negro was killed; his wife Louise and Deputy Albert Kendrick were wounded in a 30-minute battle Sunday, which occurred when lawmen seeking a suspect were mistaken for Klansmen by Dunigan who opened fire.

The lawmen were in Dunigan's vicinity seeking a Negro who had reportedly wounded three deputies late Saturday night with shotgun blasts.

Other recent racial violence occurring in Alabama includes:

*The firing of shotguns by Negroes at whites that tried to terrorize them, after police reported there were no clues to who set six crosses on fire in the Negro section of Prattsville.

*The bombing of an unoccupied home that has been purchased by a Negro family in a formerly all-white section of Birmingham. The house was heavily damaged.

*The castration of a Negro J. E. Aaron, by six white Klansmen in an effort to frighten Negroes in their drive for integration in and around Birmingham, as well as the South.

Two of the six men charged with the brutal mutilation, Bart A. Floyd and Joe E. Pritchett, were given the maximum sentence of 20 years by judge Alta King who termed the case "the worst I have ever heard of in my years of experience as an attorney and on the bench."

The other four await trial. Aaron told the court during the trial, that he was ordered by the six race haters to "go into the slaughter pen." He said he was given a choice of having his brains blown out or be castrated.

*Because of his refusal to divulge information about integration leaders, Rev. T. D. Wesley, a Negro Minister, was horsewhipped in Selma, by three carloads of white men including one wearing a Klansmen's mask.

Rev. Wesley said he was driving home on a country road when his car was stopped by the white men and was forced into the woods where he was beaten when he refused to give information on who are the leaders in the fight for integration throughout the state.

The minister was shackled with handcuffs and tied with a rope around his neck before being beaten.

*And in Burkville, in a case that has all the earmarks of the Emmett Till slaying, a 17-year-old boy was lynched by a white mob because he was keeping company with a Negro girl who was liked by a white man.

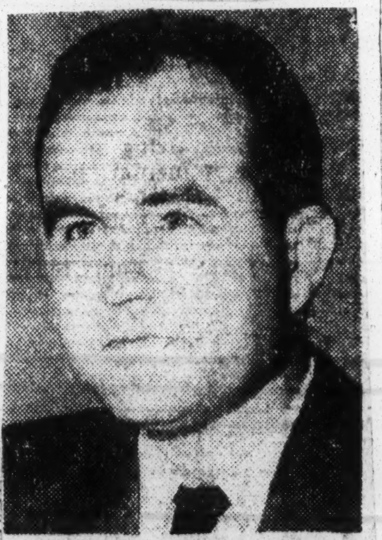
Rogers Hamilton, still attending high school, was taken from his home while his mother screamed and pleaded for her son's life, and was beaten, then shot down in the back of a truck.

Through tear dimmed eyes, Mrs. Beatrice Hamilton, the boy's mother, told of how a group of white men called at her home and said they had cigarettes for him. The young Hamilton told the men he would be out as soon as he put on his shoes. With this, one of the men ran from the truck and grabbed the boy, saying "you don't need any g--- d--- shoes."

The sound of fists against flesh could be heard mingled with the sounds of the mother's cries as the truck drove off. A short while later a white man came to the Hamilton home and told Mrs. Hamilton where she could find her son's body.

With disgust in his voice, a Burkville resident denounced the cruel, senseless slaying of the youth, thusly: "They fight integration because they say they don't want their children to be associated with yours, yet they run behind our women and kill our men who keep company with our women they show interest in." He concluded: "this after dark integration is killing us."

Like the plague, violence and discontent between the races continues to spread over this state. Alabama threatens to take the dishonor of being the worst state in regard to racial disorders away from lately relatively quiet Mississippi.



JOHN PATTERSON
. . . Linked to loan firm

Firm in which Patterson hold stock is fined

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 11—Investors, Inc. of Phenix City, which listed among its original incorporators Atty. Gen. John Patterson and other prominent officials, was fined $300 and costs last week in a Phenix City Inferior Court.

It was charged with engaging in the money-lending business without a state license.

According to R. M. Rosser, director of the State Bureau of Loans, State Banking Department, the company entered a guilty plea to the charge and paid the fine and cost.

Rosser said the plea was entered by Jack Gunter, company president.

NOT ONLY did the company lack a state license, according to the state loan bureau head, but it had engaged in the money-lending business, charging interest in excess of the legal rate in many cases.

Patterson was listed on records of the Secretary of state as owning eight shares of stock in the company. He confirmed that he still is a stockholder.

THE STATE OFFICIAL took the names of 40 persons from the long list of individuals who were shown to have borrowed money from the concern, but presented but one case in court.

In that instance a $200 loan over an eight-month period carried $18.34 in interest, plus $9 in insurance and a $7.50 discount fee, it was shown by Rosser.

In all the other cases he checked, Rosser asserted the interest rate was excessive.

Injunction granted in Calhoun loan cases

ANNISTON, Ala., Dec. 11—(AP)—A permanent injunction against charging interest in excess of the state limit on loans was issued in Circuit Court today against three of the 41 individuals and firms named earlier in an injunction petition filed by Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

Judge Leslie C. Longshore issued the decree when the contending parties agreed.

C. H. Bright and E. P. James as individuals and the State Finance and Loan Assn., were enjoined from charging more than the legal interest rate of 8 per cent a year.

They had asked that their cases be severed from the others, now set for hearing Jan. 14.

Patterson said he was "pleased by the action."

Negro police applicant fined and sentenced

A Negro who wanted to become a Birmingham policeman drew four 30-day jail sentences and fines totaling $400 yesterday.

Clyde Jones was found guilty of one charge of false pretense and three of issuing worthless checks.

Jones was sentenced by Judge Francis Thompson in County Court of Misdemeanors and Felonies.

He appealed the cases to Circuit Court, where he faces tiral on two other charges.

He failed to appear for the Circuit Court trials several weeks ago and bonds were raised to $10,000 in each case.

Jones and another Negro applied for jobs as policemen.

They cought an injunction against the Personnel Board and are appealing to the Supreme Court the dismissal of the injunction petition.

Convicted Negro Pleads For Mercy

MOBILE, Dec. 16 (U.P.)—A Pensacola, Fla., Negro claimed today he suffered too harsh a sentence on a bank robbery conviction because he took wrong advice from his attorneys.

Abraham Lincoln Pierce, 35, now serving a 15-year term in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, stated today he was guilty of the $6825, Dec. 28, 1954 robbery of the McCullough, Ala., Farmer's Exchange Bank.

He said he should be freed on a writ of habeas corpus and have his sentence reduced because, "I did not receive any mercy from the court," when he pleaded innocent on advice of his Pensacola attorneys.

The Pensacola tavern operator was convicted here, March 24, 1955, and sentenced to 20 years and a $5000. The sentence later was reduced to 15 years in prison.

U. S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas said he would take the case under advisement and render his decision early next year.

Pierce was convicted but Richard A. Morris, 33, also a Pensacola Negro, charged along with him in the robbery, was acquitted.

Car strikes woman, Negroes accused of beating driver

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13—(AP)—A group of Negroes reportedly beat a 20-year-old white man here last night after a Negro woman was struck by an automobile he was driving.

SIX OR SEVEN Negro men pulled Jimmy B. Rigsby of Montgomery from his car after the accident and "he was pretty severely beaten about the head and kicked in the ribs," reported Highway Patrolman H. G. Gillespie.

Rigsby's companion, Donald Max Smith, of Atmore, ran to a nearby store for assistance, Gillespie continued. The owner called the highway patrol.

When he arrived on the scene on the old section of U. S. Highway 231, the Highway Patrolman continued, the attackers had fled.

GILLESPIE SAID Ola Galloway, 66, was struck by Rigsby's car. Sarah Coleman, the driver, told him the woman had gotten out of the car and walked around to the left side in search of a loose part or some brush which might be dragging, he added.

The Highway Patrolman reported the woman was struck by an outside rearview mirror and brushed by the Rigsby automobile.

She was listed in fair condition at a local hospital with a compound fracture of the left arm, a fractured right hand and abrasions on the right knee.

The patrolman said neither Rigsby nor Smith were able to describe the attackers.

PATTERSON SMEAR DENIED IN ALABAMA

Had No Such Intention, Says Banking Department

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13.—(UP)—The state Banking Department declared Friday it had no intention of smearing Atty. Gen. John Patterson by confirming the probable gubernatorial candidate had an interest in a small loan firm operating without a license.

Lonnie Gentry, superintendent of the department, said, "As for Mr. Patterson, we have no intention of smearing him or anyone else and we had no knowledge he was in the loan business. We were only carrying out the mandates of the small loan laws."

The Bureau of Small Loans confirmed last Thursday the attorney general was a stockholder in a Phenix City firm which had been making small loans "since August, 1956, without a license" from the Small Loans Bureau.

Mr. Patterson charged at a White Citizens Council rally at Centreville Thursday night that "organized loan sharks, organized gangsters" were trying to smear him as a result of his attack on alleged usurious practices of the small loan industry.

In his first public appearance since his holdings in the Phenix City company were made known, Mr. Patterson said, "my father once told me years ago that he who fights evil can expect anything from the opposition. An effort is now being made to smear me on something I had nothing to do with and knew nothing about.

"This smear, this character assassination has been launched by organized loan sharks whom we are after—tooth and ail—and whom we will stay after. There are not enough loan sharks, there are not enough gangsters in the whole world that would deter me or slow me down a bit in enforcing the law."

Patterson's Third Front Against Loan Sharks

WHEN the State Supreme Court last summer upheld a "public nuisance" injunction granted Atty. Gen. John Patterson against a Montgomery loan company, Alabama loan sharks were understandably nervous.

It meant that usury, which they systematically practice in this state with the blessings of state law, could be prevented by courts of equity on the premise that any interest rate over the legal maximum of 8% is a public nuisance.

Should they back a "compromise" small loan bill to amend the infamous Harris Act or should they take their chances against Patterson's crusade, feeling secure in their numbers against an effective statewide attack?

While they were deliberating, it became clear to the public that the compromise bill would in fact be nothing more than a bill removing 8% as the maximum, making the sky the limit while pretending to regulate. This would have unhorsed Patterson. But the attempt was too crude and the sharks decided to risk injunctions.

The 1957 legislature adjourned after again failing to do anything about one of the state's worst remaining economic ills.

But if the sharks counted on their numbers as a defense, they reckoned without Patterson, who has now initiated a test of enjoining usury on a countywide basis. In Anniston he filed suit against 41 persons and firms—including *all* small loan companies—in Calhoun County.

★

PATTERSON said simply that he is seeking to make the small loan companies obey the state law which still says 8% is the maximum allowable interest rate. Of course, nobody charges that, not even the banks, but the law was deliberately made unenforceable so that it didn't matter. It didn't matter, that is, until Patterson launched the public nuisance attack.

He won his first case, filed in 1955, in Montgomery Circuit Court. The State Supreme Court upheld it last summer—saying, in effect, that a court of equity can enforce by injunction a law intended as a sham.

Patterson also filed suit, and won an injunction, against several Birmingham companies which he accused of selling "insurance" at excessive rates to disguise the fact of exorbitant charges.

★

THE Calhoun case is the third front—against all the loan companies in a single county. If Patterson wins his injunction, the potency of his public nuisance weapon against loan sharks will be greatly increased. Theoretically, it would then be possible to file similar suits in 66 other counties and thus enforce obedience to the 8% law. Actually, suits in as few as a dozen counties would do most of the job.

This would, it seems, finally force loan sharks to accept a good, workable small loan law—the passage of which they have effectively prevented year after year with their powerful lobby and well-distributed dollars.

"We're going after them wholesale," Patterson said in Anniston. "This single action is not giving the people of the state much relief."

We wish him wholesale success.

Attorney General Unleashed

THE time has now come when Atty. Gen. John Patterson can back up his good words with good works. He is now in a position to spear the loan sharks.

Patterson has had much to say about the evils of the loan sharks. They are to him pitiless parasites who grow fat at the expense of the poor and ignorant. The tool of their trade is a greedy interest rate coupled with harassment and intimidation.

For years the loan sharks have gouged the people of Alabama. The legislature, bluffed or otherwise influenced by the powerful loan shark lobby, has repeatedly refused to take any corrective action.

Since early in 1955 Patterson has made threatening gestures at the loan sharks. That he has not done more is not entirely his fault. The loan sharks are old pros at such things. They have used every means at their command to stall, hoping to maintain the status quo until a more favorable attorney general can be installed into office.

But their time table has been upset. In July of this year the State Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling, and a Patterson contention, that the repeated charging of usurious rates of interest constituted a public nuisance and as such was subject to injunction. And last week in what should be the final chapter of this litigation the Supreme Court denied a petition for a re-hearing which was sought by loan firms.

This decision in effect served to cut the 16-ounce gloves from Patterson's hands and substitute thereof a pair of brass knucks. He is now in a position to make his blows felt. Alabama awaits results.

13 1957

ALABAMA

'Go into slaughter pen,' victim told

Afro-American p 1
Baltimore, Md.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"Go on into the slaughter pen. We're going to blow your brains out or castrate you, whichever you want.

"I was on my elbows, half way down when I felt the weight of a wrench on the back of my head. I lost consciousness. When I woke up I was bleeding profusely and hurting."

Judge E. Aaron, a 34-year-old colored carpenter used those words to describe to Judge Alta King's Circuit Court the way his body was butchered by six white men as he testified at trial proceedings here Friday against one of the alleged Ku Klux Klan members.

Sat 11-9-57

Judge King immediately exclaimed, "This is the worst case I have ever heard of in my years of experience as an attorney and on the bench."

With those statements, he sentenced the alleged ringleader of the group, Joe P. Pritchett, 31, to 20 years in prison.

Pritchett, along with five other KKK members are accused of performing the bloody ritual on Aaron. The others are J. N. Griffin, 38; J. E. Mabry, 43; Grover McCullough; William J. Miller, 28, and B. A. Floyd 31.

* * *

THE KKK splinter group is charged with mayhem and assault with intent to murder. Pritchett, the first of the group to be tried and convicted was identified by sheriff's deputies as the exalted cyclops of the Klan body.

As the trial of Pritchett got under way, Aaron, of Zion City, pointed to the austere figure of the Klan leader seated at the defendant's table and shouted, "That's him, that's him!"

He then was called to the witness stand as the state's first witness in the proceedings that were delayed by efforts of the defense, who filed numerous motions to gain a longer delay.

The trials of the five other Klansmen were postponed pending completion of the action against Pritchett.

* * *

BEFORE CONCLUDING his testimony, Aaron dropped his trousers and underclothes to the floor, exhibiting to the shocked court the ugly scars and cuts he sustained from the emasculation of his organs.

More than a dozen women were removed from the courtroom when Aaron presented himself to the court. Men in the rear of the court moved in close to observe Aaron's mutilated parts.

Afro-American

His speech came in a low whispered voice as he told the court he was at the home of a girl friend, Miss Cora Parker on Tarrant - Huffman Road, on the night he was castrated by the white men.

Sat. 11-9-57

PRITCHETT SAT solemnly at the defendant's table as the carpenter and handyman testified that he and Miss Parker left the house about 9:30 on the night of Sept. 2 to go to a nearby grocery store.

"Two cars stopped near us as we were walking toward Tarrant City," Aaron explained in a soft - spoken manner. "Three men then jumped out of the car and grabbed me as Miss Parker ran.

"I asked them what was the matter and told them I hadn't done anything. One of them said 'come here, you black. . . ., we want you.' "

He said he was thrown into the car at gunpoint, where two men were in the front seat and one was in the back seat with him. He told the court he was blindfolded, asked if he was married, if he went to church on Sunday, if he knew the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and if he was a member of the NAACP.

* * *

"I TOLD them I didn't know what they were talking about," he testified. "One of the men jabbed me with a wrench every time I moved and I lost my sense of direction after having been in the car about 20 minutes.

"When the car stopped I was dragged out by one of the men and forced to crawl from the car inside a building after one of the men shouted, 'Go on into the slaughter pen'."

Mr. Aaron was castrated in an alleged den used by the KKK for meetings and rallies.

Mr. Aaron continued his testimony telling the court his blindfold was removed and he saw a man approach him wearing a red robe and mask. He said this man asked his name, if he knew the Rev. Shuttlesworth and other questions he did not remember.

* * *

"HE ASKED me about immigration, but I guess he meant integration," Aaron asserted, adding:

"I told him I didn't know what he was talking about. The man then raised up his mask and asked if I knew him. I didn't know him, but I heard the others call him boss."

At that point Deputy Solicitor Cecil Deason asked Aaron if he saw the man in the courtroom. Aaron promptly pointed to Pritchett, seated at his left and exclaimed, "that's him, that's him!"

Pritchett, apparently uncomfortable, shifted somewhat.

Mr. Aaron went on with his testimony saying Pritchett "kicked me in the mouth" while I was on my knees.

* * *

"THE MEN threatened to blow my brains out or castrate me, whichever I preferred." I told them I didn't want either and was beaten with a pistol when I resisted their advances on me.

"I was halfway down to the floor and on my elbows when I felt the weight of a wrench on the back of my head. It knocked me out. When I regained consciousness, the men were slapping me on the leg and calling my name. They had their masks on again when I revived.

"They asked me if I knew I had been cut. I knew something had been done because I was hurting terribly. I didn't want to look because I was scared. One of them men said 'he's bleeding to death' and another answered, 'throw him out in the back of the building before he dies.'

"One of them poured turpentine on the wound while two others dressed me and carried me outside and tossed me in the truck of the car. They later threw me beside a creek somewhere on Springdale Rd.

* * *

"I BLUNDERED MY way up the creek until I was too weak to crawl and fell down. I finally got to a road and sat down where a car containing Tarrant City police came along. They called an ambulance and I was taken to the hospital."

Despite the possibility that their testimony may be used against them when their trials come up, two Klansmen, who participated in the brutal operation corroborated Aaron's testimony when they waived their constitutional rights and agreed to address the court.

Testifying against Pritchett were his colleagues in the act, William J. Miller and John N. Griffin. Miller, who said he was "captain of intelligence in the Klan outfit," described what went on inside the building where Aaron was emasculated.

He said Pritchett hovered over Aaron, who knelt before him and told the frightened man he had choices of being killed or castrated. He said Aaron pleaded for neither of the choices, but chose castration after the issue was forced upon him.

* * *

MILLER SAID Pritchett then turned to B. A. Floyd, one of the other five awaiting trial, and ordered him to "do your duty" and castrate Aaron. He said he later saw Floyd holding up a razor blade and commenting that he had a "souvenir."

Miller said he had been a member of the KKK of the Confederacy since last Jan. 15. He said his captaincy was given him by Asa E. Carter, a known segregationist and White Citizens Council leader.

Miller then identified the other Klansmen who abducted Aaron and took him to the Klan meeting place.

He said about 10 Klansmen had met prior to the attack on Aaron at the home of J. E. Mabry, another member of the castration party. The group met, Miller said, to decide on a new captain to assist Pritchett.

* * *

HE SAID FLOYD HAD been named to the post and the act was carried out to test which one of the six was worthy of the position. He described how the six men drove around in two cars after Pritchett had chosen four men to go with himself and Floyd on a "detail."

Miller said the group stopped at a drugstore where Floyd purchased "razor blades and turpentine." After kidnapping Aaron and taking him to the Klan meeting post, Miller told the court, they questioned him.

He said Pritchett entered the building adorned in a white robe, red cape, red hood and had a red insignia. He said the men then gave Aaron his choice of being castrated or killed.

When the man chose castration, Miller continued, he was forced to undress from the waist down and lie on the floor where someone hit him with a tire tool or wrench.

* * *

THE KLANSMAN said Aaron struggled, but only briefly before he was struck again with the implement. According to Miller, Pritchett then turned to Floyd and ordered him to "do your duty."

He said Floyd muttered something about a razor blade and stooped between Aaron's legs and "proceeded to cut."

Griffin, who said he was a lieutenant in the Klan, testified similar to Miller, saying Aaron was forced to kneel before Pritchett, knocked unconscious and then castrated.

He said he remained outside standing watch while the other five Klansmen were inside with Aaron.

He said he was shocked when he was called inside 15 minutes later to find Aaron, his legs spread open, laying on the floor bleeding profusely.

THE KLANSMAN SAID he thought the men just intended to give Aaron "a good beating to impress the Rev. Shuttlesworth not to integrate Birmingham schools."

Griffin said about 10 Klansmen had met earlier at Mabry's home where Pritchett picked five men to go with him on a "detail" to prove the worthiness of newly selected Klan captain Floyd.

"After we captured Aaron," Griffin stated, "we took him to a concrete block structure built by Klansmen themselves in the Clay community east of Birmingham."

* * *

HE SAID after the emasculation, he and Mabry dressed the semi-conscious man and put him in the trunk of his car. He said they drove along Springdale Rd. where they dumped him.

Tarrant City Policeman R. R. Johnson testified he was one of the two officers who answered a call to the area and found Aaron.

Mr. Aaron's companion at the time of his abduction, Miss Parker, told the court she and Aaron were walking along the road when two cars stopped and the men jumped out shouting:

"Come here, you black s.o.b., you're the one we've been looking for."

* * *

THE TESTIMONY OF Miller and Griffin came as a surprise in turning state's evidence. Griffin's wife had earlier testified that she became suspicious after the incident and threatened to divorce him unless he resigned from the KKK.

She said she had asked police protection after her husband and Pritchett were arrested. She added that Pritchett gave her "an awful dirty look" when she saw him in the sheriff's office.

At the conclusion of testimony, Pritchett was found guilty of charges, and sentenced to 20 years in prison. Members of the jury panel remained quiet after each question by attorneys before they returned a verdict.

There was no indication that the other Klansmen involved in the brutal and bloody act would be tried immediately with Pritchett's fate settled.

Klansman Gets 20 Years For Ala. Mutilation Attack

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — An all-white jury convicted a Ku Klux Klansman of Mayhem and assault with intent to kill Thursday, for a mutilation attack on a Birmingham man.

Joe P. Pritchett, the first of six Klan members to be tried for beating and emasculating Negro Judge (CQ) Aaron, was found guilty by the white male jury after only 20 minutes of deliberation.

WORSE CASE

Judge Alta King, who sentenced Pritchett to the maximum 20 year imprisonment penalty, described the crime as "the worst case I've had in my experience as an attorney and during the ten years I have been on the bench."

The attack on the 32-year-old Negro, was said to be an "integration warning" to Birmingham Negro leaders who sought to break the public school segregation barrier.

Trial date has not been set for the five other Kansmen. Each faces the same charge as Pritchett, but two have turned state's witnesses against him.

John N. Griffin, testifying for the second time in the trial of an alleged accomplish, said he stood guard while the attack on 32-year-old Negro Judge (CQ) Aaron took place, and was "shocked" to learn what had happened.

SELECTED AT RANDOM

Griffin said Aaron was selected at random, simply to warn Birmingham integration-leader Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth not to proceed with plan for mixing of races. He said earlier, he had heard the defendant Joe Pritchett, give the order to emasculate the Negro.

"I believe the men intended to give Aaron a good beating," Griffin said before an all-white jury. ". . . to impress Shuttlesworth not to integrate the schools."

The accused are being tried separately, since some of the men have turned state's evidence. Each is charged with mayhem and assault with intent to murder — punishable with 2-20 years in prison.

Floyd named as Klansman who used blade

A young aspirant to a Ku Klux Klan captaincy was identified in Circuit Court today as the Klansman who castrated a Negro handyman with a razor blade as a warning to a Negro integration leader here.

The state's chief witness, William J. Miller, testified Bart A. Floyd cut the Negro while four Klansmen looked on. Miller took the witness stand as Floyd's trial went into the second day of testimony before Judge Alta L. King.

Floyd is charged with mayhem and assault with intent to murder.

HE IS THE SECOND of six defendants to go on trial in connection with the castration of Judge Edward Aaron, 34-year-old Zion City Negro.

Joe T. Pritchett, the Klan cyclops, was sentenced to 20 years in prison last week after a jury convicted him of mayhem.

Miller and John N. Griffin, who also are charged in the case, have testified at both trials. Griffin, testifying yesterday, said he remained outside the lair where Aaron was taken.

Both men turned state's evidence after waiving their constitutional rights against self- incrimination.

MILLER TESTIFIED Floyd, 32-year-old Pinson Rt. 2. resident, was slated to become a captain in the Klan lair, an office second only to that of Pritchett.

Pritchett organized the six-man "detail" which went on the night ride last Sept. 2, to test Floyd's worthiness of becoming captain, Miller said.

He said two automobiles containing the six men stopped at several places looking for a Negro and also stopped at a drugstore where Floyd purchased razor blades and turpentine.

Miller testified the men picked up Aaron on a road beyond Tarrant and took him to the lair at Chalkville.

Pritchett, dressed in a cyclops regalia, gave the kneeling Negro a choice of being castrated or killed, Miller said.

Aaron chose castration, he said.

THE WITNESS said Pritchett ordered Aaron to step out of his trousers and undershorts and lie down on the dirt floor of the lair.

"Aaron moved and someone hit him with a tire tool or wrench," Miller testified.

He continued, "Pritchett turned to Floyd and said, 'Captain, do your duty.'"

He quoted Floyd as saying, "Let me get a razor blade."

Miller said Floyd walked over to Aaron and "proceeded to cut."

Afterwards, Floyd poured turpentine on the wound, Miller said.

STATE RESIS CASE AGAINST KLANSMAN

Officers Investigate Threat Scrawled In Witness Room

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 6.—(AP) — The state Wednesday rested its case against a Ku Klux Klansman charged with mayhem and assault with intent to murder in the mutilation of a Negro man.

Meanwhile, officers began an investigation of possible intimidation of two witnesses who testified against Bart A. Floyd and another Klansman who was convicted last week.

oJe Pritchett was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for his part in the mutilation of Judge Edward Aaron, 34-year-old Negro handyman.

The two witnesses, William J. Miller and John Griffin, told of their part in the night ride and implicated Pritchett and Floyd.

Miller and Griffin entered the witness room in the Jefferson County Courthouse today, and found a veiled warning scrawled on the wall of the witness room.

"Be my oath broken, then be I broken," the message read.

Deputy Sheriff Tom Ellison said the message was from a Klan oath, and undoubtedly implied a threat to Miller and Griffin.

Officers said the message apparently was scrawled on the wall of the witness room early yesterday. It was noticed by other witnesses, but none of them knew what it meant until Griffin and Miller saw it today.

Griffin said he recognized the warning immediately.

Earlier in today's trial, Miller said Floyd was the man who used a razor blade to perform an operation on Aaron. He said Floyd's work with the razor blade was witnessed by four other Klansmen, including Pritchett, the Grand Cyclops.

Others facing trial besides Griffin and Miller are Grover A. McCullough, 44, and Jesse Mabry, 43.

Defense Rests Second Trial In Mutilation

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 6 (AP) —The defense today rested its case against a Ku Klux Klansman charged with mayhem and assault with intent to murder in the mutilation of a Negro man.

Only a few character witnesses were called to testify on behalf of Bart A. Floyd, being tried for the mutilation in which another Klansman already has been vonvicted.

Opposing attorneys gave their closing arguments today, and the circuit court jury was expected to be charged by Judge Alta King tomorrow morning.

King last week sentenced Joe Pritchett to 20 years imprisonment for his part in the mutilation of Judge Edward Aaron, 34-year-old Negro handyman.

IMPLICATED

The two witnesses, William J. Miller and John N. Griffin, told of their part in the night ride and implicated Pritchett and Floyd.

Miller and Griffin entered the witness room in the Jefferson County courthouse today, and found a veiled warning scrawled on the wall of the witness room.

"By my oath broke, then be I broken," the message read.

Deputy Sheriff Tom Ellison said the message was from a Klan oath, and undoubtedly implied a threat to Miller and Griffin.

Officers said the message apparently was scrawled on the wall of the witness room early yesterday. It was noticed by other witnesses, but none of them knew what it meant until Griffin and Miller saw it today.

WARNING RECOGNIZED

Griffin said he recognized the warning immediately.

Earlier in today's trial, Miller said Floyd was the man who used a razor blade to perform an operation on Aaron. He said Floyd's work with the razor blade was witnessed by four other Klansmen, including Pritchett, the grand cyclops.

Griffin testified yesterday that Aaron was kidnaped, beaten and castrated to prove the worthiness of Floyd, who had been promoted to a Klan captain.

Others facing trial besides Griffin and Miller are Grover A. McCullough, 44, and Jesse Mabry 43.

13 1957

ALABAMA

Negro Woman Admits Feeding Rat Poison To Baby, Friend, 70

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 2 (AP)—A 36-year-old Negro woman tonight confessed to feeding rat poison to two persons to pay insurance premiums on others, Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod reported.

Advertiser

Mary Perkins was charged with poisoning three persons Gloria Jean Montgomery, 10-month-old neighbor child; Della Davis, 70, an acquaintance, and Charlie Perkins Sr., her former husband.

Montgomery

McLeod said she denied poisoning her husband, who died in 1955 at the age of 85, claiming that "I had the rat poison in the house and he got into it by mistake."

McLeod said "Preliminary analyses have determined the presence of appreciable quantities of arsenic in the bodies."

He said an extensive investigation had determined that the woman had made herself beneficiary in more than 150 life and accident insurance policies, and "the majority of these were on children."

Fri. 11-3-57

"We have had a team of men contacting every one of these persons listed in the policies, and we are making tests on all of them who have been ill within the past few months," McLeod added.

He described the case as one of the most fantastic insurance schemes he had ever heard of.

"She said in her confession that she gave rat poison to the Montgomery child and the Davis woman because the premiums on some of the other policies was due and she had no way of meeting the payments," he added.

McLeod said $480 was paid her on the death of the child, and $250 was paid on the death of the elderly woman.

Advertiser

"She evidently began taking out policies on elderly people, and then switched to children. All of the early policies taken out three or four years ago were on old people, and were on amounts usually around $500.

"The later policies on the children were as high as $4,000 in some instances," McLeod said.

CHILD SICKLY

Fri. 11-3-57

The solicitor said the woman took out a policy on the Montgomery child last July 1, and the child died July 9.

"The Montgomery child's mother is a neighbor and had taken the child to the Perkins home. She had complained of the child being underweight and sickly, so the Perkins woman said she needed soda water and admitted that she mixed rat poison with it," said McLeod.

The solicitor said he and Police Capt. Wilson Baker also found a confession of assault with intent to murder in the shooting of a 52-year-old neighbor man in 1955. The detailed confession was found in the Perkins house, along with stacks of insurance policies.

"She admitted in the confession that the paper was to convict the man if he shot her," McLeod said.

SHOT PREACHER

"She told in detail how she shot Menzo Brown, a Negro preacher, in the stomach. She told how she aimed the .32 pistol at him and squeezed the trigger three times. The fun failed three times, and she described how she looked at it and said, 'Gun, why don't you shoot?' The gun fied on the next try," the solicitor related.

Brown recovered, but told police he was shot by a white man.

McLeod said the same .32 pistol with which she wounded Brown was used when the woman attempted to kill herself by shooting herself in the chest last Saturday morning.

The woman now is being held in the Dallas County Jail ao Selma.

McLeod said he had no idea how many persons might require medical treatment for arsenic poisoning, but indicated the number may run high.

Authorities also have exhumed the body of Ed Johnson, who died in 1955, and halted the burial of the woman's seven-year-old son, Charles Jr., who died last week.

The body died the day after the woman had increased the insurance coverage upon him from $250 to $1,500, and suspicious officials then began an investigation.

However, McLeod said it appeared that Charles Perkins Jr. may have died of natural causes, possible from some brain condition.

The woman shot herself after police began questioning her.

McLeod said Johnson was not insured when he died, but the woman later took out a policy on the dead man. He did not explain how she was able to do this.

Tom Hall, a state insurance investigation agent from Montgomery, said payments to the Independent Life Insurance Co. alone amounted to $50.74 weekly.

Other policies were held with the Life Insurance Co. of Georgia, Southern Life and Accident Co., and the Booker T. Washington Insurance Co., Hall said.

Negro Doomed For Robbery Of Widow, 76

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 10-23-57

MARION, Ala., Oct. 22—A Tuscaloosa Negro man was condemned to die by a circuit court jury here today in the robbery last July of an elderly white widow in Marion.

P.1

Jimmy Wilson, 53, was sentenced by Circuit Judge L. S. Moore this afternoon after a Perry County jury took less than an hour to reach a verdict of guilty.

The trial opened at 9 a.m. today and final arguments were over by 1:30 p.m. Wilson's two court-appointed attorneys offered no evidence in his behalf.

Wilson was indicted on three counts, night-time burglary with intent to ravish, night-time burglary with intent to steal and armed robbery.

He admitted breaking into the home of Mrs. Estelle Barker, 76, of Marion, taking a small amount of money from her and attempting to assault her. A neighbor frightened him from the home and he was captured the next morning, police said.

Wilsan is scheduled to die Jan. 10, 1958, his case being subject to review under law by the state supreme court.

U.S. Jury Convicts Georgian Of False Rights Charges

OPELIKA, Ala., Nov. 5—A Columbus, Ga., man was convicted here today of making false statements to the Federal Bureau of Investigation when he claimed state law enforcement officers violated his civil rights by beating him.

Advertiser

A federal jury returned a guilty verdict against Woodie Childers, 30-year-old painter, after deliberating about an hour.

P. 9-A

Childres, who will be sentenced tomorrow by United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., was indicted by a September grand jury on charges he made false statements involving his arrest last April.

Montgomery, Ala.

OFFICERS ACCUSED

According to the indictment, Childers told federal officials that Highway Patrolman Judge C. Coan and Tallapoosa County Deputy Sheriff G. G. Golden mistreated him in arresting him for driving while intoxicated and resisting arrest.

Wed. 11-6-57

Childers accused the two officers of handcuffing and then beating him with a blackjack, according to the indictment. He also told investigating officials he was not drunk and did not resist the officers at any time.

Testifying for the government in today's trial were three eye witnesses to the arrest near Tallassee. James G. Jackson, Joe Jackson and the Rev. L. P. Bowen, a Baptist minister formerly of East Tallassee now living at Gadsden.

NECESSARY FORCE

The three men testified the officers did not use more than necessary force in arresting Childers.

Also testifying were the two arresting officers, FBI Special Agent Spencer Robb and clerk of the Tallapoosa County Circuit Court, James L. Farrow, who told of prior traffic violations by Childers.

Childer's wife and 13-year-old son testified in his behalf.

The convicted defendant faces a possible fine of $10,000 or a sentence of five years in prison, or both.

'Desperate' Negro Escapes Unguarded Jail In Tuskegee

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 10-25-57

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 24 (Special) — A Negro prisoner, described as "desperate," escaped from the Macon County Jail here today while his cell was unlocked for cleaning and the jail was temporarily unhuarded except for two trusties.

P.1

Sheriff Preston Hornsby said the escapee, Clifford Hildreth, 27, outran the trusties, escaping into woods west of Tuskegee.

Hildreth, who Hornsby said was "desperate" and "tough," faced a total of 133 years in prison. He was convicted in Tuskegee recently on a forgery charge and was awaiting transfer to Kilby Prison at Montgomery. The sheriff said Hildreth had also been sentenced for robbery and burglary and had escaped from Camp Maplesville in December, 1956. He was confined here Sept. 28.

During the "morning routine of cleaning the jail," Hornsby said one of the trusties stepped into the main cell with some mops. As he did so, Hildreth simply walked out. The trusties chased him but were out-distanced and Hildreth disappeared in the direction of Tuskegee Institute.

The sheriff said he also served as jailer but couldn't stay at the jail all the time. No two doors to the cell blocks were supposed to be open at the same time, the sheriff said.

Hildreth received some money in a letter yesterday and "probably paid somebody to give him a ride after escaping," Hornsby said.

The escapee was described as 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighing 180 pounds with medium brown complexion. He was wearing a baseball cap, gray sports shirt and blue jeans at the time of his escape.

Klansman Gets Long Sentence

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — Jesse Mabry, a Birmingham Ku Klux Klan officer, was sentenced Wednesday to 20 years imprisonment — the maximum — for his role in the mutilation of a Negro handyman.

An all-white Birmingham jury took less than an hour to decide Mabry's fate.

Judge Alata King, in sentencing the Klan treasurer for "mayhem with intent to kill," said, "This case is the worst I have heard in my 35 years as a lawyer."

Two other Klansmen, who participated in the Labor Day mutilation of Judge Aaron already have been sentenced to 20-year terms. Three other members, including two who turned state's witnesses, are scheduled for trial. No date has been set.

Scene of arrest — Talladega, Ala., Dec. 7—Sgt. Frank McClusky is shown hand cuffing Joe Henry Pounds, while Patrolman Luke Brewer holds the gun on White

Rabbit foot fails to work, Negro arrested

BY R. E. HOGAN
News correspondent

TALLADEGA, Ala., Dec. 7 — The arrest of an 18-year-old Negro here Friday is expected to clear up a series of recent burglaries.

Joe Henry Pounds, 18 Negro, will be charged with burglary, officers said.

Sgt. Frank McClusky and Patrolman Luke Brewer said early Friday morning they noticed the door to Cooper's Grocery open about two inches.

The officers said they entered the store and found Pounds behind the counter. They said he was armed with a switchblade knife and had three pass keys, a pocketbook with ha penny in it and a rabbit's foot.

Talladega Police Lt. Ben Cooley said the arrest was expected to clear up a series of burglaries here.

Pounds admitted burglaries at Breedlove Service Station, St. Clair Service Center, Brown's Gulf Service Station, Henson's Shell Service Station, Searcy Pure Oil Service Station, Hannah St. Clair Service Station and Fike's Grocery Store.

Negro seeking police job held in six cases

A young Negro who is seeking a job as a Birmingham policeman was in County Jail today awaiting trial on charges of false pretense, forgery and issuing worthless checks.

Clyde Jones, 28, was jailed and bonds increased to a total of $20,800 when he failed to appear for trial in Circuit Court last week.

Jones was one of two Negroes whose applications for police jobs were turned down by the Civil Service Personnel Board in August, 1956.

Their suit for an injunction against the Personnel Board was dismissed last March by Circuit Judge W. A. Jenkens Jr.

The Negroes appealed the decision to the Alabama Supreme Court.

JONES LISTED his address as 409 10th-ter, n. The address on the application for police job was 130 Fourth-ct, n. That address, the sheriff's office said, is that of his mother.

Jones' trial on two counts was set in Circuit Court last week but he failed to appear.

Jones has four other cases set for preliminary hearing in the County Court of Misdemeanors and Felonies.

Jones is accused of taking money as advertising solicitor for another Negro newspaper. The advertisers complained their advertising was never published.

Jones' trial is set for Dec. 4.

Negro shoots robed raider, others scatter

MARION, Ala., Aug. 31 —(AP)—A Negro part-time preacher wounded a white man in a nightrider raid on his home last Thursday night, Sol. Blanchard McLeod reported.

Aubrey Murphy, 39, was wouded when he was struck on the right arm with a blast from a 20-gauge shotgun. McCleod said he is in a hospital in good condition.

The solicitor said no charges were filed against Nathanial Benson, 40, who fired into a band of robed night riders when they demanded that he come out of the house. Benson is free under bond in connection with a grand larceny charge against him, said McCleod.

Assistant Atty. Gen. McDonald Gallion and Noel Baker, a state investigator, are investigating the incident.

McCLEOD SAID BENSON told this story:

About 10:30 p.m. Thursday, three cars filled with men in white robes came to his home and demanded that he come out. Benson turned on the front porch light, but some of the men unscrewed the light bulb.

Benson then came out of the back door of his home firing the shotgun, and Murphy fell wounded. The other robed men fled.

Benson said the men were not masked, but were wearing long white robes.

McCleod said the other men in the raid have not been identified, but the investigation is continuing.

Perry County Sheriff Bill Loftis declined to discuss the incident with a reporter.

The incident followed several others in West and Central Alabama during the Summer, and Gov. James E. Folsom has ordered state investigators to help local law enforcement officers break up the nightrider raids.

For Mutilating Negro in Alabama

Klan Leader Gets 20 Years!

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Joe P. Pritchett, found guilty by an all-white male jury which deliberated less than 40 minutes, was given a 20-year prison term after J. E. Aaron identified him as the "boss" of a group of Klansmen who castrated Aaron in a heinous sex mutilation.

The Negro victim of the inhuman attack pointed to Pritchett, 31-year-old construction worker, as the state's first witness, and exclaimed:

"That's the man they called the 'boss'."

The jury deliberated less than 40 minutes before finding Pritchett guilty, after which Circuit Judge Alta King immediately gave him the maximum sentence.

"This is one of the most serious things I ever heard of," said Judge King, and I have found nothing in the testimony to justify less than the limit."

Pritchett was one of six defendants charged with the brutal attack on Aaron, 33, last Sept. 2

The five others, charged with mayhem and assault with intent to murder, will be tried later.

Circuit Solicitor Emmett Perry said the first to be tried would be B. A. Floyd, who, witnesses said, actually performed the mutilation.

Aaron described how he and a friend, Cora Parker, were on the way to a store in a community adjoining Birmingham when six men drove up in two cars, overpowered him and threw him into one of the autos.

He said he was driven around and questioned about Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, integration leader, but he told the men he didn't know what they were talking about.

They gave him the choice of death or castration, Aaron said, and when he didn't reply, he was slugged with a gun.

Aaron testified he was castrated with razor blades and was left to die.

Negro Minister's Auto Target Of Two Shots

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 5 (AP)—A Negro minister told Autauga County Sheriff Clyde White today that two gunshots were fired into his automobile last night as he drove back from a revival at Prattville, 12 miles northwest of here.

The Rev. J. W. Bonner of Montgomery, a Negro minister who was identified with the recent bus boycott here, said neither he nor any of his three passengers was injured. The bullets smashed through the curved back window.

Absence of witnesses is hampering the investigation, White said, since the reported attack apparently took place on a portion of U. S. Highway 31 which has no houses for about a mile.

A bullet was recovered from the upholstery of Bonner's automobile, the sheriff added.

The minister reported a late model car was parked near the church before the revival service and an automobile which looked like the same one passed him twice en route to Montgomery.

The passing car, he said, appeared to contain "six or seven" white men. He was able to read most of the tag number, he continued, and it was a Jefferson County (Birmingham area) plate. A numerical prefix designates each county on Alabama tags.

Someone in the passing car shined a flashlight into his automobile, Bonner explained, and then he heard gunshots.

No mention of racial integration was made at any of the revival services he is conducting at Prattville, the minister said, adding that he knows of no reason for the attack.

Bonner was one of 90 Negroes indicted here in 1956 during the year-long boycott o fsegreated city buses. The indictments charged them with violating Alabama's anti-boycott law.

The leader of the mass protest, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., was convicted but has appealed the judgment of a $500 fine plus costs. Trials of Bonner and the other defendants have been delayed pending the outcome of King's appeal.

Klan-like mob flogs minister

SELMA, Ala. (ANP) — Three carloads of white men early last week seized a colored minister as he was returning home from church, bound his hands and feet, and flogged him unmercifully, Sheriff Carl A. Griffin reported.

Hospitalized in "fair condition" after the Klan-like beating was the Rev. T. D. Wesley, who said the men jumped him as he was returning here from Sihurla, Ala., where he had preached a sermon.

The minister said the mob demanded information about colored integration leaders in Alabama. When he refused to talk, the men shackled his arms, placed a rope around his neck and legs, and "horse-whipped" and beat him with belts.

* *

ONE OF THE men wore a "Klan-type" mask, said the Rev. Mr. Wesley, indicating that the Ku Klux Klan may have a hand in the affair.

According to the Rev. Mr. Wesley, he was left in the trunk of his car. He said he managed to free himself and drive to Centreville, Ala., where he received help and was taken to a hospital.

Violence In Jefferson

The beating of Rev. Shuttlesworth in Birmingham was deplorable, even though the Negro minister has repeatedly sought martyrdom.

His precipitate action in appearing at the white school, after he had announced that he and other Negro parents who had petitioned for admission of their children to specific white schools would not attempt to enroll them, was calculated to incite a disturbance. It did.

Violence can never be excused, but Shuttlesworth has courted it. He seems convinced he is the earthly instrument of some divine plan and is obsessed with a messianic desire to be persecuted. He is not helping his race. Neither were the white thugs helping theirs who beat him. Unfortunately neither he nor they realize the harm they are doing.

Of an entirely different character was the sadistic mutilation of the Jefferson County Negro, described as a mental defective. By all accounts he had done nothing to antagonize the criminal idiots who butchered him. He was merely the chance victim of some subhuman craving for vengeance against a black man.

The Shuttlesworth incident, though it cannot be condoned, was at least what might have been expected. Shuttlesworth himself expected it, obviously. But the horrible butchery of the demented Negro can only be explained by the psychopathology of sadism.

'Laid Down To Die'

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BIRMINGHAM — "I laid down beside a telephone pole to die."

Thus, simply and quietly, Judge Aaron, a 34-year-old carpenter, concluded his testimony Wednesday, at the trial of the second of six Ku Klux Klansmen charged with castrating him in a grisly ritual.

The man on trial was Bart Floyd, a 31-year-old aircraft electrician accused of performing the bloody ceremony in order to prove his fitness to become a Klan officer.

AT AN earlier trial, Circuit Judge Alta L. King sentenced Joe P. Pritchett, 31-year-old Klan cyclops, to 20 years on a charge of mayhem as the man who gave the order for Aaron's mutilation.

As a result of Aaron's testimony and that of two members of the Klan detail who turned state's evidence, Floyd, too, was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

TRIAL OF the other four men accused has been postponed until a yet undisclosed date.

Aaron's testimony, delivered after futile efforts of Floyd's lawyers to obtain a change of venue, differed little from that which he gave at Pritchett's trial.

Soft-spoken and quiet, the victim of the atrocity told how he and a girl friend, Miss Cora Parker, were walking along the Tarrant-Huffman road when two cars containing the six Klansmen pulled up.

Several men jumped out and grabbed him, he said, while Miss Parker fled.

* * *

HE IDENTIFIED Floyd as the man who "got on top of me and made me get down on the floorboard of the car," threatening to "wear out" a tire iron on his head if he moved.

Blindfolded and driven around for about 20 minutes, the victim said that he was forced to crawl into the Klan meeting place, referred to by his captors as "the slaughter pen," and knocked out with the tire iron.

When he came to, he testified, Floyd was attempting to revive him, and pretending to be still unconscious, he heard Floyd ask: "Where is the turpentine?"

He said that he believed that he knew what had been done to him when he revived "because I was hurting."

* * *

THE MEN then put him into the trunk of a car and dumped him out later beside a road.

"I tried to find out where I was. I fell into a creek and couldn't get out . . . I waded up the creek and crawled up the bank to rest. Then I crawled and walked until, I couldn't go no more. I laid down beside a telephone pole to die."

The two defendants who turned state's evidence and told stories similar to that of Aaron were William J. Miller and John N. Griffin. The other two, for whom trial dates have not been set, are Jesse W. Mabry and Grover A. McCullough.

Baptist preacher wounds night rider raiding his home

MARION, Ala. (ANP) — Nathaniel Benson, 40-year-old part-time preacher, believes in taking direct action against anyone who attempts to overrun his home.

Last week, Benson was visited by three car-loads of men in white robes, who demanded that he come outside.

When he turned on the front porch light to see who was out there, one of the men unscrewed the bulb. Benson therefore picked up his shotgun, went out the front and blasted away wounding a white man.

Two already convicted—
Third man on trial in mutilation case

The third of six men accused of castrating a Negro handyman in a Klu Klux Klan lair last Labor Day night went on trial in Circuit Court today.

Jesse W. Mabry, 45, of 9600 West-blvd, is charged with mayhem and assault with intent to murder.

Two Klansmen have been convicted and sentenced to 20

(Early story Page 27)

years in prison for the sexual mutilation of Judge Aaron, 34-year-old Zion City Negro.

The sentences were the maximum provided by law.

TRIALS OF three other men accused in the attack were postponed this morning pending completion of the Mabry trial.

Selection of a jury began shortly before noon in Judge Alta L. King's courtroom.

THE TRIAL was expected to proceed along much the same lines as the earlier two.

Two Klansmen who are awaiting trial were expected to testify as state witnesses.

Mabry, formerly a foreman for a mattress company here, was one of several men convicted for an attack on Negro Singer Nat King Cole last year.

Mabry was fined $50 and costs for assault and battery.

AARON TESTIFIED at the earlier two trials that six men in two automobiles forced him into a car as he was walking along a road near Tarrant City with a girl friend last Sept. 2. He said he was taken to a small hut and castrated.

The Klansmen who turned state's evidence, John N. Griffin and William J. Miller, testified the castration was performed by Bart A. Floyd as a test of his worthiness to become a Klan captain.

Floyd and Joe P. Pritchett, the Klan cyclops, were the two men convicted earlier.

Also awaiting trial is Grover A. McCullough.

JESSE W. MABRY
. . . Goes on trial

Shot Hits Window Of Arthur Shores

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 26 (AP)—A shot was fired through a window at the home of Negro Atty. Arthur Shores tonight, police reported.

The attorney has been prominent in integration efforts in Birmingham.

Investigating officers said a pellet from a pellet gun, similar to an air rifle, apparently had struck a living room window at the Shores residence. No one was hurt, and damage was negligable, officers said.

MUTILATION TRIALS TO BE HEARD TODAY

Four Charged In Alabama With Maiming Negro

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 1. — (AP) — Four white men charged with the Ku Klux Klan mutilation of a Negro handyman face trial in Circuit Court here Monday. Two others already have received 20-year sentences.

The four were indicted on charges of mayhem and assault with intent to murder in the maiming of the Negro, Judge Edward Aaron, last Sept. 2.

Witnesses testified that the mutilation was carried out at a Klan meeting place to prove the worthiness for promotion of Bart A. Floyd, 32-year-old electrician.

Floyd and Joe P. Pritchett, 31, identified as the head of the Klan group, were convicted of mayhem and given maximum sentences of 20 years in prison in earlier trials. They have appealed the verdicts.

Testimony was that Floyd performed the actual mutilation on orders of Pritchett.

The four whose trials are scheduled Monday are William J. Miller, 28; J. N. Griffin, 38; Grover A. McCullough, 44, and Jessee Mabry, 43, the latter a former editor of a white Citizens Council newspaper.

Trials in another Ku Klux Klan case may come up for hearing during the present term. They grew out of the shootings of James P. Tillery and Chad C. Bridges during a Klan meeting in an auditorium at the Citizens Council headquarters of Asa E. Carter.

Ira N. Evans has been acquitted in the shooting of Tillery but faces trial in the wounding of Bridges. Others who face two counts of assault with intent to murder are Carter, Harold McBride and Louey C. Curry.

Klan Leader Gets 20 Years In Castration

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. P.1 Fri. 11-1-57

Alabamian Accused In Attack on Negro

From Wire Dispatches

Birmingham, Oct. 31.—A Ku Klux Klan Leader was convicted of mayhem and sentenced to 20 years in prison Thursday for his part in the castration of a Negro.

Joe P. Pritchett, 31, was convicted by a Circuit Court jury that deliberated about 40 minutes.

Circuit Judge Alta King immediately gave him the maximum prison sentence provided by Alabama law.

"This is the worst case I have ever heard of in my years of experience as an attorney and on the bench," Judge King said.

Pritchett, a construction worker, was one fo six defendants charged in the castration of Judge Edward Aaron, 33, September 2.

Plans Appeal

Pritchett's attorneys gave notice of appeal, and King set the appeal bond at $20,000.

Circuit Solicitor Emmett Perry said five others charged with mayhem and assault with intent to murder would be tried beginning Monday. All were indicted on these charges, but the assault charge against Pritchett was dropped at the request of the prosecution.

State witnesses, two of them defendants, testified during the four-day trial of Pritchett that Aaron was kidnaped by six klansmen, carried to their meeting place, and castrated.

William J. Miller, a 28-year-old supermarket clerk, testified that the mutilation was carried out as a test of the worthiness of G. A. Floyd for promotion to klan captain.

Says Razor Blade Used

He said that Pritchett—identified as the klan leader—told Floyd to "do your duty," and Floyd performed the mutilation with a razor blade.

John Griffin, another defendant, said he thought the group was going to "scare hell out of a Negro" when they began driving around the night of September 2. He said that he remained on guard outside the meeting place and was shocked when he went inside and saw what had been done.

Aaron was walking with a woman companion when he was kidnaped. He said he was questioned about whether he was a member of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, and whether he knew the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Negro integration leader.

Says Man Forced to Bow

Miller said Aaron was forced to bow to Pritchett, who then kicked him in the face. He said the Negro finally was told that he must choose between having his brains blown out or mutilation. Aaron was then knocked unconscious after a brief struggle.

Indicted in addition to Pritchett, Miller, Girffin, and Floyd were Jesse Mabry and Grover McCullough. Floyd, Mabry, and McCullough worked for fabricating, aircraft, and construction companies in the Birmingham area.

KLAN LEADER GUILTY OF MUTILATING NEGRO

Pritchett Is Given 20-Year Maximum Sentence

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 31. —(UP) — Ku Klux Klan leader Joe J. Pritchett, 31, Thursday was found guilty and sentenced to a maximum 20 years' imprisonment on charges of mayhem stemming from the Labor Day mutilation of a Negro.

Pritchett, one of six men allegedly connected with the attack on Judge E. Aaron, 34, had pleaded innocent.

In passing sentence, Circuit Judge Alta King declared "This is the worst case I have ever heard in my years of experience as an attorney and on the bench."

Commercial Appeal

The jury of white men deliberated only about 50 minutes before returning the verdict at 4:45 p.m.

Memphis Tenn. Fri. 11-1-57

Pritchett, a "Cyclops" in the splinter Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy, was accused of leading the attack against Aaron, who was selected at random as the victim to "scare hell out of" Negroes seeking integration. Aaron had denied connection with any pro-integration organization.

Others charged with mayhem and awaiting trial are William J. Miller, 28; John N. Griffin, 58; Bart A. Floyd, 31; Jesse E. Mabry, 43; and Grover McCullough, 41; all from the Birmingham area.

Police wound man critically, halting Mobile robbery try

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 30—(AP)—A Negro was critically wounded in the abdomen and a city policeman slightly hurt in a gun battle early Saturday.

Detective George Winstanley said John Henry Callier, Prichard, was placed under guard in a hospital. He was shot by Malcolm Parsons after officers found him trying to rob a poultry market, Winstanley said.

The detective gave this account:

Callier ran from the store when officers, tipped by a passing workman, arrived. Parsons spotted him under some shrubbery.

Sat 11-30-57

He told Callier to "come on out" and Callier answered, "yes sir."

But as he stood up he pulled a revolver and fired from his hip. The bullet entered Parsons' cap, passed through the visor and came out through the top. Parsons suffered powder burns on the face.

Callier fled toward an alley but Parsons fired four shots at him. He kept going, but Prichard police later found him hiding under a bed at his home clutching his stomach.

BY AL STANTON,, News staff writer

A Ku Klux Klan cyclops faced a 20-year-prison term today as five of his fellow Klansmen awaited trial for the castration of a Negro handyman in the Klan's lair last Labor Day night.

Birmingham News

Joe P. Pritchett, 31, a construction worker, was convicted of mayhem in Circuit Court yesterday after a three-day trial.

Judge Alta L. King immediately fixed punishment at 20 years in prison, the maximum sentence for mayhem. The minimum is two years.

The jury deliberated about an hour and five minutes before returning its verdict.

IN PASSING SENTENCE on the 31-year-old Klan cyclops Judge Alta King told the defendant: "There has never been a case in all my years of law practice and 10 years on the bench that has shocked me as this one has.

"I'm sorry. There's no pleasure for me in sending a man to prison . . . but there's just no justification for your act from the testimony presented in the case. . .

"Because of the very seriousness of this I do not think anything but the maximum would suffice. I would not be true to my responsibility as a law enforcement officer if I gave you less.

"Therefore, I sentence you to 20 years."

PRITCHETT'S ATTORNEY filed notice of appeal and Judge King fixed bond at $20,000.

The attorney, Norman Moon, protested the amount of the bond and declared he was considering an appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court to get the bond reduced.

Pritchett had remained in County Jail since his arrest under a Grand Jury indictment returned early this month. He did not post bond which had been fixed at $5000.

THE KLAN leader, dressed in blue suit and blue and white tie, heard the jury verdict and sentence just as impassively as he had listened to testimony during the trial.

A few minutes later, however, as bailiffs prepared to return him to jail, his wife wiped a few tears from his eyes.

Mrs. Pritchett, seated in the spectator's section of the courtroom, broke into sobs as the jury foreman read the verdict.

Judge King had sternly warned spectators against demonstrations. The Negro section of the courtroom was filled for most of the trial.

Circuit Sol. Emmett Perry announced the state would elect to try Bart A. Floyd next.

THE OTHER FOUR defendants will be brought to trial in rapid-fire order "and we mean business," the solicitor said.

The five cases are set for trial Monday, but all but Floyd's case is expected to be postponed.

Floyd was identified by witnesses as a candidate for a captaincy in the Klan unit.

Two Klansmen who turned state's evidence testified the six men went on the night ride to prove Floyd's worthiness of becoming a Klan officer.

One of them, William J. Miller, testified Floyd was ordered by Pritchett to perform the castration.

Miller and John N. Griffin said the six men picked up Judge Edward Aaron, Zion City Negro, as he was walking along a road near Tarrant City and took him to the Klan lair in the Clay community.

Griffin said he remained outside while the other five went inside, forcing the Negro to crawl in the small concrete block meeting place.

MILLER TESTIFIED Aaron was forced to kneel before Pritchett and choose between death and castration.

Aaron chose castration, the witness said.

Afterwards five men, with Aaron stuffed in the trunk of the auto, drove to a lonely point on the Springdale-rd and dumped Aaron beside the road.

Floyd had been "dismissed" and drove away from the Klan lair by himself, witnesses said.

Miller and Griffin also are charged with mayhem and assault with intent to murder, along with Grover A. McCullough and Jesse Mabry.

THE COUNT of assault with intent to murder was nolle prossed (quashed) in the indictment against Pritchett yesterday shortly after the state rested its case.

Atty. Moon in a lengthy argument to the jury assailed the state for dropping the count, charging the defense lost an opportunity for a conviction under a lesser count, assault and battery, under the assault charge.

However, the jury could only return a verdict of guilty or not guilty and could not specify on which count the verdict was returned.

Moon also contended castration was not included in the offense of mayhem.

Sol. Perry in brief closing arguments read law in which castration has been held to be mayhem and a felony since the early English Common Law.

He argued to the jury "Judge" Pritchett took the law into his own hands when he ordered Aaron castrated.

"SHALL WE TELL the world the Pritchett way is the Southern way of life?" Perry asked.

"I say to you none of our problems will be settled by "Judge" Pritchett and his slaughter pen," the solicitor declared.

Witnesses had said Aaron was ordered to crawl into the "slaughter pen" at the Klain lair.

Deputy Sol. Cecil Deason directed the examination of witnesses for the state during the trial and reviewed the testimony in opening arguments for the state.

Pritchett was identified as the cyclops, or major, of the Klan unit.

MILLER SAID he had been named captain of intelligence in the organization by Asa E. Carter.

The six defendants were among 10 Klansmen who met at Mabry's house before embarking on the night ride which ended with the castration of Aaron.

Witnesses said the meeting at Mabry's house was one of Klan officers.

Floyd goes before court—

Defendant in Klan mayhem trial denied change of venue

Circuit Judge Alta King this afternoon denied a defense motion to move the trial of a Ku Klux Klansman charged with mayhem to an adjoining county.

The attorney for Bart A. Floyd contended the defendant could not obtain a fair trial in Jefferson County because of extensive news coverage given the case by newspapers, radio and television.

FLOYD, 32-year-old electrician of Pinson, is one of five men who still face trial in connection with the castration of Judge Edward Aaron, Zion City Negro last Labor Day night.

A 31-year-old construction worker, Joe P. Pritchett, was convicted last week and sentenced to 20 years in prison for the sexual mutilation of the Negro. The 20-year sentence was maximum allowed by law for mayhem.

Pritchett was identified by witnesses as the cyclops of the Klan unit to which he and the other five men belonged.

WITNESSES SAID Pritchett ordered Floyd to perform the castration in the Klan's lair in the Clay Community. They said Aaron was taken to the lair forceably.

Two Klansmen turned state evidence and testified against Pritchett.

Floyd's attorney, Norman Moon, moved for a change of venue this morning before the case was announced ready for trial.

The defense called three newsmen, two lawyers and several spectators from the courtroom to testify.

MOST OF THE WITNESSES said they believed Floyd could obtain a fair trial, with a jury verdict based solely on the evidence.

One witness who was called from the courtroom said he did not believe the Pritchett verdict was based on testimony in the case alone.

Judge King, in overruling the motion, said he believed in the honor and integrity of jurors and added the case has receive publicity also in adjoining counties.

MOON IMMEDIATELY filed another motion asking the court to order the solicitor and sheriff to turn over to the defense various reports and statements obtained in the case.

A similar motion made last week in Pritchett's behalf was overruled.

Court recessed for lunch before arguments were presented on the second defense motion.

The state was striving to strike a jury this afternoon.

Two newsmen, Al Stanton of The Birmingham News and Geoff Smith of Station WAPI and WABT testified they believed Floyd could get a fair and impartial trial with a jury verdict based solely on the evidence.

Bill Mobley of the Birmingham Post-Herald testified he thought a jury would return a verdict without relying on his newspaper's coverage for evidence.

Willam A. Stevenson, an attorney for one of the four other men who are charged in the case said he did not believe a jury could return a verdict without being conscious of the facts as they had appeared in newspapers and on radio and television.

WITNESSES at Pritchett's trial last week named Floyd as the Klansman who castrated Aaron in the small Klan lair in the Clay community.

One of the witnesses, William J. Miller, said Floyd was ordered to perform the castration by Pritchett.

Miller and John N. Griffin turned state's evidence and testified against Pritchett.

They are expected to be key witnesses in Floyd's trial.

They, along with Jesse W. Mabry and G. A. McCullough, are the four still awaiting trial.

In a letter to The News, written from the Jefferson County Jail, Pritchett took issue with a story stating that his wife "wiped a few tears" from his eyes after Judge King gave him a 20-year prison sentence.

Pritchett said, in a letter, that his wife was "wiping perspiration from my forehead."

Toledo licenses mixed boxing promoter group

TOLEDO, O. — An interracial group of trainers have been licensed to promote boxing here by the Toledo Boxing Commission. It is, as far as known, the only interracial promotional group in the U. S. with the exception of the International Boxing Club, of which Negro Attorney Truman Gibson and ex-heavyweight champion Joe Louis are officers.

The new promoting group is headed by Larry Moreland and his white partner, Al Jones, operators of Larry's and Al's Gym for the past five years.

The first card they have scheduled will be headlined by Charlie Cotten and Art Glass, undefeated local middleweight, to be presented at Raceway park the end of this month.

Torturer Given 20-Year Term

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Bart A. Floyd, named as the klansman who actually castrated Judge Edward Aaron, was convicted of mayhem and sentenced to 20 years in prison by Circuit Judge Alta L. King. Floyd is the second white man to receive the maximum sentence.

Joe Pritchett, a week earlier drew a 20-year term, while four other white men face trial in the kidnap-mutilation. Judge King said the senentce was not enough for the "most cowardly, atrocious and diabolical crime ever to come to my attention."

5 Charged In Negro's Mutilation

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 9 (AP)—The mutilation of a 33-year-old Negro last week was done to prove a Klansman "worthy of becoming assistant Exalted Cyclops," investigating officers said today.

Five white men have been charged with mayhem in the case and a sixth man is being sought.

State investigator Ben Allen and Deputy Sheriff Tom Ellison said Judge Aaron was picked up by chance as six men wanted "just any Negro man" after a meeting of an unchartered Ku Klux Klan group.

The two officers said the emasculation was planned to "send Shuttlesworth a message as to what would happen to a Negro sending his child to a white school."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth has been the spokesman for a group of Negro parents seeking to enter eight children in white schools in Birmingham this term. Their applications for admission have not been acted upon.

Elison said B. A. Floyd, 31, one of the the men arrested, was slated for promotion to assistant Exalted Cyclops. In most Klan organizations, the Cyclops is the chief executive of an individual unit.

Alabama jury indicts six in sex offense

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Six white men here were indicted recently on charges of mayhem and assault with intent to murder in connection with the sexual emasculation of a 34-year-old colored man on Sept. 2.

The indictments grew out of a case where Judge Aaron of Zion City allegedly kidnapped, carried to a Ku Klux Klan meeting grounds and sexually mutilated by the white men.

Free under $5,000 bonds in the case are six white men identified as:

WILLIAM J. MILLER, 28; J. N. Griffin, 38; Joe Pritchett, 31; J. E. Mabry, 43; Grover McCullough; B. A. Floyd, 31. All are from Birmingham.

Aaron told sheriff's deputies that six white men picked him up on a road near Tarrant City and took him to a small building where they castrated him.

DEPUTIES SAID the structure was a meeting place of the KKK.

Deputy Sheriff Tom Ellison stated that the offense was committed to prove that one of the six was deserving of a promotion within the klan body.

Conviction on the counts the white men were indicted under carries a penalty of from two to 20 years imprisonment.

Wounded Negro's condition said OK

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 30—Bonnie Wells Jr. was listed in fair condition after being wounded during a fight with two game wardens.

The 27-year-old Negro was taken to a Tuscaloosa hospital following the fight in the Foster's community Wednesday.

Sheriff Nathan Chism said Wardens E. K. Elledge and J. H. Tubbs were stopped by six Negroes who stood in the middle of the road and refused to move.

Wells was shot in the right side during a scuffle which resulted when one of the Negroes pulled Tubbs from the car, according to Chism. The sheriff said he knew no reason for the fight.

13 1957

ALABAMA

Two Negroes Plead Guilty In Casmus Case

Two Negro men who pleaded guilty to the Thursday night robbery of Charles Casmus were bound over to the Grand Jury yesterday in Recorder's Court.

Edward Hutchinson, 2315 Stella St., and Edward Murray, Dothan, admitted holding Casmus at gunpoint and taking some $82 in cash from him.

The two were also charged with robbing a local delicatessen and with the theft of a truck.

Murray pleaded guilty to the delicatessen robbery, but Hutchinson denied taking any part in it. Both admitted the theft of the truck from the home of Howard C. Cheshire on the Lower Wetumpka road.

Recorder's Court Judge D. Eugene Loe bound Murray over on all three charges. Hutchinson was bound over in the Casmus case and the truck theft.

The two are being held without bond for the grand jury. They were arrested early Friday morning by Highway Patrolman Bob Gribbs as they were walking along the highway near Kilby Prison.

Casmus, state commander of American Veterans of World War II, identified Murray and Hutchinson as the men who robbed and beat him during a wild midnight ride in which he was held at gunpoint and his life threatened.

Mobile Negro Reports Attack By White Boys

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 2 (AP)—A 13-year-old Negro boy told officers he was beaten and kicked by two teen-aged white boys in Mobile yesterday.

Erick Spencer Davis suffered face injuries but did not require hospital treatment.

He told Police Lt. J. J. Robinson that the boys beat him with a board, knocked him down and kicked him in the stomach.

Negro Woman Admits Feeding Rat Poison To Baby, Friend, 70

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 2 (AP)—A 36-year-old Negro woman tonight confessed to feeding rat poison to two persons to pay insurance premiums on others, Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod reported.

Mary Perkins was charged with poisoning three persons Gloria Jean Montgomery, 10-month-old neighbor child; Della Davis, 70, an acquaintance, and Charlie Perkins, Sr., her former husband.

McLeod said she denied poisoning her husband, who died in 1955 at the age of 33, claiming that "I had the rat poison in the house and he got into it by mistake."

McLeod said "Preliminary analyses have determined the presence of appreciable quantities of arsenic in the bodies."

He said an extensive investigation had determined that the woman had made herself beneficiary in more than 150 life and accident insurance policies, and "the majority of these were on children."

"We have had a team of men contacting every one of these persons listed in the policies, and we are making tests on all of them who have been ill within the past few months," McLeod added.

He described the case as one of the most fantastic insurance schemes he had ever heard of.

"She said in her confession that she gave rat poison to the Montgomery child and the Davis woman because the premiums on some of the other policies was

(Continued From Page 1)

due and she had no way of meeting the payments," he added.

McLeod said $480 was paid her on the death of the child, and $250 was paid on the death of the elderly woman.

"She evidently began taking out policies on elderly people, and then switched to children. All of the early policies taken out three or four years ago were on old people, and were on amounts usually around $500.

"The later policies on the children were as high as $4,000 in some instances," McLeod said.

CHILD SICKLY

The solicitor said the woman took out a policy on the Montgomery child last July 1, and the child died July 9.

"The Montgomery child's mother is a neighbor and had taken the child to the Perkins home. She had complained of the child being underweight and sickly, so the Perkins woman said she needed soda water and admitted that she mixed rat poison with it," said McLeod.

The solicitor said he and Police Capt. Wilson Baker also found a confession of assault with intent to murder in the shooting of a 52-year-old neighbor man in 1955. The detailed confession was found in the Perkins house, along with stacks of insurance policies.

"She admitted in the confession that the paper was to convict the man if he shot her," McLeod said.

SHOT PREACHER

"She told in detail how she shot Menzo Brown, a Negro preacher, in the stomach. She told how she aimed the .32 pistol at him and squeezed the trigger three times. The fun failed three times, and she described how she looked at it and said, 'Gun, why don't you shoot?' The gun fied on the next try," the solicitor related.

Brown recovered, but told police he was shot by a white man.

McLeod said the same .32 pistol with which she wounded Brown was used when the woman attempted to kill herself by shooting herself in the chest last Saturday morning.

The woman now is being held in the Dallas County Jail ao Selma.

McLeod said he had no idea how many persons might require medical treatment for arsenic poisoning, but indicated the number may run high.

Authorities also have exhumed the body of Ed Johnson, who died in 1955, and halted the burial of the woman's seven-year-old son, Charles Jr., who died last week.

The body died the day after the woman had increased the insurance coverage upon him from $250 to $1,500, and suspicious officials then began an investigation.

However, McLeod said it appeared that Charles Perkins Jr. may have died of natural causes, possible from some brain condition.

The woman shot herself after police began questioning her.

McLeod said Johnson was not insured when he died, but the woman later took out a policy on the dead man. He did not explain how she was able to do this.

Tom Hall, a state insurance investigation agent from Montgomery, said payments to the Independent Life Insurance Co. alone amounted to $50.74 weekly.

Other policies were held with the Life Insurance Co. of Georgia, Southern Life and Accident Co., and the Booker T. Washington Insurance Co., Hall said.

Two Arrested In Connection With Robbery

Two Negroes were charged with robbery last night in connection with the robbery-beating of Charles Casmus, Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said. They were identified as Edward Hutchinson, 25, of 2315 Stella St., and Edward Murray, 27, of Dothan.

City detectives last night continued their investigation into the robbery and beating of Charles Casmus, state commander of the American Veterans of World War II.

Two young Negro men were arrested yesterday morning and are being held in connection with the investigation. No charges had yet been placed against them, Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers disclosed last night.

Casmus said two Negroes robbed and assaulted him after he left a night club where he had gone to collect a debt from a white man.

He said they threatened to kill him several times after expressing disfavor at the racial situation generally.

The police commissioner said Casmus gave this account of the robbery and abduction:

ROBBED OF $85

Two Negro men came up to his car as he was leaving a Montgomery night club about midnight, robbed him of $85 at pistol point, then forced him into the vehicle and drove away.

They held him captive in the car while driving around the Montgomery area for several hours.

Finally they drove to a remote section near Hayneville in nearby Lowndes County and pushed him out of the car, beat him up and threatened his life.

One of the Negroes snapped a pistol at him five times but the cartridges didn't fire.

After the two talked about holding him for $2,000 ransom, Casmus said he would raise the money if they took him home.

When they arrived there about 5 a.m. Casmus refused to go after the money unless one of the Negroes agreed to stay in the car.

Then the larger of the two Negroes went with him up to the house where Casmus pushed the door bell, knocked the pistol away and began scuffling with the man.

The weapon discharged twice as they were fighting but the bullets were wild and missed Casmus.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Casmus came to the door and opened it for a moment when her husband was able to knock the Negro off, dodge into the house and lock the door.

The Negroes fled in Casmus's car after he called the police.

Highway Patrolman Bob Griggs arrested the suspects as they were walking along the highway near Kilby Prison about 7 a.m. yesterday.

He said they apparently had abandoned the car and attempted to get away in a dump truck but the truck owner saw them and turned in an alarm.

Negro Charged In Shooting Bound To Jury

An elderly Negro charged with assault with intent to murder was bound over to the grand jury yesterday in Recorder's Court by Judge D. Eugene Loe.

John Powell, 2430 Palmer St., admitted that he fired a shot which wounded Theodore Relf, 28-year-old Negro, but testified that he meant only to frighten the man.

Powell, who is past 80, said that Relf was among a group of Negroes who caused nightly disturbances shooting dice in the street in front of his home.

The noise of the group distrubed his bed-ridden wife, Powell said and when he protested, bricks and bottles were thrown at his house.

One object shattered a window of his home and sprayed glass upon him and his sick wife, Powell said. He said he fired a shot gun in an attempt to frighten the group away.

Relf, victim of the shooting denied knowledge of the brick and bottle throwing. He was grazed by the shot and dismissed after first aid at a local hospital, officers testified.

The shooting occurred between 11:30 p.m. and midnight of Oct. 12, according to police records.

Powell was bound over by the judge under $200 bond.

Death Of Boy Launches Quiz In Dad's Death

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 30 (Special) —The death of a seven-year-old Negro boy last week, followed by a suicide attempt by his mother has spurred an intensive investigation which led to exhumation here today of the father's body.

The investigation began last Wednesday after Charlie Perkins Jr. died at a local hospital an hour after admittance, under what police termed "suspicious circumstances.

Then Saturday, the mother, Mrs. Mary Perkins, shot herself in the chest in an attempt to take her own life, Police Chief Ed Mullins said. The 36-year-old seamstress was reported in fair condition at Burwell Infirmary today.

This afternoon Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod ordered exhumation of the body of Charlie Perkins Sr., the boy's father, who died in 1955.

CHILD EXHUMED

Also exhumed in a local cemetery was the body of a child, one of three others which are dead. However, the body, buried five years ago, was too decomposed to obtain laboratory specimens, according to McLeod.

Exhumation was done by state toxicologist Vann V. Pruitt Jr. of Montgomery, and Capt. Wison Baker, Selma police department.

Investigators are seeking to determine cause of the death of the seamstress' husband and son. Laboratory tests on specimens from the boy's body have so far drawn a blank, according to toxicologist William McVay of the Montgomery laboratory. But, he said, the tests have "indicated nothing criminal.

Specimens from the body of the elder Perkins will be tested to determine cause of death.

Police became suspicious after the child's death when it was learned that Mrs. Perkins had asked for additional insurance coverage on her son the day before he died.

The seamstress carried life and accident insurance in 84 different policies on a number of persons she had said were not related to her, in which she was named beneficiary, according to police.

Tom Hall, investigating for the State Insurance Commission, said life and accident payments to one company alone cost the woman $50.74 for one week. He said the amount she may have carried with other companies is being investigated.

She requested an insurance company to increase coverage on her son from $250 to $1,500 on Tuesday before the child died the following morning, investigators said.

DOCTORS CARE

Chief Mullins said the child was "under the care of several doctors and was taken to a Montgomery physician the day before he died.

Mullins said the seamstress had signed on insurance policies the names of persons insured in some cases. An investigator said Mrs. Perkins took out a $600 policy on a woman neighbor three weeks before the insured died.

The circuit solicitor today revealed that the woman left a suicide note before attempting to kill herself last Saturday. McLeod said a note written by Mrs. Perkins stated that she was planning to commit suicide.

She shot herself once with a .32 caliber pistol while alone at home, police said, and a neighbor called police after Mrs. Perkins failed to answer the door.

Macon County Negro Charged In Robbery Of Post Offices

A Macon County Negro has been jailed in connection with the burglary of three post offices and cashing forged money orders taken in the burglaries, postal inspectors here said yesterday.

Inspector W. F. Sutton said the man was booked as Henry White and charged with the burglary of the Ten Mile, Tenn., post office where 656 blank money orders were stolen.

Sutton said the suspect was also implicated in the burglaries of the Carver Court Branch Post Office in Tuskegee on March 21 and the Martel Rural St tion of the Lenoir, Tenn., Post Office on April 6.

White has b charged only with the break-in of the Ten Mile past office which occurred on April 24, inspectors said.

Loot from the three burglaries totaled more than $700. Sutton also id about $221 was taken in cash from th post offices and $500 was gained by cashing of forged money checks.

White was arrested by Postal Inspectors Sutton, H. O. White, and Macon County Sheriff Preston Hornsby in Tuskegee last week.

Postal inspectors said the suspect went from Ten Mile to Atlanta where some of the money orders were cashed and the others destroyed.

Sutton said letters containing money orders and a remittance letter from the postmaster to the Federal Reserve System in Atlanta for deposit were taken from the Martel Rural Station.

White was released from jail under a $1,000 bond postal authorities said.

Birmingham Jury Frees Three Accused Of Attacking Negro

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 4 (AP)—The Jefferson County Grand Jury today dropped charges against three white men accused of attacking a Negro leader who attempted to enroll four Negro students at an all-white school.

The grand jury dropped assault with intent to murder charges against I. F. Gauldin, 42; W. H. Cash, 50; and J. E. Breckenridge, 26, all of Birmingham.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth was beaten and kicked when he attempted to enroll the children, including his two daughters, at Sept. 9.

The three defendants denied that they were in the group of angry white men who attacked Shuttlesworth when he stepped from a car in front of the school.

The attorney for the three men refused to accept a sentence on reduced charges when their cases were called in county court.

Parents of six Negro children including the Shuttlesworth girls have asked the Birmingham Board of Education to admit them to three all - white schools—Phillips and Woodlawn High and Grayson Elementary.

The board is handling the applications under Alabama's new school placement law, admittedly designed to prevent racial integration in the state's segregated public schools. Race isn't mentioned in the statute, however.

The Negro children reportedly are attending schools for their race.

The white men had been free on $300 bond pending grand jury action.

13 1957

Governor's Negro Trusty Missing From Mansion Post

Post-Herald B'ham Ala.
Wed. 6-26-57

MOBILE, June 25 (AP)—A 35-year-old Negro woman trusty is missing from her post at the governor's mansion in Montgomery, the Mobile Register said it learned today.

The newspaper quoted a Mobile police officer as saying a man who identified himself as "Mr. Hammond" telephoned the department Sunday, said the woman was "on vacation" in Mobile and asked that police watch for her.

Ralph Hammond, the governor's executive secretary, told The Register neither he nor his office made such a call.

Frank Lee, deputy State Prison director, told the paper the woman, Eva Mae Bush of Prichard, had disappeared from the mansion grounds. He said he had not learned of the disappearance until The Register questioned him concerning her whereabouts.

The woman was sentenced to a 20-year term in Mobile in 1954 on her conviction of 15 cases of grand larceny in cattle rustling. At the time, she was described by officers as the brains of an extensive ring involved in cattle thefts.

Mobile Patrolman Kater Williams said he received a telephone call in the police docket room Sunday morning. He said the caller identified himself as "Mr. Hammond" of the governor's staff.

The officer said the caller made no mention of the woman being a trusty, but identified her only as the governor's cook, "on vacation" in Mobile.

A note posted by Williams advised other officers:

"If a colored female by the name of Eva Mae Bush comes into this department, please call the governor's mansion at Montgomery and talk to anyone there. Make this call collect.

"Mr. Hammond with the State Dept. called this a.m. and stated that this woman is the governor's cook and that she is in Mobile on vacation. He also stated that he was informed this a.m. that she was in some kind of trouble here in Mobile and would like to be informed if she is."

Ralph Hammond said he knew nothing about the woman and that supervision of trusties does not come under his duties as executive secretary.

Lee said she has been assigned to the mansion for about six months.

Bomb Trial Acquittal Brings Opposite Reaction To South

Advertiser P. 8-a
Sat. 6-1-57
Montgomery, Ala.

In the aftermath of the acquittal of two white men charged with bombing a Montgomery Negro Church, Northern and Southern spokesmen lost no time yesterday commenting on the decision.

roy Wilkins, executive secrtary fepeoC NIILILIODO O L L IIIIIIY York, charged that the verdict indicated the South was not prepared to give justice to a Negro "victimized by whites."

Defense Attorney John Blue Hill, who conducted the defense in the four-day trial, had this to say:

"Neither we nor any other Southern white person expected before this trial or at any time that the verdict of any 12 white men in any court of justice in any city in the South would please Adam Clayton Powell, Roy Wilkins, the NAACP, the Communist Party, Martin Luther King Jr., or any of the other integrationists and mongrelizers who are attempting to destroy the South and all that we hold dear."

2-car abduction gangs flog 3 youths near Birmingham

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-20-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Three local youths have been brutally beaten by white hoodlums riding in two cars, it was charged here last week.

The first offense occurred last Sunday night in nearby Prattsville, where James H. Brook, a trucking company employee, said two carloads of masked men forced him into one of their cars and drove him into a wooded area where they beat him on the back with tree limbs.

* * *

BROCK WAS treated at a Birmingham hospital for multiple bruises on the face, back and arms.

He said he was on a vacation trip at the home of his parents near Prattsville when the two cars drove up. He said the white men in them shouted: Don't move stand still or we'll shoot.

He said after they had beaten him the men told him to get up and start running. He said he ran until he "passed out."

* * *

MISTAKEN IDENTITY provides the only possible motive in the kidnaping of two youths by another two-car band of pistol-menancing white men here Wednesday night, July 10.

Police said that a check of the accounts of the victims, Harold Cunningham, 20, and Henry Siler, 23, point to the mistaken identity angle. They were riding with their escorts, Miss Loretta Washington, 17, and Miss Allene Brown, 23.

Cunningham, the driver, said he was using the borrowed car of a friend whom he did not identify. The abductors, according to the victims, checked them on their whereabouts the Saturday before.

FORCED OFF the road, Cunningham and Brown were ordered at gun point into the cars with the white men. The escorts, after being left, went to a service station and called police.

The victims were coaxed into the kidnap car by the armed white men, questioned, beaten, and ridden to an outlying section where they were allowed to escape, but were told not to give any description of their abductors unless they wanted to be killed, the victims told police.

Hooded men flog, kidnap Alabaman

Afro-American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 7-20-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — "One . . . slugged me across the face, two . . . started kicking and hitting me," a Birmingham colored man told the police this about his abduction at the hands of a group of hooded white men.

John Henry Brock was treated at the University Hospital for injuries he said resulted from his "trip to the woods" near Prattville.

The 27-year-old employe of a trucking equipment company here told officers he and friends were returning from Montgomery. When they stopped to visit a friend, he said two carloads of men drove up behind them.

* * *

"DON'T MOVE—stand still or we'll shoot," Mr. Brock said the men shouted. His friends ran while the men shot at them, he added.

After a flogging in the woods the Birmingham native quoted one of the men as saying". . tell those N-----s (in Birmingham) this is what we do to N-----s down here" as they permitted him to escape.

Mr. Brock was treated at the Prattville Hospital for multiple bruises of the face and body and lash wounds about his neck and arms.

Officials from Autauga and Jefferson Counties proposed investigations of the matter. Sheriff Clyde White of Autauga County called the action--first of this nature in the county—inconsistent with the behavior of the county's residents.

* * *

WITH HIS wife Mr. Brock was on a vacation trip to see his parents who own a farm in Autauga County.

Two Beaten By Hooded Gangs

World B'ham Ala.
Wed. 7-17-57

Two young men, who became the third and fourth Jefferson County area residents attacked and beaten by hooded white gangs within two weeks, were exhibiting their bruised bodies to Birmingham detectives in the homicide bureau office at Birmingham Police headquarters Thursday morning, July 11.

Victims of the latest gangland-style whippings and brutality gave their names as Henry Siler, 23, of 4525 North 9th Court, and Harold Cunningham, 20, of 913 North 44th Place. They showed Detective Sgt. Maurice H. House fresh bruises on the lower rear parts of their bodies inflicted by two of seven white men who kidnapped them and beat them with garden water hose pipes, around nine o'clock Wednesday night, July 10.

In other statements, Sgt. House said that two young women who identified themselves as girl friends of the young men miss Aileen Brown, 23, of 1729 South 4th Court and Miss Loretta Washington, 17, of 1711 South 4th Court, testified that they and the young men got into one of the escorts' car and went to a white drive-in, the Dairy Queen, 4350 South 3rd Avenue to purchase some malted milk.

The young women said that upon reaching the ice cream parlor, they found the parking lot crowded and then left the place. They said that as they headed toward Collegeville in North Birmingham, they suddenly discovereed two automobiles loaded with white men following them.

The victims and their girl friends said that when their car reached North 8th Avenue and 40th Street, one of the white men's cars pulled along side, and a white man flashed a pistol and ordered them to stop.

The young women told Sgt. House that the white men ordered them out of the car and made them stand up against a fence. The hooded white men then ordered Cunnigham and Siler in the two cars. Leaving them behind, the young women said that the attackers drove off with the young men.

Siler said he was ordered into the car with four white men, while Cunningham lay on the floor of the second car which carried three white men. The victims said that they rode for about forty-five minutes before they stopped in a wooded area near the limits of Sayreton.

Siler and Cunningham said that while two of the white men whpped them, their attackers mentioned something about "Two Saturday nights ago." Both men said they were given about twelve lashes apiece while they stooped over.

After the beating the victims said that three of their attackers boarded a car, then three others got into the second car, while the seventh man held a gun on them. Then all seven men fled the scene. The victims said they retured to their respective homes around one o'clock Thursday morning, July 11.

Officers J.O. Kelley, J.D. Lewis and Police Lt. Jack Warren answered the call from the two young women, who were left standing at a fence, Sgt. House said.

BEATEN NEAR PRATTVILLE

Another victim, James Henry Brock, 27 of 211 South 25th Street, Birmingham, said a group of hooded white men inflicted body and face injuries on him while they whipped him near Prattville, Ala., early Sunday morning, July 8.

Brock told Birmingham police that he was kidnapped by two carloads of white men while he and his wife were on a vacation trip to his parents' home n Autauga County. He said the hooded men struck him with their fists and a pistol-butt and forced him into one of their cars. He said they took him to a densely wooded area and lashed him with three tree limbs.

MOB VICTIM — James Henry Brock, 27, received first aid at University Hospital, Birmingham, Ala., after he reported he was beaten by hooded white men near Prattville last week. He suffered bruises of the face, back and arms.

Shuttleworth's Attackers Face Birmingham Trial

BIRMINGHAM — Three white men who have been accused of beating a preacher who sought to enroll Negro pupils into an all-white local high school are facing charges of assault with intent to murder.

W. H. Cash, I. F. Gauldin and J. E. Breckenridge of Birmingham are accused of attacking the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth last Sept. 9 when he brought four Negro pupils, including his two daughters, to school.

The defendants denied that they attacked the preacher despite the fact of his positive identification of all three men.

MINISTER IS CHARGED FOR CARRYING PISTOL

Tried To Enroll Negroes At White Birmingham School

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 22.—(AP)—A Negro preacher who assisted in an effort to enroll Negro students in all-white Phillips High School was arrested on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon Sunday.

Officers said they stopped Rev. J. S. Phifer because full readability of his license tag was obstructed, a traffic law violation. They said that a search disclosed that he was carrying a 25-caliber pistol.

He was charged with violating the state Firearms Act and the traffic law violation, and freed on $300 bond pending trial in Recorders Court at 9 a.m. Monday.

Phifer drove Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and four Negro children to Phillips Sept. 9 when Shuttlesworth attempted to enroll the students in the all-white school. Shuttlesworth was beaten by a mob of angry white men and driven off.

Phifer said that since that time he had received numerous threats that his house would be bombed, and that he would be beaten or killed.

"I still get threats," said Phifer. "Sometimes I don't even answer the telephone and miss calls I should get. I can't go out with empty hands."

Alabama Justice

Free Trio Charged With Attacking Birmingham Minister

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Three white man charged with attempting to murder Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, were exonerated by a grand jury here Oct. 4.

I. F. Gauldin, 42; W. H. Cash, 50, and J. E. Breckinridge, 26, were cleared by the grand jury.

They were arrested near all-white Phillips High School after Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth sought to present four Negro children for enrollment at the school Sept. 9.

They were bound over to the grand jury Sept. 19 after a hearing before County Judge Francis Thompson.

Klan Sadists Must Face Trial in 'Bama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A grand jury has returned indictments against six white men who are accused of castrating 34-year-old Judge Aaron.

The accused men, all of whom are currently free on $5,000 bond each, are J. N. Griffin, 38; Joe Pritchett, 31; J. E. Maybry, 43; Grover McCullough; William J. Miller, 28; and B. A. Floyd, 31, all of Birmingham.

The indictments accuse the six of "mayhem and assault with intent to murder." Aaron, the victim, had been kidnapped, carried to a meeting place of the Ku Klux Klan and castrated. According to police the crime was carried out by one of the six men involved to prove that he was worthy of being "promoted" within Klan ranks.

Cross burning, shots mystery in Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 24 —(AP)—A 12-foot cross was set on fire on a hilltop in a Negro residential section here last night about the time three shotgun blasts were fired into a Negro home nearby.

There was no immediate explanation for the incident.

Two windows were shot out of the home of James Cole, 44, owner of a Negro cafe, who s he knew of no reason why anyone would want to harm him. No one was in the house at the time.

The shotgun blasts were fired from a moving car according to a report given to city policemen L. B. Moore and B. G. Smith by a Negro woman, identified as Mrs. Gertrude Blackman, an employe at the cafe.

She was quoted as saying she saw the shotgun flashes from a car which drove in front of the house and then continued up a side road where the wooden cross had been set on fire.

The cross burned about 15 minutes before it was extinguished by the police officers on their arrival.

The cafe owner said he didn't understand the reason for the attack on his home or cross burning. He said he had received no threats from anyone and serves only Negro customers.

Cole said he has remained neutral in the segregation controversy.

Committee Favors Bills Regulating Insurance

MONTGOMERY (AP)— Two bills to regulate Health and Accident Insurance companies in Alabama came out of the Senate Insurance Committee with favorable recommendations.

Already passed by the House, the measures would:

Write a fair practice code into the state's insurance laws covering health and accident policies.

Prohibit health insurance companies from canceling outstanding policies except no the anniversary date and with 30 days' notice.

Rep. Sim Thomas of Barbour County told the committee the the state insurance superintendent to fix qualificatioes which Fair Practice bill would enable companies doing business in Alabama would have to meet.

He said the non-cancellation measure would stop companies under present laws to collect in some instances are allowed premiums for years and then cancel polciies the first time a claim is made.

Thomas said the Fair Practice Bill would give the insurance department a means of keeping what he called "fly by night" companies out of Alabama.

Meanwhile, members of the Senate Banking Committee were still trying to reach a compromise agreement on a bill to put teeth in the state's small loan law.

The committee reported two bills back to the Senate Tuesday to get them on the calendar, but with the understanding that neither measure was accepable in its present form.

One bill offered by Houston County Sen. Richmond Flowers as a substitute for another measure introduced earier would legalize interest rates up to 240 per cent a year on all small loans with no criminal penalty for violation. However, the State Supreme Court has ruled that continuous and systematic charging of higher interest rates is

Continued on Page 4 on Col 6

unlawful as a public nuisance.

Flowers' bill proposes a graduated scale of interest ranging from 20 per cent a month on loans of $25 or less up to 3 per cent a month on loans from $200 to $300.

Starting with the smallest loans, the rate would be scaled downward to 15 per cent on loans from $25 to $50; 12 per cent from $50 to $100; 4 per cent from $100 to $200, and 3 per cent up to $300.

The measure in its present form also would allow lenders to charge for credit life insurance to guarantee payment in event of death of the borrower, as well as health and accident insurance on loans.

Another bill by Madison County Sen. Herman Vann would authorize interest rates of 3 per cent a month plus a $3 service charge on loans under $100 and 1½ per cent from $100 to $500. The service charge could be renewed only every four months.

Some Bite!

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — When city patrolman J. W. Foster was bitten on the forearm here by a Negro he was attempting to arrest, the cop was taken to the hospital where the city doctor gave him a tetanus shot for rabies. The Negro was identified as Jack White of Troy St. Foster went back to duty.

3 Shotgun Blasts Fired at Alabama Negro Residence

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 24 (AP) — Three shotgun blasts were fired into a Negro cafe owner's home and a crude 12-foot cross set afire on a nearby hill here last night.

City policemen who investigated said they were unable to find the reason for the incident.

The shotgun blasts were fired into the bedroom of James Cole, 44, owner of the Colonial Grill. No one was in the house at the time. Two windows were broken by the pellets.

A Negro woman, identified as Gertrude Blackman, was quoted as saying she was across the street and saw the shotgun fired from a moving car which continued up a side road where the cross was burning.

The cross was on a high ridge overlooking a valley in north Montgomery which is predominantly a Negro residential area. It burned for about 15 minutes before police officers arrived and extinguished it.

Cole, the cafe owner, said he had received no threats from anyone and did not understand why the cross was burned. He added that he has remained neutral in the segregation controversy.

City drops charges—

Courthouse scufflers free in Klan episode

Charges against Asa E. Carter, his brother and a Birmingham attorney growing out of a Courthouse scuffle over the arrest of a klu Klux Klan figure were dropped in Circuit Court todayy.

Assistant City Atty. Reese Johnston said one of the city's main witnesses has moved from town. The witness, a former television station cameraman here, photographed the struggle and the film is not available, Johnston said.

CARTER AND HIS BROTHER, James D. Carter, and the attorney, R. B. Jones, were appealing $25 fines imposed in Recorders Court.

Charges of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and inciting a rescue were nolle prossed by Judge George Lewis Bailes on recommendation of the assistant city attorneys.

The Carters and Jones were arrested by city police early this year following a struggle in the sheriff's department at the Courthouse here.

JONES HAD SOUGHT to surrender a client, Harold McBride, to the sheriff.

City detectives however were waiting for McBride at the sheriff's office to arrest him for questioning in connection with the shooting of two men at KKK meeting in a Central Park theater.

Jones resisted, and the Carters came to his aid. Another man, George White, also was arrested in connection with the incident but was later released and charges dropped.

Jones insisted he had a right to surrender McBride to the sheriff rather than city police. He had arranged for the surrender at the sheriff's office and was prepared to make bond immediately.

McBRIDE STILL FACES trial on two charges of assault with intent to murder in connecetion with the Klan shooting. McBride was wounded in the affray, along with two other men.

Also facing trial are Asa Carter, Ira N. Evans and Louey Curry.

Each of the four men was charged on two counts of assault with intent to murder, but Evans has been acquitted in Circuit Court of one of the charges.

The trials are set for Dec. 2.

The Carter brothers, Jones, White and McBride signed a waiver releasing the city from liability in connection with the arrest in the sheriff's office.

Early Leads Fading Out In Hunt For Holdup Man

Advertiser Thurs. 9-12-57 Montgomery, Ala.

Local police, continuing their investigation of Tuesday's armed robbery of the Union Bank and Trust Co. branch in Cloverland, said yesterday leads are getting slimmer in the case.

Sought in the 018,601 daylight bank robbery, first of its kind for Montgomery, is a nervous, thick-set man who herded five employes of the bank into a vault after brandishing a pistol.

Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said the search for the getaway car was further complicated because eyewitnesses reported seeing three different makes of automobiles leave the scene after the holdup man snatched up the money and fled through the door he entered.

During a police lineup yesterday morning bank employes postively identified a suspect as not being the armed bandit. Capt. Brown said the man had been seen eating lunch near the branch bank the day it was robbed.

"The detective force is checking all leads, but a lot of them fade after checking," he said.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said yesterday that police investigation of the case is continuing.

He said it was the first bank robbery here that he could recall during his 26 years with the police department.

Investigating detectives expressed the idea that the pistol-brandishing bandit may have been an amateur. They pointed out that he let teller Mrs. Pauline Mills out of his sight when his attention was turned to the other employes.

Mrs. Mills walked over and whispered to a teller at one of the

Barnes, bank manager George Suddith, teller Mrs. Winifred Carothers, janitor Abe Hunter, and receptionist Mrs. Virginia Boyd, were ordered in the vault, the bank robber closed and locked a grill-like inner door and fled.

Police described the man as being ruddy-faced, about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighing about 170 pounds. He was further described as having a stocky build and sandy hair.

UNION BANK GETS BACK MONEY IN A HURRY

Only a day after a gun-wielding bandit held up the Union Bank and Trust Co. branch in Cloverland, the full amount was made good under a banker's blanket bond. Shown here presenting a draft for $18,601 is Verlyn C. Baker, right, claims manager for the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co. John H. Neill, left, president of the bank, is shown accepting the draft, while Max S. Baum of Meyer, Baum and Co., local agents for the insurance firm, looks on. Bank robbery losses are not covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., and must be covered by private insurance companies.—**Staff Photo by Haywood Paravicini**

Klan Gunfight Victim Sues Birmingham Man For $10,000

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 19 (AP) — One of three men wounded in a Ku Klux Klan gunfight is suing another one of the victims for $10,000 damages.

Chadwell C. Bridges is suing J. P. Tillery in the circuit court civil action, alleging that Tillery is the man who shot him.

Bridges, Tillery and Harold McBride were wounded in blazing gunfire that broke up a KKK meeting last Jan. 22.

Asa Carter, Harold McBride, Alvin Curry and Ira N. Evans were charged with assault with intent to murder in the shootings. Evans was tried and acquitted, while the other three have not been brought to trial.

Tillery testified at Evans' trial that McBride shot him. There was no testimony that Tillery fired at Bridges, who was a defense witness in the Evans case.

The Klan meeting was being held in an auditorium at the headquarters of the North Alabama Citizens Council which Carter heads.

Some of the Klansmen told officers that Carter was also head of the Klan group, and that the shooting began when his leadership was questioned.

Grand Jury Refuses To Indict Three White Men In Beating Of Rev. Shuttlesworth

Negro Minister Was Beaten In Attempt To Enroll Negroes In White School

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 4.—The Jefferson County Grand Jury Friday refused to indict three white men accused of attempting to murder a Negro minister seeking enrollment of Negro children in a white school.

The attack was made on Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth when he attempted to enroll several Negro children in Phillips High School here.

Cleared were I. F. Gauldin, 42, W. H. Cash, 50, and J. E. Breckenridge, 26, all of Birmingham. They had refused to plead guilty to lesser charges.

County Misdemeanor Court Judge Francis Thompson ordered the three held for the grand jury Sept. 19. They refused to accept reduction of charges against them to assault and battery.

The trio was arrested Sept. 9 after a free-for-all in front of the school. Rev. Shuttlesworth was treated for injuries at a hospital following the fight.

At a preliminary hearing, police officers testified they could not identify any of the three as men who actually laid hands on Rev. Shuttlesworth. However, police agreed they saw the Negro minister struck by chains and other weapons.

The three men, ordered held under $300 bond each pending grand jury action denied striking Rev. Shuttlesworth or taking part in the attack.

Patronize Our Advertisers

13 1957

ALABAMA

Negro Pastor Says Gunshots Fired Into Car Near Prattville

A Negro minister told Autauga County Sheriff Clyde White yesterday that two gunshots were fired into his automobile as he drove back from a revival at Prattville Wednesday night.

The Rev. J. W. Bonner, pastor of First Christian Methodist Episcopal Church here, said neither he nor any of his three passengers was injured.

Sheriff White said the alleged attack apparently took place on an isolated portion of U.S. Highway 31. He said absence of witnesses is hampering investigation.

A bullet was recovered from the upholstery of Bonner's automobile, the sheriff added.

White quoted Bonner as saying the shots were fired from a car which "contained six or seven white people" as it passed him on the highway.

Bonner was one of 90 Negroes indicted last year during the boycott of city buses. The indictments charged them with violating Alabama's anti-boycott law.

Trials of Bonner and the other defendants have been delayed pending the outcome of an appeal case of the Rev. M. L. King, also indicted.

BEATING OF 2 WHITES

Coosa Sheriff Indicted On Civil Rights Count

By JO ANN FLIRT

Coosa County Sheriff H. Pierce Saxon of Rockford has been indicted by a federal grand jury here on a civil rights violation charging him with beating two white men.

The two-count indictment against the sheriff accuses him of beating William Mathews Harris, 39, a steel manufacturing company worker from Hueytown; and John P. Leith, 25, an electrician from Pleasant Grove (both Jefferson County), as they stood with a friend outside a Goodwater service station last February.

Saxon was arraigned yesterday before U.S. Commissioner C. R. Hughes who set the sheriff's bond at $1,000. Court records list the bondsmen as C. W. McEwen and John T.McDonald, both of Rockford.

The law enforcement official could not be reached last night for comment on the charges. Earlier in the day he successfully evaded an Advertiser photographer who attempted to photograph him as he left the federal building here.

One of the two men involved in the case gave The Advertiser the following account of the incident.

Harris said he and Leith, along with William Huddleston of Hueytown, were returning from a one-day hunting trip near Harris' boyhood home in Chambers County.

They stopped at a Goodwater service station about 8 p.m. that Saturday night so Harris could telephone his wife that he was on his way home and would be a little late.

Leith and Huddleston went into a cafe adjoining the service station and ordered sandwiches and Harris followed after making the telephone call and ordered a cup of coffee.

As the trio left the cafe and started to get in their car an automobile drove up onto the concrete area of the service station and a man, later identified as Saxon, looked at Harris "as though he knew me."

"I said 'Hi'," Harris said, "and had started to get into the car when the guy jumped out of the car."

An exchange of words and some blows with a blackjack followed the greeting, Harris said.

He later ordered them to get out of town, Harris said. He said none of the three were ever arrested or charged with any violation.

Witnesses to the entire incident, Harris said, were two highway patrolmen who were parked at the service station when the hunters arrived.

According to Harris, none of the three men had ever known the sheriff before the beating incident.

The indictment charges Saxon with violating the civil rights of the two hunters by refusing them the "right and privilege not to be subjected to punishment without due process of law."

It charges the sheriff "did illegally beat, hit, strike, bruise, batter and assault (the men) for the purpose of inflicting illegal summary punishment."

Also violated, according to the indictment, were the men's rights "to be tried by due process of law and if found guilty to be sentenced and punished in accordance with the laws of the State of Alabama."

Each of the two counts facing the sheriff are misdemeanors punishable by a maximum penalty of a $1,000 fine or imprisonment for one year or both.

Trial of the case is set for the criminal session which begins in U.S. District Court here Nov. 12.

Defendants will be arraigned for the purpose of pleading either guilty or not guilty Oct. 7.

Charges Backfire, Man Indicted On 3 Counts

Charges by a Columbus, Ga., white man that law enforcement officers violated his civil rights by beating him yesterday backfired as the federal grand jury here indicted him for making false statements to investigating officials.

Woodie Childers, also known ... Woodie Childres, had ... to U.S. District Attorn... Davis that he had bee... by officers who charge... driving while intoxica... sisting arrest.

The three - count ...ment charges Childers with knowingly making false statements to the district attorney and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

According to the indictment he told the federal men he "was handcuffed and then beaten by them with a blackjack." He also allegedly stated he was not drunk and did not resist arrest at any time.

Federal records show that Childers was arrested April 9 near Tallassee by Highway Patrolman Judge C. Coan and Tallpossa County Deputy Sheriff G. G. Golden.

District Atty. Davis when questioned about the case called it unusual and warned that "no one should falsely claim that their civil rights have been violated." He added that his statement was in no way a reflection on the guilt or innocence of Childers.

Each of the three counts facing Childers carries possible punishment of a $10,000 fine or five years in prison or both.

Negro, 16, Sentenced In Bottle-Throwing Case

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 14 (AP).—The maximum sentence was pronounced in Recorders Court against a 16-year-old Negro convicted of throwing a soft drink bottle at a car.

Frank Coach was sentenced yesterday to six months in jail and a $100 fine. He was one of 76 Negro youths removed from a chartered school bus Wednesday in the wake of complaints that they were hurling rocks and other objects at white persons.

Six other defendants were turned over to juvenile authorities.

The students were on their way to Parker High School for Negroes when they were taken from the bus.

The incident was one of several minor clashes here between white persons and Negroes since white men roughed up a Negro preacher who sought to enroll four Negro pupils in an all-white high school Monday.

The preacher, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 35, was knocked down several times and slightly injured before police were able to reach him.

Mr. Shuttlesworth, a pro-integrationist leader here, later said he would make no further immediate attempts to register Negro pupils at the while Phillips School.

No charges were filed in connection with the incident.

Shotgun Blast Scatters Them

Courier Sat. 9-14-57 P.2

Lone Negro Chases Kluxers!

Pittsburgh Pa.

MARION, Ala.—Aubrey Murphy, all decked out in a long white robe, went "n——r raiding" with a bunch of his friends here and received a load of buckshot in his right arm from a weapon fired by the "victim," Nathaniel Benson.

So-called "night-riders," three carloads of them, rode up to Benson's house and amid derogatory yells and shouts demanded that Benson make an appearance.

Instead, Benson turned on his front porch light but some of the more intrepid raiders unscrewed the light bulb.

Benson had evidently adopted the "You Asked for It" TV title as his scheme of action for he came out of the rear door of his home firing a shotgun. At the first blast, Murphy fell wounded and his night riding pals fled in terror and fright.

Benson, the intended target of the raid, said that none of the men were masked, but they all wore long white robes.

None of the other raiders have been found and County Solicitor Blanchard McLeod stated that no charges would be filed against Benson. Murphy, the erstwhile raider, is in "good" condition at a local hospital.

BILL MIGHT CLOSE STATE JAILS TO CIVIL RIGHTS PRISONERS

Advertiser Wed. 8-7-57 P.1

Montgomery Ala.

A bill to give sheriffs and jailers in Alabama the right to refuse to take prisoners in federal civil rights cases was introduced today in the State Senate.

It would amend an existing law to provide that the sheriff or jailor "may at his discretion" take federal prisoners under their custody. The law now makes it mandatory.

Federal prisoners are housed in county jails, particularly while awaiting trial.

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, who introduced the bill, said it was aimed at possible civil rights prosecutions. It would give a sheriff the right to refuse to take a defendant sentenced to jail for example, for contempt of court.

Boutwell said he didn't know where federal authorities would house prisoners if the sheriffs and jailers refused to take them.

Birmingham, Ala. Minister Identifies Three At Hearing

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The three white men accused of assaulting the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth near a white high school Saturday had elected to have a jury trial rather than have a judge possibly sentence and fine them. Juries in this area many times have failed to convict white defendants in cases involving Negro victims. B'ham World

The trio, W. H. Cash, F. Gauldin and J. E. Brekinridge, were released under new $300 bonds each after making the request for a jury trial to Judge Francis Thompson of the Jefferson County Court of Misdemeanors and Felonies. The judge indicated he would reduce the charge from assault with intent to murder to assault and battery. P.1 Wed. 9-25-57

Defense Atty. George Rogers told the court the defendants would rather take the case "upstairs"—the sixth floor of the courthouse, where criminal cases are tried.

CONVICTION POSSIBLE

Judge Thompson could have convicted the defendants himself in the lower court if the men had not elected to be bound over to the Grand Jury. B'ham Ala.

Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth testified that he was attacked as he approached Phillips High School with four children Sept. 9 He said the crowd "closed in" on him when he left his automobile. The pastor identified Gauldin as the man who swung a bicycle chain and accused Cash of hitting him on the head several times with brass knucks. Brekinridge was also identified as being atop Shuttlesworth.

Police said they saw the Negro leader hit with chains and other weapons, but could not identify any of the defendants as assailants. The defendants denied hitting Shuttleworth, but admitted being in the vicinity of the mob attacking the minister.

Negro Jailed On 4 Charges After Accident

Advertiser P.5A

A 28-year-old Negro was jailed on four traffic violation charges yesterday after he was involved in an accident at Dexter avenue and Lawrence street, police said.

James Brisbon, 662 Community St., was charged with two counts of leaving an accident scene, driving without a license and driving while intoxicated, according to Patrolman J. E. Burt.

The patrolman arrested the man on Madison avenue near Capitol Parkway about 30 minutes after the accident.

Investigating patrolmen Claude Jones and Bruce Bates said the automobile driven by Brisbon struck the rear of two cars parked in center spaces on Dexter avenue. They said the driver did not stop. Sun. 9-29-57

The parked cars were owned by James Bozeman, 607 Mildred St. and Duard E. Inzer, 3790 Wares Ferry Rd.; police said.

NEGRO MINISTER GETS JAIL TERM

Alabamian Is Sentenced on Weapon Charge

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 24 (AP) — A pro-integration Negro minister was fined $100 and sentenced to 180 days in jail today on charges of carrying a concealed weapon.

Police recorder Oliver B. Hall gave the sentence to the Rev. J. S. Phifer, 42, who was the driver of the automobile in which four Negro children were taken to Phillips high school two weeks ago in a school integration attempt.

Arthur D. Shores, attorney for the minister, said the sentence would be appealed. Shores entered a no contest plea for Phifer.

Beaten by Whites

Phifer drove the car in which the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth rode in his attempt to enroll the four Negroes at Phillips. Shuttlesworth was attacked and beaten by a group of whites when he got out of the car. The Negroes were not enrolled and are awaiting a decision by the Birmingham school board on their petition to transfer to the all white school.

At today's hearing, patrolman J. S. Dismukes testified he stopped Phifer's car Sunday morning on a tag violation, since a portion of the license plate was obscured.

Dismukes said he found a fully loaded .25 caliber automatic pistol, a bible and other church literature in a brief case in the car.

Hall commented that it was "contradictory to go to preaching and carry a gun."

Dismukes said a lodge emblem covered two numerals on Phifer, freed on $300 bond later, was taken to city jail where Dismukes said "a long switchblade knife was found in Phifer's pocket."

Appeals from recorder's court are heard in Jefferson circuit court.

The offense of which Phifer was convicted is a misdomeanor. The sentence given is the maximum penalty.

Negro Minister Free On Bond

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 25 (AP)—A Negro minister convicted on charges of carrying a concealed weapon yesterday was freed under $300 bond pending his appeal to circuit court.

The Rev. J. S. Phifer, 42, was fined $100 and sentenced to 180 days in jail.

Phifer was the driver of the automobile in which four Negro children were taken to Phillips High School in Birmingham about two weeks ago in a school integration attempt.

Phifer's attorney, Arthur D. Shores, entered a plea of no contest.

At today's hearing, Patrolman J. S. Dismukes testified that he stopped Phifer's car last Sunday on a tag violation, because part of the license plate was obscured by a lodge emblem.

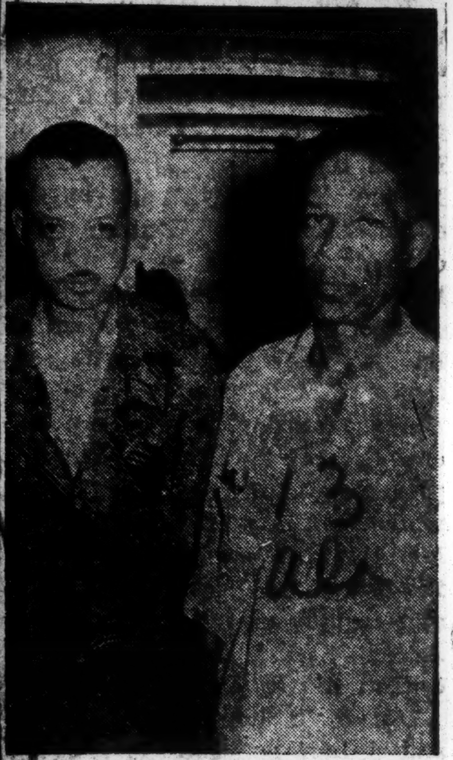
Dismukes said he found a loaded .25 automatic pistol, a Bible and other church literature in a brief case in the car. The officer said that a "long switch-blade knife was found in Phifer's pocket," when the minister was taken to the city jail and later released under bond.

Police Recorder Oliver B. Hall, who sentenced Phifer, commented that it was "contradictory to go to preaching and carry a gun."

Phifer drove the car in which the Rev. F. L. Shittlesworth rode in his attempt to enroll the four Negroes at Phillips High School. Shuttlesworth was attacked and beaten by a group of white persons. The Negroes were not enrolled and are awaiting a decision of the Birmingham school board on their petition to transfer to the all-white school.

13 1957 ALABAMA

2 NEGROES ARRESTED SATURDAY NIGHT



(Staff Photograph)

Alvin I. Krenzler, Cleveland, Ohio, left, was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon and driving while intoxicated. Arrested along with him was Floyd V. McKinley, Nashville, Tenn., for violating the Alabama Prohibition Law.

Officers Woodard and Dyar of the Arab Police Department, arrested two northern negroes last Saturday night. The two men were charged with driving while intoxicated, carrying a concealed weapon, and violating Alabama Prohibition Laws.

According to the arresting officers, the two men came through town last Saturday night around 11:00 p.m. in a 1956 Cadillac. After noticing that the car was travelling on the wrong side of the street, they ordered the driver to stop in front of the First Baptist Church. As Officer Dyar was approaching the driver of he car, he reached for a .25 automatic in his right front pocket. Officer Dyar managed to take the gun from Krenzler before he had time to use it. During the meantime, Officer Woodard was busy confiscating liquor from Floyd McKinley, the passenger in the car.

The two men are scheduled for trial Saturday, August 10, in City Recorder Hardy B. Jackson's Court.

Hunt Pressed For Escapees

GROVE HILL, Ala., Aug. 13—Law enforcement officers here continued the search for three escaped Negro prisoners who were believed to be traveling north out of Clarke County after an apparent attempt to steal a car.

Sheriff Chester Noble said the attempted car theft occurred one mile north of Grove Hill in a sparsely populated area. A resident reported that his car had been pushed out of the garage and the glove compartment ransacked, apparently in an effort to locate the car keys.

The prisoners escaped last night after overpowering jailer William Webb at Clarke County Jail.

The escapees were identified as R. L. Stephens, 19; Isaac McRand, 22, and James Lewis Brown, 29. They were awaiting grand jury action on charges of armed robbery and burglary. Brown is also charged with assault with attempt to murder.

Negro Convict Caught North Of Grove Hill

GROVE HILL, Ala., Aug. 14—One of the three Negro convicts who escaped from the Clarke County jail was tracked down by bloodhounds and captured today about three miles north of here, according to Sheriff Chester C. Noble.

The captured prisoner was identified as Isaac McRand, 22. Noble said the two other prisoners, R. L. Stevens, 19, and James L. Brown, 29, escaped Monday after overpowering jailer William Webb.

Sheriff Doubts Negro Beaten

PRATTVILLE, Ala., July 8 (Special)—The Autauga County Sheriff said today his investiagion of an alleged white gang beating of a Negro man here indicated "nothing of the sort happened."

James Henry Brock, 27, Birmingham Negro trucking firm employe, reported this morning that he was beaten and lashed by two carloads of masked white men early yesterday. He was treated for multiple bruises at a Birmingham hospital.

But Sheriff Clyde White said he had talked to everyone who might be remotely connected with the case "and no two stories coincide."

White said Brock also failed to report the alleged attack to law enforcement officers in Prattville or the county sheriff's department.

Brock was on a vacation trip to his parents' home near Prattville Sunday.

Brock said he was sitting in a car at a friend's house with three other men when two cars of armed and hooded men drove up and forced him into one of the cars. He said his companions fled and the white men, dressed in yellow coveralls, fired at them.

He was driven to a wooded area, beaten with branches and told to run, Brock said. He said he ran until he passed out.

None of the three companions Brock said were with him at the time the alleged incident started could be located, White said.

Macon Probing 'Mystery Blow'

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 21—A Columbus, Ga., automobile agency employe was found lying unconscious on a dirt road in rural Macon County today.

Macon County Deputy Sheriff F. E. Barfield identified the man as Odis Lee Nolan, 42. Barfield said Nolan had suffered a blow on his head.

An unidentified traveler discovered Nolan, Barfield said, and called the Macon sheriff's office in Tuskegee. An ambulance was dispatched to the scene, a lonely stretch between Shorter and Milstead, and Nolan was removed to Macon County Hospital here.

A hospital spokesman was quoted as saying Nolan was in good condition.

Barfield said Nolan's account of what happened was still incoherent, but indicated he had given a ride to a soldier in a 1947 Chevrolet he was driving.

A search of the area failed to turn up the car, Barfield said.

FBI FINDS TOY PISTOL USED IN BANK HOLDUP

Plummer Is Bound Over To Federal Grand Jury

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 19.—(UP)—The FBI announced Thursday night that a cap pistol used by admitted bank robber John F. Plummer was found Thursday in a swampy area 10 miles southwest of here.

Plummer, being held in Montgomery County Jail under $25,000 bond, has admitted holding up a branch of the Union Bank & Trust Co. here Sept. 10 and taking $18,601.

The 66-year-old Montgomery businessman and resident of nearby Greenville took officers Wednesday to the spot where he said he threw away the pistol but it was not located until an extensive search was conducted Thursday.

Plummer told FBI agents he drove down a dirt road off Highway 14 after the holdup and threw the cap pistol, made to resemble an automatic, into the bushes.

Bank employes told police after the robbery that the man used a nickel plated revolver. The FBI said it was almost impossible to determine how long the imitation automatic, covered with mud and soaked from recent rains, was lying in the open.

The grocery broker, termed by one resident of Greenville as "the epitome of a good citizen," was captured near Selma Tuesday and returned to Montgomery. He waived preliminary hearing before Federal Commissioner C. R. Hughes Wednesday and was bound over to the Federal Grand Jury.

Incidents Of Brutality, Terrorism In Black Belt Area Reported

World B'ham, Ala. P.1 Wed. 8-7-57

A delegate who returned last Friday, Aug. 2 from the Alabama State Baptist Sunday School and B.T.U Congress held in Selma, Ala. related incidents of brutality and terrorism in the Black Belt.

One of the incidents reported was the alleged gathering of a 12-car mob of white men at the home of the Rev. T.D. Wesley of Route 2 Box 45 Centreville, Ala., the Sunday night of July 28.

A "gas bomb" was reportedly thrown into the minister's home. The minister was reported as saying that only an attic fan possibly saved the lives of members of his family.

The Rev. Wesley was not contacted for a statement on this alleged terrorism but the information was revealed by a competent source.

This same source said that he had information that private individuals in a Dallas County municipality beat a Negro youth with a hose pipe in the clear view of law enforcement officers.

Two Klansmen Sign Confessions Admitting Brutal Attack On Man

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — Birmingham police questioned an exalted cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan Saturday in an effort to uncover the names of two carloads of men whom they say sexually mutilated a Negro "as an example."

Joe P. Pritchett, 31, was the klan official being examined, while William J. Miller, 28, and John N. Griffin, 38 both of Birmingham, have already signed written confessions admitting they attacked Judge Aaron.

Deputies said the two men, both members of the KKK were part of a crowd that abducted Aaron Monday night because they wanted to set an example and find "some damn Negro to scare hell out of."

The 34-year-old Aaron, meanwhile, was listed in "fair" condition at a nearby hospital.

The victim, a one-time mental hospital patient, has been described as an easy going individual who never had any connection with any integration movements. He was beaten, castrated and left unconscious on a lonely road where police found him.

Officers said they received a "tip" which led to the three arrests last night. They said others should follow.

Aaron claimed there were two carloads of men involved in the incident.

The victim was abducted from a friend's home late Monday night, police said, and taken blindfolded to an abandoned home where was attacked. He told police the raiders said before attacking him: "This is what will happen if Negro leaders attempt to integrate white schools."

Leading Negroes in Birmingham said they had never heard of Aaron and could not reason why he was selected for the attack.

Emasculated, Stabbed, Beaten

Courier Sat. 9-14-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ala. Mob Mutilates Negro, 34!

P. 3

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Two carloads of "brave" whites, who kidnapped Judge Aaron of Springdale and carried him to an abandoned house where he was sexually mutilated, beaten and stabbed, are being sought for questioning here.

• Aaron has been reported as being in "good" condition at the veterans' hospital here where attendants revealed that he was "100 per cent" emasculated besides being severely beaten and stabbed.

Aaron had been picked up by two carloads of whites at the home of a Negro woman friend he had been visiting. Aaron told police that he was blindfolded and taken to an abandoned house. One of the men is said to have asked him "Do you know me?" before kicking him in the face.

Aaron was then knocked unconscious. When he came to himself he found that he had been mutilated and one of the attackers threatened, "This is what will happen if they integrate the schools in Birmingham."

According to police, Aaron said that the men were not masked but wore white shirts.

Deputy Sheriff Tom Ellison, assigned to the case, said that the attack upon Aaron, 34 years old, appeared to have been unprovoked.

Unmarried, Aaron said that he has never taken part in any integration movement and doesn't even know the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, head of Birmingham's pro-integration movement.

case is subject to review by the State Supreme Court under the provisions of state law.

Negro Gets Sentence Of Death In Marion Robbery

MARION, Ala. (AP) — A Tuscaloosa County Negro was sentenced to death in Perry County Circuit Court here yesterday for the robbery of an elderly white woman last July in Marion.

Blanchard McLeod, circuit solicitor, said 53-year-old Jimmy Wilson was indicted for three offenses, nighttime burglary with intent to steal, nighttime burglary with intent to ravish, and robbery.

Wed. 10-23-57

Wilson was convicted on the robbery charge of taking "between two and three dollars" from Mrs. Estelle Baker, 76, after breaking into her home on the night of July 27, the solicitor explained.

The man then reportedly attempted to assault Mrs. Baker but was frightened by a neighbor turning on an outside light, McLeod added. The next morning, Wilson was captured a short distance from Marion.

The solicitor said Wilson is to be put to death Jan. 10, 1958. His

MAPLESVILLE INVESTIGATORS IN CONFERENCE

City, county and state officials confer on recent Ku Klux Klan violence at Maplesville. Maplesville Police Chief Hargis Davidson (left) talks to Joseph A. Malone and MacDonald Gallion, representing the state attorney general's office, while Circuit Solicitor Glen Curlee discusses the incidents with Maplesville Mayor Henry Clay Nix. —Staff Photo by Stuart Culpepper

'GROSSLY EXAGGERATED'

Advertiser Sat. 8-17-57 Montgomery, Ala. P.1

Attorney General Probes Maplesville Whippings

Gov. James E. Folsom late last night directed Bill Lyerly, director of the State Department of Public Safety, to "give full assistance to local law enforcement officers" in actions against the Ku Klux Klan demonstration in Alabama.

By STUART CULPEPPER
Advertiser Staff Writer

MAPLESVILLE, Ala., Aug. 16—Two members of the attorney general's staff came here today to investigate last weekend's Ku Klux Klan raids when six Negroes were beaten and told to get out of town.

Chief Assistant Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Assistant Atty. Gen. Joseph A. Malone spent most of the day in Chilton County, first conferring with Sheriff Hugh Champion in Clanton and then with Maplesville Mayor Henry Clay Nix and Police Chief Hargis Davidson.

Glen Curlee, circuit solicitor, came with the state investigators and spent about two hours in Clanton, working on the case.

Described as a deplorable situation by city officials and other prominent residents of the town, motive for the beating of six Negroes last Friday night by some 150 to 200 hooded, robed, and armed Klansmen has remained a mystery to both the Negro and white residents of the town.

Rumors have it that the Negroes were suspected of NAACP affiliations, but so far there has been nothing to indicate this.

Three Negro families have already left town since the beatings, and some others are expected to go.

HITS AT KLAN

A veneer mill operator, Ray Stremming, spoke out against the Klan and several people in town whom he suspected of bringing the raiders to Maplesville. He also offered protection to all Negroes who would not flee from the threats. Stremming employs some 250 workers in his mill, most of whom are Negroes.

Thursday, a few hours after he had vigorously criticized the raiders, Stremming himself was threatened. He received an anonymous phone call warning him "not to try to sleep in town that night." The call was traced to a public phone booth in Clanton.

Armed guards have been stationed around Stremming's house for the last two days, but Chief Davidson said that since nothing had happened and no more threats had been received, the guard would probably be called off tonight.

Gallion said as he left Maplesville: "The people in this area have a very capable circuit solicitor and law enforcement team, both county and local, and I am confident that they are conducting a competent and conscientious investigation into this matter.

"I am confident that they will do their utmost in uncovering the guilty parties responsible for the beatings."

The official said that while he felt that the beatings have been "grossly exaggerated," the attorney general's office could not condone them, "no matter how minor they were."

"The law applies equally to all people of the state," he said, "regardless of their race."

Gallion promised that the attorney general's office would remain "ready to give my aid and assistance in every way possible,"

"I feel that even though it is a case of state significance, it is primarily a local problem and should be handled by local people if possible. That is why I think it would be totally unnecessary for the FBI to enter the case."

Chief Davidson told The Advertiser today that his investigation had "not gotten very far at the present time."

Evergreen Beatings Veiled By Secrecy

EVERGREEN, Ala., Aug. 16 — Conecuh County Sheriff James Brock drew a veil of secrecy today around his investigation into the Ku Klux Klan beatings in Evergreen last Thursday night.

Four Negroes were beaten by a mob of men in Klan regalia who allegedly accused the Negroes of belonging to the NAACP.

Two of the beaten men were ministers, one from Pensacola and the other a resident of Evergreen. The other two victims were the parents of 12 children, and had been accused of neglecting their offspring.

There is no indication that the FBI or other outside law enforcement agencies will be called into the probe.

Kidnaping Is Refuted By Sheriff

Times-Union Fri. 8-16-57 Jacksonville, Fla.

JASPER, Aug. 15 (AP). Sheriff Charles Rhoden said tonight he investigated a report that a band of white men kidnaped and flogged a Negro here this week and found it untrue.

P. 18

The sheriff said his investigation showed a Negro laborer named Vann Curry and a white pulp worker named Floyd Peterson argued over money the white man said the Negro owed him.

"The colored man was hit three times and the white man twice," Sheriff Rhoden said. "There was no kidnaping."

The sheriff reported that both participants said the white man had a rifle, hit the Negro with it, the Negro grabbed the butt and snapped the trigger but it did not fire.

No one wanted to swear out a warrant and no charges were filed, Rhoden said.

Jasper Police Chief Payton Bembry said he heard a little about the incident but hasn't found out any details.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has asked Gov. Collins to investigate the reported incident.

At Tampa the Florida State Conference of NAACP also asked the governor to investigate the Aug. 8 shooting at Dade City of a white baseball player who was in a car along with Negro players.

Sheriff Leslie Bessinger of Pasco County said he is making a full investigation of the Dade City incident in which Richard Colga, a pitcher, was peppered in the arm with shotgun pellets.

The sheriff said he believes the players were followed into Dade City by someone from outside Pasco County who fired at the baseball players' car after it left a drive-in.

Robert W. Saunders, NAACP field secretary, said it was reported to his office that the Hamilton County sheriff and police chief at Jasper "had refused to make an investigation of the reported kidnaping and flogging."

Stanton man reports beating by night riders

Mon. 8-26-57 Birmingham, Ala.

STANTON, Ala., Aug. 26 —A 37-year-old white man was severely beaten and threatened with death here Saturday night in another outbreak of terrorism that has kept this section on edge for several weeks.

The latest victim of night riders was Edmund P. Davis, of Stanton, who was savagely beaten with a rubber hose and left in a semiconscious condition.

THE BEATING happened in the front yard of Davis' home at Stanton, which is about four miles from Maplesville, scene of several Klan demonstrations against Negro families in recent weeks.

Davis told Sheriff Hugh Champion that at about 8:30 p.m. Saturday, three automobiles bearing about 12 men stopped at his house and two men came to his porch and called to him.

DAVIS SAID the men were not robed or hooded.

He told the sheriff he came out and asked them what they wanted. He said they told him they want "to talk" to him.

He said he invited them in the house.

"We want to talk to you out here," he said one of the men replied.

Davis said he turned to go back in the house when the men grabbed him, one by each wrist. He said he dragged them inside the house, but they managed to pull him back on the porch and into the yard. During the struggle he said he was struck on the head several times with some object.

DAVIS SAID the other men had piled out of the autos by then and one of the men struggling with him yelled: "Bring on the house pipe."

Then, according to Davis, with a burly man holding him by each arm, a third flogged him with the hose.

Sheriff Champion said the men told Davis they were beating him for "mistreating" his family and "too much" association with Negroes. Davis told the sheriff they said if he didn't stop it, they would kill him.

AFTER THE BEATING, the men got into their cars and drove off, leaving Davis on the ground unable to get up for awhile.

Mon. 8-25-57

Davis is married and has six children.

Assisting in the investigation are Circuit Solicitor Glenn Curlee and State Investigator Ben Allen.

Recent demonstrations by the Klan in Maplesville caused a number of Negro families to move away.

RAYMOND STREMMING, owner of Stremming Veneer Co., there, openly defied the Klan and promised the Negroes protection if they would remain.

Stremming promised to "run the Klan" out of town. Shortly afterward, his wife received a telephone call warning her to stay away from her apartment on a certain night.

The apartment was guarded and no further violence was reported.

Nightriders Beat Him, Man Reports

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala. Tues 8-27-57

STANTON, Aug. 26 (AP) — A 37-year-old Chilton County white man told authorities today he was pulled from his home and beaten by about a dozen nightriders Saturday night.

Edmund C. Davis told Sheriff Hugh Champion the men who seized and beat him were not robed or hooded.

P. 1

Stanton is about four miles from Maplesville, scene of several Ku Klux Klan demonstrations in recent weeks.

Davis said the men drove up in three cars about 8:30 p.m. Saturday. He said he came out and asked what they wanted, and they said they wanted to talk with him outside.

As he turned to go back in his house, he added, two men seized him and dragged him into the yard. There, he said, a big man held him and another flogged him with a rubber hose.

His attackers accused him of mistreating his family and "too much association" with Negroes, Davis siad.

Davis is married and has six children.

Champion, Circuit Solicitor Glenn Curlee and State Investigator Ben Allen are working on the Davis case.

State Enters Chilton Hunt For Floggers

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala. Wed 8-28-57

Sheriff Declares No Evidence To Tie In Klan

STANTON, Aug. 27 (U.P.)—The search for a gang of men responsible for flogging of a sawmill worker here last Saturday night was stepped up today as state investigators entered the case.

Sheriff Hugh Champion, of Chilton County, said there was no evidence linking the gang with recent Ku Klux Klan violence in the county "but we're looking for any tie-in."

Edmond P. Davis, 37, told county authorities yesterday he was beaten by a gang of 12 or 15 men Saturday night in the front of his home. He said the men, dressed in sport clothes, told him he was being beaten because he had "mistreated his family" and associated "too freely with Negroes."

Davis is under indictment for the 1954 murder of an elderly Negro man here. Two Negro men also face trial on murder charges in the same case, county officials said.

Chilton County was the scene of violence three weeks ago when some 150 hooded men wearing the white robes of the Ku Klux Klan beat and robbed six Negroes in Maplesville. A few days later a white businessman who had openly denounced the violence was threatened and told to leave town.

Sheriff Champion said state investigations from Birmingham were aiding in the investigation of the Saturday night flogging.

PUZZLED OVER REPORT

Times-Union

Negro Denies Kidnap, Beating in Hamilton

Wed. 8-21-57 Jacksonville, Fla.

By CHRIS TRIZONIS
Times-Union Staff Writer

JASPER, Aug. 20—Van Curry, reportedly the target in a kidnaping, is probably the most puzzled person in Jasper and cannot understand "what the fuss is all about."

The young Negro, after an appearance before the Hamilton County grand jury today, made a statement belittling the incident which led to rumors and charges that reached the governor's office. Sheriff Charles Rhoden subsequently reported to the governor that he had investigated and found the charges "entirely incorrect."

Curry gave this explanation:

"I owed Mr. Peterson (Floyd Peterson) $14 for two or three months and he and me got into an argument about the money last week. There was a couple of licks passed but nobody kidnaped me or beat me almost to death."

The Negro said he had borrowed the money from Peterson after agreeing to go to work for him. He decided against changing jobs and stayed with J. D. Cox, Hamilton County pulpwood operator. Last Tuesday morning, Peterson approached Curry about repayment of the money as the Negro entered the rear of a truck owned by Cox and used to haul workers to the woods.

Curry said he told Peterson he did not have the money then but he could get it. He said the white man swung at him but missed him. Curry said he jumped out of the truck and "a couple of licks passed" At this point in the altercation, he said, Peterson called to his brother, W. T. Peterson, who was in a nearby car to "bring the rifle."

Curry said the rifle was never aimed at him nor was he ordered to leave with the Petersons. He said the only use made of the rifle was as a club. He said he had been hit on the left arm with the rifle and during the scuffle the trigger was pulled. Curry said the rifle only snapped and he knew it was not loaded.

The Negro said he was not injured and had gone to work after the incident.

He said the only work time lost as a result of the incident was due to being summoned today before grand jury.

Sheriff Roden asked Curry in the presence of the press if he wanted to press charges. The Negro said he felt the entire incident was closed and wanted only to settle his debts.

Rhoden said "somebody, and we haven't definitely established who, called the NAACP instead of calling law enforcement officers when the incident occurred. Since we were not called and did not witness the fight, it is up to the persons involved to file charges. My investigation, carried out thoroughly, has revealed no basis for the kidnaping charge nor the report of the brutal beating which was alleged to have taken place."

13 1957

ALABAMA

Knifes white men—

Negro jailed after assaulting three

A 60-year-old Southside Negro man was placed in City Jail on three counts of assault with intent to murder three different white persons yesterday.

Homicide Det. Sgt. M. H. House identified the Negro as E. B. Phillips of 1602 11th-av, s. rear.

Sgt. House said the man was arrested following a fight in which he stabbed Henry H. Jones, 55 of 2828 16th-pl, s. and Earl Sorrell, 30, of 1016 16th-st .s.

The fight was said to have started after Jones told Phillips not to curse in front of Jones' mother.

Police said they were told Phillips slammed the door of his house in Jones' mother's face after she had gone there to collect rent. The door struck her in the face, causing injuries which required medical treatment.

Henry Jones and Earl Sorrell went to Phillips' house and told him to wait until police came. Phillips made an attempt to get away, and Jones and Sorrell wrestled with him, during which time both men were cut and stabbed, police said.

When the police arrived on the scene, Officer W. D. Haynie said he saw Phillips chasing Sorrell with a knife. Haynie said he and Officer P. L. Jarvis overtook the Negro and placed him under arrest.

He was accused of assault with intent to murder Sorrell,, Jones and Jones' mother.

In serious condition—

Negro is mutilated, beaten near Tarrant

Victim told act a warning against race integration

A Negro identified as Judge Aaron, 34 of Rt. 6, Springdale, was beaten and mutilated last night, officers said, by several white men who forced him into an automobile near Tarrant.

Aaron was taken to University Hospital and transferred today in serious condition to Veterans Hospital here.

Officers J. R. Reed and R. R. Johnson, of Tarrant, found Aaron about 11 p.m. about 100 feet off the Springdale-rd. a mile outside the Tarrant Police jurisdiction.

SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES Carl O. Hames and Charles Stewart worked on the case last night and Deputies Bill Adams and Tom Ellison said they will attempt to question Aaron and his woman companion today.

Here's the story as pieced together from officers and hospital attaches:

About 10 p.m. yesterday Aaron drove to the home of Cora Parker of Rt. 6, Springdale.

As he talked to the woman two cars loaded with men drove up and forced him into one of the cars.

He was driven some distance away to an abandoned house, blindfolded.

AT THE HOUSE the blindfold was ripped from his face and one of the men allegedly asked him if "you know me."

Aaron reportedly told officers that one of the men kicked him in the face and then he was knocked unconscious by a blow on the back of the head with a wrench or piece of pipe.

When he regained consciousness he found that he had been sexually mutilated.

Negro leaders in Birmingham said they did not know Aaron and that he had NOT, to their knowledge, been connected with any racial movements.

The men were not masked, officers said they were told. The victim and his companion told officers that the men all wore white shirts.

OFFICERS TODAY were attempting to determine a motive for the beating of Aaron, and trying to locate the scene of the assault.

An officer said that Aaron was told before the beating to instruct Negro leaders that "this is what will happen" if Negroes attempt to integrate white schools.

Aaron was given three pints of blood at the hospital before surgery was performed. Attaches said he had apparently been stabbed as well as mutilated.

Crosses burn at white schools in cutoff area

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 3 — Crosses were burned last night on the grounds of at least six schools for whites in the Bessemer area.

Chief Deputy Clyde Morris listed schools where crosses were burned as Greenwood, McAdory High, Hueytown High, North Johns, McNeil, and Providence Schools.

Morris said deputies extenguished some of the burning crosses. Others were burned out before officers arrived.

Chief Morris said no further details were available as to why the crosses were burned. He speculated, however, that the crosses were intended to serve as a warning to Negroes who might attempt to enter white schools.

Reports from other sources list cross burnings also at Jones Valley High School in Powderly, Brighton Junior High School, North Highland Elementary and Concord Schools.

Attack on man unprovoked, police believe

Sheriff's deputies today said the mutilation of a 33-year-old Negro painter earlier this week appeared to be an unprovoked attack by a group of white men.

The investigation thus far has produced no motive for the assault.

Judge Aaron of the Airport Hills area remained in serious condition at Veterans Hospital spokesmen there said. He lost a considerable amount of blood and was given transfusions.

Aaron said two carloads of white men wearing robes and masks stopped on a road near Tarrant City where he and a girl friend were walking. He said he was placed in one car containing three men and driven towards Huffman, blindfolded.

AARON TOLD deputies the men took him to what appeared to be a garage with a dirt floor and kicked and beat him and sexually mutilated him.

He said he remembered being thrown from a car afterwards about a mile from the Tarrant City police jurisdiction on Springdale-rd.

The victim said the men told him to tell the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth the same thing would happen to Negroes who attempted to send their children to white schools. Shuttlesworth is a Negro leader of an integration movement here.

AARON IS unmarried, does not know Shuttlesworth and is not involved in integration efforts so far as is known, deputies said.

Dep. Tom Ellison said the attack could have been by a group of white men driving around looking for a Negro to assault.

Ellison and Dep. Bill Adams have been assigned to the case full time and their off days cancelled.

THEY SAID leads might be forthcoming from the occupants of two automobiles which passed about the time Aaron was picked up. They urged anyone who might know anything about the case to get in touch with them.

One automobile going toward Huffman passed the two cars while Aaron was being put into one of them.

The other auto, headed toward Tarrant City, passed shortly afterward. Aaron's woman companion, Cora Parker, stopped the automobile containing a young couple and asked for help. The couple drove on after learning in which direction Aaron had been taken.

MEANWHILE, Adams and Ellison had difficulty questioning members of the girl friend's family. They arrested a sister, Margaret Lee, 25, yesterday after she had threatened them. She was charged with using abusive language.

Adams and Ellison had gone to 4420 First-av, s, to question Aaron's companion. They called Birmingham police when the sister refused to let the Parker woman go with deputies. The sister, recently returned from Philadelphia, was free under $500 bond.

The Parker woman showed the deputies where Aaron had been picked up about 100 feet from her house in Airport Hills.

BIRMINGHAM VICTIM SELECTED AT RANDOM

Mutilated Negro Claims He Was Made An Example

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 4. —(UP)—A Negro who said he was beaten, stabbed and mutilated by a group of robed, hooded white men may have been chosen at random to discourage a school integration movement, sheriff's investigators indicated Wednesday.

Deputy Bill Adams quoted the victim, Judge Aaron, 34, of suburban Springdale, as saying he had taken no part in organized Negro movements here and could give no reason for being singled out for the attack last Monday night.

"He said he wasn't mixed up in this segregation thing," Deputy Adams said. "The only thing those men told him was that now he would have 'something to show those other Negroes.'"

Investigators said Aaron, now recovering in a U. S. Veterans Hospital, also quoted one of his captors as saying, "This is what will happen if they integrate the schools in Birmingham."

Several Negro parents have asked that their children be admitted to all-white schools but have taken no legal action and they now are waiting for the city school board to consider the requests at a meeting Friday.

Officers seeking motive in Negro's mutilation

News B'ham, Ala. P.2
Wed 9-4-57

Authorities today were still seeking a motive in the beating and mutilation of a 34-year-old Negro who said several white men attacked him after forcing him to accompany them blindfolded Monday night.

Judge Aaron of Springdale Rt. 6, was questioned late yesterday by Sheriff's Deputies Tom Ellison and Bill Adams and by State Investigator Ben Allen.

The officers said Aaron told them two cars loaded with white men pulled up beside him as he talked to a Negro woman who lives near his home. The men forced him into one of the cars about 10 p.m. Monday night, he said, and put a blindfold over his face.

He said he was taken some distance to an abandoned house where the blindfold was removed from his face.

One of the men asked him, he said, whether he "knew Shuttlesworth," a Negro minister who has been active in racial matters in Birmingham and is one of a group attempting to integrate Birmingham schools.

He also was asked, he said, whether he knew any of the men who had seized him.

AARON SAID he did not know Shuttlesworth. One of the men told him, Aaron said, to "tell Shuttlesworth this is what will happen" if the attempt to integrate schools continues.

One of the men, Aaron said, kicked him in the face and another struck him on the head with a wrench or pipe, knocking him unconscious.

When he woke up a little later he found he had been sexually mutilated. He was found by two Tarrant City policemen near the Springdale-rd, a mile outside the Tarrant police jurisdiction about 11 p.m.

AARON WAS TAKEN to University Hospital and later transferred for surgery to Veterans Hospital here. He was reported in fair condition.

Officers said they can find no motive for the attack on Aaron. He was not, so far as can be learned, a part of any racial or integration movement.

He told officers he did not know Shuttlesworth.

State Investigator Ben Allen was assigned by the state to work with local authorities. Tarrant police are also conducting an investigation.

Search Is Pushed In Mutilation Case

Post-Herald
Mon. 9-9-57

Fourth White Man Arrested In Attack

B'ham Ala.

Officers here yesterday continued a relentless hunt for at least two more men wanted in the sex mutilation of a 34-year-old Springdale Negro man.

Sheriff's Deputy Bill Adams, who with Deputy Tom Ellison is investigating the case, said that they had "good leads" concerning the two men who are still at large.

P.1

Four white men already have been jailed on charges of mayhem and placed under $5000 bond.

The latest to be arrested was Jesse W. Mabry, 43, of 9600 West-blvd, Huffman, a former editor of a Citizens Council publication who was convicted of disorderly conduct in the April, 1956, attack on Negro singer Nat King Cole at the Municipal Auditorium.

Others accused in the brutal attack on Judge Aaron last Monday night at a Ku Klux Klan meeting place near Chalkville were:

William J. Miller, 28, 3500 43rd-st, n; J. N. Griffin, 38, 73 81st-st, s and Joe Pritchett, 31 of 119 67th-st, s.

Pritchett was identified by officers as the exalted cyclops of the Klan group which broke of from the old Klu Klux Klan of Confederacy.

Sheriff's deputies said that Aaron was kidnaped and carried to a Klan meeting place where he was slugged and mutilated.

Later he was thrown out of an auto and found an hour later by two Tarrant City police officers.

Deputy Adams, who with Ellison and State Investigator Ben Allen are working on the case, said that he was hopeful that the other two men sought would be captured soon.

Miller and Griffin have given statements concerning the attack on the Negro to officers.

Before picking Aaron up in an auto, officers were told, one of the six men obtained some turpentine and a razor for the mutilation from a drug store.

The assault was carried out in a dirt-floor structure which officers said was being used for a Klan meeting place.

Officers said the Negro was forced to kneel at the cement block house before Pritchett who

Mutilation

Continued from Page 1

was described by the officers as the cyclops of the Klan group.

Aaron told officers that the men said to him to "tell Shuttlesworth that this is what will happen to Negroes who try to place their children in white schools."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth is the leader of a Negro pro-integration group which recently asked the Birmingham School Board to admit Negro children to white schools this Fall.

FOURTH MAN JAILED IN NEGRO MUTILATION

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Two Others Are Wanted In Alabama Case

P.15

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 8.—(UP)—The fourth of six men wanted in connection with the sexual mutilation of a 34-year-old mentally-deficient Negro painter was arrested by Jefferson County sheriff's deputies.

Jesse W. Mabry, 43, of suburban Huffman, was being held Sunday in County Jail in lieu of $5,000 bond on charges of mayhem after three of his confederates were arrested Friday night.

Mon. 9-9-57

The first three suspects to be picked up were William J. Miller, 28, and J. N. Griffin, 38, both clerks in a suburban grocery store, and Joe Prichett, 31, a construction worker, all of Birmingham.

Deputies said Prichett was the leader of a splinter Ku Klux Klan group which backed the emasculation of Negro Judge Aaron.

Officers said Miller and Griffin confessed in detailed statements to the assault by six robed and hooded men in a rudely constructed concrete block Klan lair on the outskirts of Birmingham.

Sheriff's Deputies Tom Ellison and Bill Adams and State Investigator Ben Allen quoted Miller and Griffin as saying that it was decided at a Klan meeting last Monday night that they would find a Negro man alone, abduct him and then emasculate the victim at the Klan lair.

The confessions state that the Klansmen were looking for no particular Negro, the officers said.

They said the men told Aaron to tell Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth the same thing would happen to Negroes who try to place their children in white schools.

Quiz K.K.K. Chief In Mutilation

Defender P.22
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-14-57

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (IN) — An exalted cyclops of a chapter of a Birmingham Ku Klux Klan was being grilled yesterday by police who arrested him as one of a group who mutilated a Negro as a "race example."

P.22

Jefferson County Deputy sheriffs said they had arrested Klan official Joe P. Pritchett, 31, and two other KKK members for the kidnapping and emasculation of Judge Aaron.

Both William J. Miller, 28, and J. N. Griffin, 38, clerks in a suburban supermarket, have already signed written confessions admitting the attack on the Negro.

They said they had bought razors and turpentine in anticipation of what they intended doing.

Deputies said the two men, both members of the KKK were part of a group that abducted Aaron Monday night because they wanted to set an example and find "some damn Negro to scare hell out of."

The 34-year-old Aaron, meanwhile, was listed in "fair" condition at a nearby hospital.

The victim, a one-time mental hospital patient, has been described as an easy going individual who never had any connection with any integration movements. was beaten, castrated and left unconscious on a lonely road where police found him.

Officers said they received a "tip" which led to the three arrests. They said others would follow.

Officers Find No Motive For Mutilation Of Negro

Advertiser Fri 9-6-57
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 5 (AP)—Officers investigating the sexual mutilation of a 33-year-old Negro man said today the atrocity appears to have been an unprovoked attack by a group of white men.

Judge Aaron is in serious condition at the Veterans Administration hospital here following the attack last Monday.

Aaron told officers that two carloads of white men kidnaped him while he was walking on a road near Tarrant. They took him to what appeared to be a garage where they kicked and beat him, and then mutilated him, the victim related.

Deputy Sheriffs Tom Ellison and Bill Adams have appealed to occupants of two cars which passed about the time that Aaron was picked up to contact the sheriff's office.

The Negro was found near a road in the Tarrant vicinity about 11 p.m. Monday.

Aaron said the white men told him to tell the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth that the same thing would happen to Negroes who attempted to enroll their children in white schools.

Shuttlesworth is head of a Negro organization seeking to promote racial integration in Birmingham's city schools.

13 1957

SUPREME COURT VERDICT

Loan Abuse Ban Upheld

The State Supreme Court yesterday upheld a lower court decision that the charging of interest in excess of 8 per cent "deliberately, persistently, continuously and intentionally" is a public nuisance and is illegal.

The high court's ruling—a stinging setback to short loan operators in Alabama — is certain to have far-reaching effects on loan legislation pending in the Legislature.

As a result of this decision, Atty. Gen. John Patterson is armed with legal weapons in initiate a full scale attack on short loan firms which now are operating illegally in the state.

Until yesterday Patterson lacked a court-approved ruling to support such an offensive. The Harris Act, state law governing short loan firms, specifies that it is illegal to charge more than 8 per cent but there is no penalty for violating this prohibition. This has resulted in admitted wholesale violations of the usury act.

But the ruling released yesterday alters the situation considerably. Atty. Gen. Patterson went into court months ago seeking to enjoin Tide Finance Co. of Montgomery from doing business on the grounds that its continuous charging of more than 8 per cent was a "public nuisance."

This contention was upheld by Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, and it was Jones' decision which was affirmed yesterday.

Associate Justice John L. Goodwyn wrote the Supreme Court opinion which was concurred in by Associate Justices Robert T. Simpson, Davis Stakely, Pelham Merrill and James Coleman.

Prior to reaching the decision, the court ruled out allegations made concerning the collection practices by Tide Finance, which Patterson had charged included frequent cases of "threat and intimidation."

Instead the court ruled on but one question—the charging of usurious interest.

"In this posture of the case the principle question presented at this time, as we see it, is whether the lender of money who deliberately, persistently, continuously and intentionally charges highly usurious rates of interest on short term small loans made to necessitous borrowers who 'are largely ignorant and not advised of their legal rights and are not able to employ counsel to represent them,' may be enjoined from doing so," the opinion said, in making the clear the issue at stake.

While five members of the court were firm in their ruling that repeated charges of usurious interest was a public nuisance, two members of the tribunal concurred "specially."

Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston and Associate Justice Thomas Lawson, in their special concurrence, expressed agreement with the decision but added:

"However, our agreement on this phase of the case is grounded on the belief that the proof shows that the overall manner in which the appellants have conducted their business constitutes a public nuisance subject to being enjoined by the equity courts of this state in a suit instituted on behalf of the state at the instance of the attorney general.

"We do not understand the court to hold that the charging and collecting of interest in an amount in excess of that provided by law, standing alone, is sufficient to constitute a public nuisance subject to injundctive r[illegible]

However, the majority opinion had held that such was the case, as Goodwyn had emphasized in his decision that the only question to be decided was that of interest charges.

Patterson termed the court decision a "tremendous victory" and promptly announced he would initiate a widespread "crackdolwn on loan sharks."

In a statement to the United Press, the attorney general said the decision "gives us the tools we need."

"This decision affects only one company but we're going after them all just as fast as we can, starting with the most flagrant violators," Patterson declared.

800 COMPANIES

He said Alabama has about 800 licensed small loan companies and most of them charge interest rates ranging from 100 to 2,000 per cent a year.

They exact their usurious rates from the very people who need the money most, those who have to spend every dime to live," Patterson continued. "I think these loan sharks seriously affect the state health and welfare."

Patterson promised that in addition to policing interest rates his office will move against those who clog the courts with recovery suits and those who use unlawful collection tactics.

He spoke of one company, which he declined to identify, whose collectors work only from midnight until daybreak, dragging creditors out of bed and intimidating them.

In another decision yesterday, the Supreme Court dealt Patterson a setback by reversing a lower court decision and denying the attorney general the right to examine a loan company's books as evidence to support his charge of usury.

The court held, in a case involving the Anniston Personal Loan Co. doing business as the Home Finance Co., that the state could not demand the books in advance of any court action.

ALABAMA

Sheriff Doubts Negro Beaten

Advertiser P.1

PRATTVILLE, Ala., July 8 (Special)—The Autauga County Sheriff said today his investiagion of an alleged white gang beating of a Negro man here indicated "nothing of the sort happened."

James Henry Brock, 27, Birmingham Negro trucking firm employe, reported this morning that he was beaten and lashed by two carloads of masked white men early yesterday. He was treated for multiple bruises at a Birmingham hospital.

But Sheriff Clyde White said he had talked to everyone who might be remotely connected with the case "and no two stories coincide."

White said Brock also failed to report the alleged attack to law enforcement officers in Prattville or the county sheriff's department.

Brock was on a vacation trip to his parents' home near Prattville Sunday.

Brock said he was sitting in a car at a friend's house with three other men when two cars of armed and hooded men drove up and forced him into one of the cars. He said his companions fled and the white men, dressed in yellow coveralls, fired at them.

He was driven to a wooded area, beaten with branches and told to run, Brock said. He said he ran until he passed out.

None of the three companions Brock said were with him at the time the alleged incident started could be located, White said.

HIGH COURT'S RULING HITS AT LOAN SHARKS

Tribunal Grants Injunction Against Finance Firm

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 26. —(UP)—The Alabama Supreme Court granted an injunction Friday, putting teeth into the state usury law and Atty. Gen. John Patterson promptly announced a widespread campaign against loan sharks.

Mr. Patterson said the decision, which bars the Tide Finance Co. of Montgomery, from charging more than the legally allowed eight per cent on small loans, was a "tremendous victory."

"Now we have the tools," he said. "This decision affects only one company but we're going after them all just as fast as we can, starting with the most flagrant violators.

Alabama has about 800 licensed small loan companies, Mr. Patterson said, with most of them charging interest rates ranging from 100 per cent up to 2,000 per cent a year in spite of the Harris Act of 1945.

Mr. Patterson said the illegal small loan operators cause a "serious drain on the economy of the state.

"They exact their usurious rates from the very people who need money most, those who have to spend every dime to live.

"This is not only a drain on the economy," Mr. Patterson said, "these people need their money for food and bills. I think these loan sharks seriously affect the state health and welfare."

He promised a campaign against loan sharks going from "the most flagrant violators down to the least. We're limited to men and time but we will do what we can."

Mr. Patterson promised that in addition to policing interest rates his office will move against those who clog the courts with recovery suits and those who use unlawful collection tactics.

Friday's court decision was against only one company but the attorney general said he would be able to use it to seek injunctions against other firms guilty of usury.

Alabama Youths Reveal Beatings

Two Negroes kidnapped from here early last week returned with a story of a beating administered at the hands of four white men.

Harold Cunningham, 19, and Henry Silent, 21, stated that they were taken at gunpoint from their parked car and driven to a wooded area and beaten after being questioned about their activities on the preceding Saturday.

Both said they were working on the date in question and had no idea what had occurred.

Two girls who dated the men, said that they were followed after they left a white drive-in and two cars forced them to come to a halt just outside the business district of Birmingham. Then, four white men armed with pistols forced them from the car and had them lay on the floor of their cars.

Cunningham said he didn't know where they were taken since they were forced to lie on the floor. Once they reached the wooded area they were forced from the car and beaten about the buttocks with belts and a piece of rubber hose leaving no visible marks.

The youths escaped when all the white men returned to their cars

GRANDMA IS BEATEN BY HOODED WOMEN

Commandment Repeated To Alabaman

BIRMINGHAM, July 2.—(AP) — A 41-year-old grandmother said Tuesday she was beaten at her home Saturday night by a hooded group of men and women.

Mrs. Katie Carpenter said two persons beat her with leather straps after telling her "Thou shall not commit adultery."

In an interview Tuesday, she said she believed the persons who beat her were women. She said she was bruised by the blows and has been able to be out of bed only briefly since.

Mrs. Carpenter, a white woman, gave this account of the beating:

Five or six cars, loaded with hooded men and women, drove up to her frame home in suburban Wylam Heights, about seven miles west of downtown Birmingham at 11 p.m.

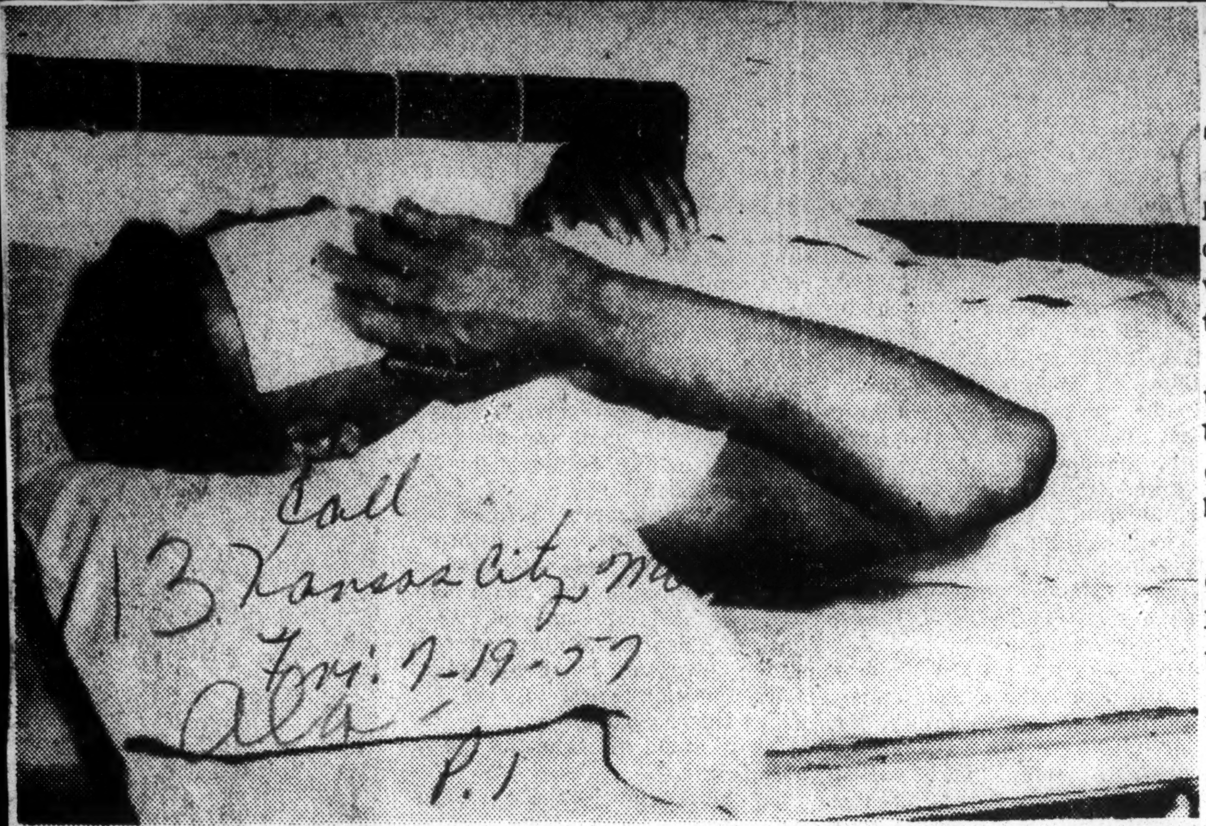
She was called out by a hooded figure who said, "Some women want to speak to you."

As she walked into the yard, she was jerked down over a chair and whipped. Her crippled husband, Jack Carpenter, watched helplessly. Six of her nine children were in the house asleep.

A woman who talked with Mrs. Carpenter told her, "We're not going to take your word for anything, we are going to teach you a lesson."

"I didn't recognize anyone, or any of their voices," Mrs. Carpenter said. "I was asking God to help me. One of the women told me, 'Don't you dare to even so much as look' when they left."

The beating was reported to the Bessemer Deputy Sheriff's Office Monday.



BEATEN BY HOODED MEN. — James Henry Brock, 27-year-old man, receives first aid treatment at the University hospital in Birmingham. He told the Birmingham News that he was beaten by hooded white men near Prattville, Ala., early Sunday. He suffered bruises of the face, back and arms.—World Wide Photo.

Two Birmingham Men Tell of Kidnap by Armed Group; Beaten with Hose

Birmingham, Ala.—Two young Negro men who reported they were kidnaped by a group of armed white men returned home early Thursday, July 11. One said they were beaten with rubber hoses.

Harold Cunningham, 19, said he and Henry Siler, 21, were driven to a wooded area and beaten after being questioned about where they were "two Saturdays ago."

"I don't know what they were talking about," Cunningham said. "Henry and I were working together for a paper company together two Saturdays ago."

Ice Cream Stand

Two girls who dated the men Wednesday night said they were stopped by the white men after the Negro couples had driven into a white drive-in ice cream stand and then had left because it was too crowded.

The girls, Loretta Washington, 17, and Ailene Brown, 23, reported the alleged kidnaping shortly after 9 p. m. and gave this account:

They were followed by two autos, which forced their car to stop in north Birmingham.

Four white men were in each car, and they had "some pistols." The men forced the Negro youths to get into the cars, one in each, leaving the girls.

The white men threatened first to hang and then shoot them, Cunningham said. He said he and Siler escaped when all except one of the men went back to the cars.

Walk 12 Miles

Cunningham said he and Siler walked about 12 miles to a bus stop, then rode into town.

Detective Sergeant M. H. House said officers had considered the possibility of a hoax, but, "We feel that this is a bona fide situation."

The State Supreme Court's Loan Shark Ruling

THE State Supreme Court's ruling in the Tide Finance case yesterday, upholding the Montgomery Circuit Court's decree that usury is a public nuisance which can be enjoined, is a severe blow to Alabama loan sharks.

In essence the law as now stated by the Supreme Court seems to be this: Usury is a public nuisance. Equity courts can enjoin the practice. Under Alabama law usury is anything over 8%.

A separate concurring opinion by Chief Justice Livingston and Justice Lawson is confusing to us. Said the two justices:

> . . . Our agreement on this phase of the case is grounded on the belief that the proof shows the *overall manner in which the appellants have conducted their business* [italics ours] constitutes a public nuisance subject to be enjoined by equity courts of the state in a suit instituted on behalf of the state.
>
> We do not understand the court to hold that the charging and collection of interest in an amount in excess of that provided by law, standing alone, is sufficient to constitute a public nuisance subject to injunctive relief.

★

AS WE read the opinion written by Justice John L. Goodwyn, the court unquestionably held that excessive interest alone is subject to injunction. Apparently, the Livingston-Lawson separate opinion is intended to assure legitimate lenders in Alabama — banks and reputable loan companies — that even though they are not abiding by the absurdly low maximum—8%—it is the loan sharks who are the public nuisances, because of the "overall manner in which the appellants have conducted their business."

However, the actual decision did not seem to be concerned with the "overall manner", only with the fact that usury is anything over 8%. The concurring opinion seems to have the effect of a note saying: It's loan sharks we're ruling against, not reputable lenders.

Even so, the present small loan law is now a cloud over the operations of these. Even a bank's modest excesses over the maximum come within the usury circle, and they should now strive, as they haven't before, to get a good, strong small loan law.

No one has ever seriously supposed that 8% is a realistic maximum rate for small loans. The loan sharks knew it wasn't when they backed the passage of the present law. But they also knew the law was self-defeating since it specifically stated that usury shall not be considered a criminal offense.

So they went their merry way charging any interest their conscience would bear — and that, judging by fantastic charges revealed in Montgomery Circuit court and elsewhere, was any rate at all, 700%, 1000%.

★

LOAN sharks will now be understandably anxious to change the present law, if only to delete the 8% feature. They will appear in a conciliatory mood.

They should be shown no mercy.

But rather than accommodate them by passing a weak 'compromise" loan law, which would merely defeat the injunction approach, it would better serve the public interest if the legislature simply left the present law on the books so that Atty. Gen. Patterson can proceed to put them out of business.

He can't get them all—a strong loan law is really needed and will one day be passed—but he can gaff a few and scare the others.

Kidnaped And Beaten By Armed Alabamans

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — Two young Negro men charged Thursday that they were kidnapped by armed white men and beaten with rubber hoses after they sought service in a white drive-in restaurant.

Harold Cunningham, 19, and Henry Silent, 21, said the men, in two automobiles, seized them late Wednesday night and beat them.

Cunningham said he and Silent, and their dates, drove into a white drive-in restaurant, but left without being served because the place was too crowded.

He said two automobiles followed, overtook them and forced him and Silent out of their own car. The dates reported the seizure to police. Cunningham and Silent escaped, Cunningham said, when all of their captors except one returned to the automobiles.

Seeks Usury Penalty—

Post-Herald

Patterson Fighting For Small Loan Reform

Tues. 6-4-57 P.1

B'ham, Ala.

This is another in a series of articles about loan companies in Alabama.

* * *

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

Alabama's young attorney general, John Patterson, is one of the few state officials fighting for reform in the small loan field.

In August of 1955, Mr. Patterson filed suits against three loan companies in Montgomery. He charged that the three companies were charging more than the legal rate of per cent interest a year. He also charged that they were public nuisances, because of their high charges.

One of the loan companies went out of business, another came into open court and promised not to violate the law any more. But the Tide Finance Co. fought the charges.

Patterson brought in witness after witness. They testified that Tide had charged more than the legal rate of 8 per cent a year. Some of the rates charged, according to the testimony: 700 per cent, 693 per cent, 624 per cent, 537 per cent.

Judge Walter B. Jones brought in a judgment for the attorney general.

He said in his ruling that Tide Finance Co. was a public nuisance and he ordered the company not to charge more than legal rates of interest.

The loan company appealed Judge Jones' decision to the Alabama Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has not ruled on it, as yet.

If the Supreme Court uphold Judge Jones' decision, Patterson says he is "going to enforce the Alabama usury law all over this state. We'll do it or bust"

In some of the other states, Nebraska and Kansas for two, courts have given the attorney general the right to prosecute loan companies because they are 'public nuisances," Patterson said.

Post-Herald

Says Patterson:

"Our investigations have led us to the conclusion that practically all the small loan companies of the state of Alabama are charging interest in excess of that allowed by law (8 per cent a year).

P.2.

"This fact is well known and in my opinion in and of itself would justify the revocation of a small loan operator's license.

"I know of no small loan license that has been revoked on the grounds of charging usurious (more than 8 per cent) interest alne."

"We ought to have a criminal penalty in the law for the the charging of usury," said Patterson. "If you come to the conclusion that there's need for small loan companies, then they ought to be regulated in the public interest.

"And the present Harris Act is not, in my opinion, adequate to regulate the industry in the public interest."

Here's where the small loan operator stands under the present law, according to Patterson:

"You can charge whatever you get away with, and when you get caught, you've got to give the interest back. But you can still collect the principal (the original amount of the loan, less interest).

"The loan shark risks nothing. And the borrower has no protection."

Lad Beaten, Abused

Afro-American

BESSEMER, Ala. — A search for two white men who reportedly kidnaped an 18-year-old youth, beat and cut him and forced him to submit to sexual abuse was being made here last week by city and county authorities.

Balt. Md. 6-15-57 P.1

The youth, Albert Pendelton of 1311 Eighth Ave., said he was walking along 13th St. near Fourth Ave. about 11:30 p.m. when two white men in a green automobile pulled to a stop.

Young Pendleton, a high school graduate employed by a local pharmacy, said the larger of the two men pointed a gun at him and told him to "get in the car."

* * *

AFTER THE SMALLER man had started driving the car away, Pendleton said, the larger man forced him to remove his clothing and forced him to submit to sodomy as the driver headed in a southerly direction.

The driver stopped the car after arriving at Coleman Lake, a remote area near Tennessee Farms south of here, Pendleton was quoted as saying, and he was ordered to get out.

* * *

WHEN ALL THREE of them had alighted from the car, Pendleton said, "the small man beat me with a hose pipe and asked me what I thought about white people and the NAACP. I said I didn't know. I thought white people were all right."

The smaller man continued to beat him with the hose, **later cut him with a knife, while he remained in his birthday suit. Then finally declared: "Let's kill him. Let me get my gun out of the car."**

P.2

When the men headed toward the car, Pendleton said, he broke away and ran into the nearby deep woods, waited until the men left the scene, then went to the home of a white family he knows about a quarter of a mile away.

GIVEN SOME clothing by **the white family, he walked four miles to another house, where a white man took him in a car and drove him here where he reported the attack to the sheriff's office about 1:30 a.m.**

He was carried to Doctors Hospital, treated and dismissed from the hospital about 2:30 a.m.

Investigating officers reported that the youth suffered an 8 inch cut across his chest, a 3 inch slash across the back of his neck, a similar cut in the small of his back and a bruised shoulder.

Deputies W. C. Dean and C. E. Walker are heading the investigation and leading the search for the two kidnappers.

Write Your Legislators—

Post-Herald P.1

If Loan Sharks Anger You Demand A Law With Teeth

Wed. 6-12-57 B'ham, Ala.

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

How do you feel about Alabama's small loan law?

A law which allows loan companies to charge 2000 per cent interest a year on their loans—and get away with it.

A law which seems to condone unscrupulous collectors, who go out in the middle of the night to wake people up and demand payment. Collectors who—by court testimony—have made people sign blank checks when they had no money in the bank, and then threaten them with arrest unless they pay up.

A law which says you can't charge more than 8 per cent interest a year—but really doesn't mean it. Because it says if you do charge more than the legal rate of 8 per cent a year, it's all right, it's not a crime.

A law which provides no penalty for those who break the law by charging more than legal rates.

A law which draws an iron curtain of secrecy over the dealings of the loan companies, by making their records "not open to public inspection."

A law which ignores the charging of exorbitant insurance rates, for the insurance sold to the borrowers.

A law which allows loan companies to drain millions of dollars a year from Alabama's economy, taking it away from the stores, the merchants, grocers, clothiers, all sorts of businesses.

How do you feel about this law?

Does it make you angry to know that thousands of Alabamians are being charged outrageously illegal rates of interest from small loan companies, just because they can't borrow money anywhere else?

You can do something about it.

You can tell your legislators, the men you sent to Montgomery to represent you, that you want him to vote for and support a good small loan law—a law with some teeth in it.

You can tell him, you want a law with a realistic interest rate.

Here's what a group of young Alabama lawyers, members of the Junior Bar Section of the State Bar Assn., say about it:

"An 8 per cent legal limit on small loans is ridiculous. It should be obvious that a company cannot lend $50 to a man for six months for only $2. Paper work and overhead would be more than $2."

Of the some 38 states in the United States with workable small loan laws, interest of some 2½ per cent to 3½ per cent a month is allowed. These rates amount to yearly rates of 30 to 42 per cent.

Herald

The 8 per cent law we have now is meaningless—the loan companies ignore it and charge more, some of them 500, 600, 700, 1000, 2000 per cent a year.

And the law says nothing can be done about loan companies which charge 2000 per cent a year. There is no penalty for charging these rates.

Remember, if you're dissatisfied with our law now, you can change it.

Tell your legislator you want a good law, telephone him, or write him a letter.

And you might remind him that next year is election year.

Ala.

Negro Wins New Conviction Appeal

Post-Herald

Tues. 6-18-57

Court Must Study Insanity Plea

B'ham Ala.

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court today directed the Alabama Court of Appeals to reconsider the robbery conviction of a Negro who said he was insane when he confessed the crime after nine hours of questioning.

P.15

A brief order said the record of the case left it uncertain whether Jesse Blackburn's claim to the protection of the due process clause of the Federal Constitution's 14th Amendment had been passed upon by the Alabama court.

The Supreme Court set aside the judgment of the Court of Appeals affirming Blackburn's conviction and told it to rule on the due process claim.

Justice Douglas in a short dissenting opinion said Blackburn had made as strong a showing as possible that he signed the confession when he was insane. Douglas said the state court affirmance of the conviction should have been reversed at once.

Chief Justice Warren and Justice Brennan agreed with Douglas.

Blackburn was convicted in the Circuit Court of Colbert County, Ala., and sentenced to 20 years in the state penitentiary. He was charged with participating in a brutal assault on and robbery of Thomas Clyde Wright, white operator of a country store, on April 19, 1948. Wright was robbed of billfolds containing about $127.

The Negro at the time was a resident of Chicago, but had driven to Alabama to attend the funeral of his brother.

Counsel for Alabama said the question of the Negro's sanity was a prime factual issue in the case and the trial jury had decided the issue against him after hearing all the evidence. The state's counsel argued that "where sanity is an issue, the jury's finding that the accused was sane is equivalent to a finding that he had mental capacity to confess."

State Directed To Reconsider Negro's Case

Advertiser P.1 Tues. 6-18-57 Montgomery

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court today directed the Alabama Court of Appeals to reconsider the robbery conviction of a Negro who said he was insane when he confessed the crime after nine hours of questioning.

A brief order said the record of the case left it uncertain whether Jesse Blackburn's claim to the protection of the due process clause of the U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment had been passed upon by the Alabama court.

The Supreme Court set aside the judgment of the Court of Appeals affirming Blackburn's conviction and told it to rule on the due process claim.

Justice Douglas in an opinion said the state court affirmance of the conviction should have been reversed at once.

Chief Justice Warren and Justice Brennan agreed with Douglas.

Blackburn was convicted in the Circuit Court of Colbert County, Ala., and sentenced to 20 years in the state penitentiary. He was charged with participating in an assault on and robbery of Thomas Clyde Wright, white operator of a country store, on April 10, 1948. Wright was robbed of billfolds containing about $127.

The Negro at the time was a resident of Chicago, but had driven to Alabama to attend the funeral of a brother.

Closing The Ring Around Alabama Loan Sharks

Advertiser 4-A Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 6-24-57

ATTY. Gen. John Patterson's second front against Alabama loan sharks closed the ring around the embattled money lenders Wednesday.

In a strongly worded decree, Jefferson County Circuit Judge W. A. Jenkins, Jr., enjoined five Birmingham loan companies from charging more than 8% interest on their loans.

But, more importantly, he also enjoined the companies from selling insurance to borrowers, a tactic which had been used to evade Patterson's earlier line of attack.

That first assault was directed against usury as a "public nuisance" and resulted in Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones' decree upholding Patterson's view and enjoining the charging of more than 8% per annum as an offense against the people.

No small loan company can operate on an 8% maximum. Loan sharks knew that when they concurred in the Harris Act which sets this as a maximum. But the law also says the state can't do anything about enforcing this or any other maximum.

Thus it was a shark-protecting law until Patterson resorted to a little used principle of equity: usury is a public nuisance which courts of equity can stop. The Harris Act doesn't say too much else, but it does define what usury is in Alabama: anything over 8%. Thus, using the shark's own law, Patterson went to work.

Circuit Judge Jones' decree was powerful and to the point, painting the loan shark practice in Alabama the shameful thing it is. His injunction was appealed and is now before the State Supreme Court where it has been for a year.

★

MEANWHILE, fearful that the Jones' ruling would be upheld, Alabama's loan sharks, fattest and most contemptuous in the nation, started selling borrowers exorbitant insurance (some had already been doing it) as a prerequisite for a loan. Clearly this was only a way of continuing to charge usurious interest while calling it something else—"credit insurance."

This was Patterson's contention: that the ridiculously high credit insurance was still interest under another name. Wednesday, Judge Jenkins agreed. While holding, as Judge Jones had, that interests in excess of 8% is a public nuisance, Judge Jenkins defined fake credit insurance as the same thing. Ordering five Birmingham loan companies to cease the practice, he said:

> Respondent, by his own admission, charged interest on loans of money prior to July 13, 1956 [after Judge Jones' ruling] greatly in excess of the legal rate of interest allowed by the laws of the state. On said date respondent organized an insurance company, Warrior Life Insurance Co., and his employes began the sale of insurance policies on the lives and health of borrowers . . .
>
> The court is of the opinion from the affidavits and testimony of the witnesses . . . that *the sale of insurance to such borrowers is a scheme and device to evade the usury laws of . . . Alabama, and that the premium for insurance . . . constitutes interest.* [Emphasis supplied.] The court is of the opinion that respondent knowingly, continuously and intentionally exacted excessive usurious rates of interest, and has shown a flagrant contempt for the laws of this state.

★

ACCORDINGLY, he enjoined the companies from such practices as "contrary to the public policy of Alabama . . . and a public nuisance."

The respondents appealed, of course. But they now have two cases before the State Supreme Court which seriously threaten their blood-sucking future in Alabama.

We may now see a movement by loan sharks themselves to get a new loan law passed by the legislature. They will appear in a conciliatory mood, ready to compromise, unless of course they are willing to sweat out the two appeals in the hope that one of their number will think of another way to bleed the poor under color of law.

The Advertiser has previously noted the unfortunate involvement of many legislators with loan companies. These men can prevent the passage of a good small loan law in Alabama.

But public indignation can be stronger than even these strong special pleaders.

Properly aroused, it can force action on a law which will show Alabama loan sharks no more mercy than they have shown their victims all these years.

For Erring Drivers

Alabama Erases 'Convict' Label

Herald P.10-A Miami, Fla. Sun. 6-23-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(AP)— A man was arrested in North Alabama recently for driving a car without a driver's license. The judge fined him $100, plus $21.85 in court costs.

Because he didn't have the money, the defendant went to prison—not to jail, but the penitentiary—doomed for life to wear the "convict" brand.

Nor was it an isolated case. Thousands of impoverished offenders have fallen victim to an antiquated Alabama law that allowed county prisoners to be sent to the penitentiary so the state would pay their fines and court costs.

But it won't happen anymore. Gov. James E. Folsom has signed into law two recently approved legislative acts abolishing the practice and compelling county authorities to keep short-term prisoners at home.

Prison authorities have fought for years against the iniquitous system that enabled sheriffs and other county officials to collect their fees from the state when the defendants couldn't pay.

Perry Negro Accused Of Rob-Assault

Post-Herald Fri. 8-2-57 B'ham, Ala. P.1

MARION, Aug. 1 (U.P.)—Officers held a 53-year-old Negro handyman here today on charges of burglary, robbery, and robbery with intent to attack an elderly widow.

Solicitor Blanchard McLeod filed formal charges against Jimmy Wilson yesterday at a hearing before Justice of the Peace E. C. Washburn who ordered Wilson held without bond.

Wilson was taken to the Dallas County jail at Selma for "safekeeping," McLeod said. He said the case would be presented to the Perry County grand jury which meets Sept. 23. The next term of criminal court begins Oct. 22.

McLeod said Wilson admitted trying to rob Mrs. E. B. Baker, about 70, and going to her home in a taxicab.

Mrs. Baker said the prisoner ordered her to give him money and that she handed over a few dollars in her purse. He was not satisfied with the amount, she said, and he choked and threatened her until frightened away.

White Youth Admits Story Of Hanging A Hoax; Sheriff Urges Public Caution

Advertiser Tues. 7-2-57 Montgomery, Ala. P. 2-A

MOBILE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—A 16-year-old white youth admitted today that he made up a story that he was beaten and hanged by his wrists by two Negroes Saturday night, Sheriff Ray Bridges said.

Laverne Wilcox had been found hanging from a tree about 18 miles west of Mobile and a mile from his home.

He told Bridges during questioning today that he and his girl friend had argued a week ago and that he had planned the hanging since then.

Bridges said Wilcox told officers he had been hanging about 15 or 20 minutes when he called to some picnickers to cut him down. He had reported earlier that he had been hanging about two hours.

The youth told the sheriff he could have released himself at any time if he had wanted to.

Wilcox had said previously that two Negro men seized him from his home Saturday night and after slugging him took him to the wooded spot and hung him by his arms.

Chief Deputy James G. Chambers had said yesterday that there were no rope marks on Wilcox' wrists and "apparently no bruises on his body."

Folsom's Cook 'Disappears' From Mansion

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 6-26-57 P. 1

A Negro woman is reportedly "missing" from her post at the Governor's Mansion here.

Frank Lee, deputy prison director, said he did not know about the disappearance until yesterday, when he was questioned by a newsman concerning her.

The woman, Eva Mae Bush of Prichard, was sentenced to a 20-year term in Mobile in 1954 on the conviction of 15 cases of grand larceny in cattle rustling.

The Mobile Register said a Mobile police officer told them that a "Mr. Hammond" telephoned the police department Sunday. The man said the woman was "on vacation" in Mobile and asked that police watch for her.

CAPITOL GUARD

Ralph Hammond, the governor's executive secretary, said he had not made the call and knew nothing at all about the woman or her disappearance.

Lee stated that four or five trusties are assigned to the governor's mansion "all the time," and a capitol guard is their only supervision.

According to Lee, Reporter Tom Taylor of the Register said he had received information that the Bush woman is in Mobile, though he hadn't seen her.

TELEPHONE CALL

Gov. James E. Folsom, Mrs. Folsom, five of their seven children, and the children's Negro nurse are now in Williamsburg, Va., attending the National Governor's Conferences which began there Sunday.

When asked if the governor could have given the woman a vacation, Lee commented merely, "It's not the way we do it."

The telephone call received by Patrolman Kater Williams in the Mobile police docket room Sunday morning came from a man who identified himself as "Mr. Hammond" of the governor's staff, simply as the governor's cook, "on vacation" in Mobile.

Williams posted the following note to other officers:

"If a colored female by the name of Eva Mae Bush comes into this department, please call the Governor's Mansion at Montgomery (CHerry 7-7824) and talk to anyone there. Make this call collect.

"Mr. Hammond with the State Department called this A.M. and stated that this woman is the Governor's cook and that she is in Mobile on vacation. He also stated that he was informed this A.M. that she was in some kind of trouble here in Mobile and would like to be informed if she is."

2 NEGROES BLAMED

Mobile Police Probing Attack Story By Youth

Advertiser P. 1 Mon. 7-1-57 Montgomery, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., June 30 (AP)—A 16-year-old white boy who told officers he was dragged from his home last night, beaten by two Negroes and left hanging by his arms in a tree was undergoing hospital treatment tonight.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Jimmie Chambers said Laverne Wilcox was found hanging by his rope-tied wrists from a tree about 18 miles west of Mobile. He said the youth claimed he had been hanging about two hours after he allegedly was beaten up by two unidentified Negroes.

Chambers said "ownership of the rope used to tie the boy's wrists may be the key in solving the case."

Wilcox was quoted as saying his assailants came into his home while his parents were at a movie, slugged him and carried him to the tree where picnickers found him.

E. A. Moorman, who cut the boy down, took him to the hospital. The youth recently underwent surgery for removal of his appendix. His condition today was said to be "fair."

Chambers said the rope resembled one generally used as a lasso by cowboys. The boy denied he owned the rope. The officer said Wilcox was in "an upset state" and further questioning will be made tomorrow.

Officers and Moorman said the youth told them that no weapons were used by the Negroes, and Chambers said there are no rope marks on his wrists and "apparently no bruises on his body."

Mother Of 9 Reports Being Lash Victim

Advertiser P. 1 Wed. 7-3-57 Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 2 (AP)—A 41-year-old grandmother said today she was beaten at her home Saturday night by a hooded group of men and women.

Mrs. Katie Carpenter said two persons beat her with leather straps after telling her, "Thou shall not commit adultery."

In an interview today, she said she believed the persons who beat her were women. She said she was bruised by the blows and has been able to be out of bed only briefly since.

Mrs. Carpenter gave this account of the beating:

Five or six cars, loaded with hooded men and women, drove up to her frame home in suburban Wylam Heights at 11 p.m.

A hooded figure who said "some women want to speak to you."

As she walked into the yard, she was jerked down over a chair and whipped. Her crippled husband, Jack Carpenter, watched helplessly. Six of her nine children were asleep.

A woman who talked with Mrs. Carpenter told her "we're not going to take your word for anything, we are going to teach you a lesson."

"I didn't recognize anyone, or any of the voices," Mrs. Carpenter said.

The beating was reported to the Bessemer Deputy Sheriff's office yesterday.

To Teach Her a 'Lesson'

Hooded Nightriders Flog Grandmom, 41

Herald P. 2-A Wed. 7-3-57 Miami, Fla.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (AP) — A 41-year-old grandmother said Tuesday she was beaten at her home Saturday night by a hooded group of men and women.

Mrs. Katie Carpenter said two persons beat her with leather straps after telling her "Thou shall not commit adultery."

In an interview Tuesday, she said she believed the persons who beat her were women. She said she was bruised by the blows and has been able to be out of bed only briefly since.

Mrs. Carpenter gave this account of the beating:

Five or six cars, loaded with hooded men and women, drove up to her frame home in suburban Wylam Heights, about seven miles west of downtown Birmingham at 11 p.m.

She was called out by a hooded figure who said "some women want to speak to you."

As she walked into the yard, she was jerked down over a chair and whipped. Her crippled husband Jack Carpenter, watched helplessly. Six of her nine children were in the house asleep.

A woman who talked with Mrs. Carpenter told her "we're not going to take your word for anything, we are going to teach you a lesson."

"I didn't recognize anyone, or any of their voices," Mrs. Carpenter said. "I was asking God to help me. One of the women told me, 'don't you dare to even so much as look' when they left."

The beating was reported to the Bessemer deputy sheriff's office Monday.

2 Negroes Tell Of Bad Beating By White Band

Daily News Thurs. 7-11-57 Jackson, Miss.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Two young Negro men who reportedly were kidnaped by a group of armed white men returned home early today. One said they wer taken into the woods and beaten with rubber hoses.

Harold Cunningham, 19, said he and Henry Silent, 21, were driven to a wooded area and beaten after being questioned about where they were "two Saturdays ago."

"I don't know what they were talking about," Cunningham said. "Henry and I were working together for a paper company two Saturdays ago."

Two girls who dated the men last night said they were stopped by the white men after the Negro couples had driven into a white drive-in ice cream stand, and then left because it was too crowded.

FOLLOWED

The two girls, Loretta Washington, 17, and Ailene Brown, 23, were questioned extensively by police last night.

They gave this account:

They were followed by two automobiles, which forced their car to stop in a section of North Birmingham, about a mile from the downtown business district.

Four white men were in each car, and they had "some pistols." The men forced the Negro youths to get into the cars, one in each, leaving the girls standing by a fence.

Cunningham said he didn't know where the men took him because they forced him to get down on the floor of a car. One of the men told him and Silent, "One of you is going to talk before you leave."

The white men also threatened first to hang and then shoot them, according to Cunningham. He and Silent escaped when all except one of the men went back to the cars.

BEATING IS CHARGED; WOMAN CALLS IN FBI

Alabama Sheriff Is Target Of Complaint

BIRMINGHAM, July 9. — A middle-aged north Alabama woman asked the FBI Tuesday to investigate her charges that she was beaten by Franklin County Sheriff J. Strat Byars.

Mrs. Patsy Pritt, about 50, took her complaint to W. L. Longshore, United States district attorney here. Mr. Longshore referred her to the FBI. He said he "understood" Mrs. Pritt asked the FBI to look into the alleged beating.

The woman, a widowed resident of Reed Town, a community near Russellville where Negroes and whites live fairly close together, said Sheriff Byars forced his way into her home the night of July 1 and attacked a Negro man there.

She said that when she came in the room, Sheriff Byars struck her also.

Mrs. Pritt said the Negro had come to her house for something to eat and she had sent him around to the back. A white male friend was with her at the time, she said.

"Somebody called the sheriff and told him there was a Negro in my house," she said. Sheriff Byars arrived a few minutes later and began beating the Negro.

Sheriff Byars denied he struck Mrs. Pritt and said he battled the Negro when the man "resisted." He also denied he broke into the Pritt house.

Police Push Hunt For 7 Kidnapers

BY BILL MOBLEY

Police last night were pushing a search for seven white men who reportedly kidnaped, flogged and threatened to kill two young Negro men Wednesday night.

The two victims returned home early yesterday with bruises which they said were inflicted by men who abducted them at pistol point in East Birmingham.

They are Harold Cunningham, 20, 913 44th-pl. n; and Henry Siler, 23, 4525 Ninth-ct. n.

They told Sgt. M. H. House and Detective A. M. Bailey they were forced to the curb near Cunningham School by two cars. They said a man brandishing a pistol in the front car ordered them out of the car they were in and forced them to get into the other cars.

Cunningham said he was placed in the back seat of the first car, occupied by three men. Siler said he was forced into the back car, occupied by four men.

They described a long ride during which they were unable to see much, but enough to convince the detectives they were taken through Collegeville and North Birmingham.

Sgt. House said from the description of the ride and landmarks, they were able to piece together, he thought the Negroes were taken out the road connecting Sayreton with the Cat Mountain road.

The victims said they were beaten about the buttocks, and Cunningham had an injury to one hand which he said was struck as he attempted to ward off the blows.

Cunningham said the attackers used two pieces of rubber hose to beat him, and Siler said they used a leather whip about three feet long on him.

Both victims said they ran stumbling most of the way back from the scene of the beatings to East Thomas where they caught a bus to town.

The victims' girl friends, Loretta Washington, 17, 1729 14th-ct. S, and Allene Brown, 23, 1711 14th-ct. s, spread the alarm about 9:30 p.m.

They told officers J. D. Lewis and J. O. Kelly the car, driven by Cunningham, was forced off the road across the street from Cunningham School. They said the armed man made them get out and stand against a fence while their escorts were forced into the cars.

As soon as the cars drove away, they said, they ran three blocks to the business section of East Birmingham to use a phone. They told Lt. Jack Warren they first told a boy at a service station to call police, but he appeared to be frightened and would not do it.

They ran across the street and got someone else to call for help.

Sgt. House said all four participants gave straightforward accounts of the kidnaping.

The victims said they were not cursed or abused on the way out of town, but were arned that they would be killed if they tried to identify their kidnappers after the beatings.

The two young Negroes are in the waste paper business.

They pick up waste paper for downtown businesses and sell it to paper companies, according to Cunningham's mother, Laura Cunningham.

The mother said her son has not been able to get a job heretofore because he was so small. (He weighs 135 pounds now). She said since he and the other two boys had started their little business he had picked up some weight.

Siler is a good bit tallr than Cunningham, but is very slim and has only one good eye.

Cassie Cunningham, Harold's father, heard about his son being beaten yesterday morning on a newscast in Detroit.

His wife said he called as soon as he heard about it and said he was on his way home. He is on vacation from Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., and was visiting relatives in Michigan, his wife said.

The mother said she works in the alteration department of a downtown men's clothing store, but was off yesterday due to the terrific strain following word of the kidnaping.

"Nobody knows what I went through," she said.

Sgt. House called her after he was informed of the kidnaping and told her to turn off the television set and sit down before he gave her the message.

"During the next few hours, I was sick enough to die," she said.

After the boys returned, not too badly injured, she said "Thank God it isn't any worse. They might have killed them."

The 37-year-old mother said she was born in the house they now live in and has never lived anywhere else. She said they have always tried to be good, God-fearing citizens and have never been in trouble with anyone.

Sgt. House said there is a possibility the two youths were victims of mistaken identity. He said remarks made to the pair during the ride led him to believe the kidnapers may have been in doubt as to whether or not their captives were the victims they were seeking.

He said Cunningham was driving a borrowed car and the kidnapers may have been following it instead of the occupants. He said the car, in which the four Negroes were riding, was bought by the present owner about three weeks ago and the tag has never been transferred.

Sgt. House said the possibility of doubt in the abductors' minds may well account for the light beating the victims received.

WAITING—The mother of one of the two Negro boys claimed to have been kidnaped Wednesday night would not talk to reporters and covered her face with a newspaper yesterday while the youths were being questioned at police headquarters.

Negroes Report Kidnap, Beating By White Men

BIRMINGHAM, July 11 (AP)—Detectives questioned two young Negro men at length today, and then said they apparently had been kidnaped and "paddled" by seven white men.

The description of the pistol-enforced attack on Harold Cunningham, 19, and Henry Siler, 21, fellow workers for a waste paper company, came from Det. Capt. Bill Haley. A search was under way for the white men.

Cunningham and Siler were dating two Negro girls when they said they were stopped by white men in two cars, carried to a remote wooded area north of Birmingham, and beaten last night. Neither suffered more than minor injuries.

Haley said the motive for the attack had not been determined.

The beating was the second nighttime attack reported in the Birmingham area in recent weeks. A 41-year-old white grandmother said she was ordered from her house and beaten by robed men and women several weeks ago.

The Negroes related that they were stopped after they had driven into an ice cream drive-in serving white persons and left without ordering anything because the place was crowded.

They said they were halted within a short time by two cars occupied by white men shortly after 9 p.m.

Haley said the Negroes told varying stories about what happened after than, but the differences were no more than might have been expected under the circumstances. He gave this account:

Seven white men in two groups, each group with a pistol, forced the Negro men into their separate cars and drove them to a wooded area near Sayreton, about three or four miles from the city limits.

Cunningham and Siler said the white men kept asking where they were "two Saturdays ago." Cunningham said they worked that day and Siler said he was at home that Saturday night.

The unmasked attackers whipped the Negroes on their buttocks either with a rubber hose or strap, without causing any visible injuries.

The white men finally drove away. After waiting about 10 minutes the Negroes started running. Siler said his hand was injured when he tried to ward off some of the blows he suffered, but Haley said Siler probably suffered a sprained thumb by falling or running into some obstacle in the darkness.

Haley said the beating may have resulted from a case of mistaken identity, from "hot temper" of the whites, or from words exchanged at the drive-in. The Negro men denied they had a dispute with anyone at the drive-in.

Negro Escapee, 18, From Kilby Sought

City police and the highway patrol yesterday were still hunting for an 18-year-old Negro escapee from a highway department road camp at Maplesville, Ala.

A spokesman at Kilby said the youth, Andrew J. Stokes, a state prisoner, fled from the camp about 5:30 p.m. Wednesday.

He said Stokes was sentenced from Montgomery County on burglary charges.

The escapee was described as six feet tall and weighing 155 pounds.

Alabama Terrorists Stage Flogging, Kidnapping Spree!

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-20-57 P.3

BIRMINGHAM, Ala—While the U. S. Senate haggled over the time-worn civil rights issue Southern white terrorists inflicted an unwarranted wave of lawlessness against helpless Negroes in the form of beatings, floggings and kidnappings.

Two Negro youths, Harold Cunningham, 19, and Henry Siler, 21, said they were kidnapped at gunpoint by a group of seven white men who forced them to a wooded area and beat them with rubber hoses. Two Negro girls, Loretta Washington, 17, and Ailene Brown, 23, who had dated the Negro men, said the white men stopped their car in a section of North Birmingham.

The girls said the white men were in two cars, had "some pistols," and forced their dates to accompany them. The white men threatened to shoot and hang them, the girls said.

■

IN ANOTHER incident James H. Brock, 27, told police he was beaten by a hooded gang of white men near his father's home in Autauga County, near Montgomery, Ala.

He said he and his wife had been to visit friends when they were accosted on their way back home.

Brock said he was talking to three friends when the men drove up in two cars wearing hoods and carrying guns. After threatening to shoot him on the spot, he said, the men began beating him on the head, knocked him to the ground and kicked him in the face and on his head.

Brock said after the men left he made his way to a farm house and was rushed to Prattville Hospital and treated for a broken nose and battered face.

Autauga County Sheriff Clyde White told The Courier, "I can't find anybody who knows anything about it."

■

TWO WOMEN also felt the sting of racial hatred, one allegedly beaten by a sheriff, the other by a robed mob.

Mrs. Katie Carpenter, 41, says she was lashed with leather straps by white men reciting the commandment, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." The woman said she was forced to bend over a chair and was beaten as her crippled and partially blind husband, Jack, stood helplessly by and watched her scream in pain.

In Reedtown, Ala., Mrs. Patsey Pritt, 50, white, asked the FBI to investigate charges that she was beaten by Franklin County Sheriff J. S. Byars. She said Byars forced his way into her home and attacked a Negro who had entered her home for some food.

Mrs. Pritt said when she came into the room the sheriff beat her also. Sheriff Byars denied the charge.

High Court Tests 'Bama Conviction

Courier P.1 Sat. 6-29-57 Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The United States Supreme Court, Monday, urged the Court of Appeals of Alabama to reconsider a conviction which it allegedly imposed unjustly upon a Negro nearly a decade ago.

The case involved Jesse Blackburn, who was convicted of robbery back in 1948 and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

The conviction was based on an alleged confession, which Blackburn contended was involuntary.

Mobile Youth Says He Was Not Hanged

Daily World Wed. 7-3-57 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

MOBILE, Ala. — A white youth Monday confessed that two Negroes did not beat him and hang him by his wrists as he had previously reported, according to Sheriff Ray Bridges.

Laverne Wilcox, 16, told Bridges he strung himself up and that he had planned the incident a week ago when he had an argument with his girl friend. He had been hanging for about 15 or 20 minutes before some picknickers cut him down, the sheriff said. No charges were filed against Wilcox.

F.B.I. White Washes Brutal Ala. Flogging

Crusader Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-13-57 P.6

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Negro organizations throughout the South and other parts of the country are said to be preparing an inquiry into the brutal beating of 15-year-old Willie Horn, a downtown theatre employee in 1954.

This case is expected to be presented to Attorney General Brownell since the original probe never came to a conclusion.

Young Horn at the time he was kidnapped and brutally beaten almost to death shot at and frightened away from his work, was putting letters on the theatre's marquee when three policemen called him to a car.

They spirited the boy away to a lonely country area where they beat him unmercifully, shot at him, and he probably saved his own life by breaking away and escaping amid a hail of bullets. A man named Scott and allegedly a relative of one of the policemen, it was learned, witnessed the inhuman act.

It further developed that the Horn boy had a friendly white boy pal his own age and they were often seen talking to each other.

When he was being beaten, one of the officers admonished Horn: "You don't play with whites. Whites and niggers don't associate. We are going to teach you a lesson."

Two For The Books

Finally through the efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the local association, warrants charging each officer with assault with intent to murder were sought. The county prosecutor informed them that a warrant of that nature could not be sought by a Negro against a white man. These warrants were changed to simple assault charges.

Next when the case came up before the October grand jury, one of the members of the jury was one of the three officers who had beaten the boy.

When his presence on the jury was objected to ,the prosecutor is quoted: "That's all right he has jes' one vote don't he?"

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was finally called into the case. The NAACP han asked the attorney general not to use FBI men from that part of the country. The FBI held the investigation and that's all.

Macon Probing 'Mystery Blow'

Advertiser P.1 Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 7-22-57

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 21—A Columbus, Ga., automobile agency employe was found lying unconscious on a dirt road in rural Macon County today.

Macon County Deputy Sheriff F. E. Barfield identified the man as Odis Lee Nolan, 42. Barfield said Nolan had suffered a blow on the head.

An unidentified traveler discovered Nolan, Barfield said, and called the Macon sheriff's office in Tuskegee. An ambulance was dispatched to the scene, a lonely stretch between Shorter and Milstead, and Nolan was removed to Macon County Hospital here.

A hospital spokesman was quoted as saying Nolan was in good condition.

Barfield said Nolan's account of what happened was still incoherent, but indicated he had given a ride to a soldier in a 1947 Chevrolet he was driving.

A search of the [illegible] failed to turn up the car, [illegible] said.

Officers Push Investigation Of 'Hanging'

Post-Herald Mon. 7-1-57 B'ham Ala. P.16

MOBILE, June 30 (AP)—Officers continued their investigation today into the hanging of a 16-year-old boy near here last night, while the victim, Laverne Wilcox, was undergoing treatment at Providence Hospital.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Jimmie Chambers said "ownership of the rope used to tie the boy's wrists may be the key in solving the case."

The youth was found hanging by his wrists from a tree last night about 18 miles west of Mobile. He told officers he had been hanging about two hours after he claimed to have been beaten up by two Negroes he could not identify. He said the

assailants came into his home while his parents were at a movie, slugged him and carried him to the tree where the picnickers found him. E. A. Moorman, who cut the boy down, took him to the hospital. The youth recently underwent surgery for removal of his appendix. His condition today was said to be "fair" and officers said they questioned him in his hospital room.

Chambers said the rope resembled one generally used as a lasso by cowboys. The boy denied he owned the rope. The officer said Wilcox was in "an upset state" and further questioning will be made tomorrow."

Wilcox was described by the officer as "husky and well-muscled." Officers and Moorman were told by the youth that no weapons were used by the Negroes, and today Chambers said there were no rope marks on his wrists and "apparently no bruises on his body."

The incident occurred nearly a mile from the youth's home in a lightly wooded area about 75 feet from a well-traveled rural road.

Missing Negroes Return Home

Birmingham, July 12 (AP)—Two young Negro men who reportedly were kidnaped by a group of armed white men returned home yesterday. One said they were taken into the woods and beaten with rubber hoses.

Harold Cunningham, 19, said he and Henry Silent, 21, were driven to a wooded area and beaten after being questioned about where they were "two Saturdays ago."

"I don't know what they were talking about," Cunningham said. "Henry and I were working together for a paper company two Saturdays ago."

Two girls who dated the men said they were stopped by the white men after the Negro couples had driven into a white drive-in ice-cream stand and then left because it was too crowded.

2 Negroes Whipped By Birmingham Gang

By the United Press

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 11. —Two carloads of armed white men abducted two Negro youths at gunpoint last night, took them to a wooded area and whipped them with a garden hose, it was reported today.

The youths, Harold Cunningham, 19, and Henry Siler, 21, returned home early today after a walk of about five miles from where the men released them to a bus.

Mr. Cunningham said they were beaten for 10 to 15 minutes with Mr. Siler apparently getting the worst of it—"I had a billfold in my hip pocket which helped me."

He said there were threats of "Let's hang 'em" and "Let's shoot 'em."

Mr. Cunningham said there were seven men in the group, not masked, but he didn't recognize any. He said he didn't know the reason for the beating.

"They kept talking about something that happened two Saturdays ago in Powderly (a suburb), but I told them I was working then," he said.

The two youths, and two girls, were out riding last night. They drove into a white drive-in restaurant but decided it was too crowded and left.

Mr. Cunningham said they noticed two cars following them about 9 p.m.

"We came to a dark street and they stopped us by waving their guns and made us get out," he said. "They put one of us in each car and made the girls stand up against a fence while they drove us away."

Marion Negro Man Held In Robbery Of Widow, 70

MARION, Ala., Aug. 1 (AP)—A 53-year-old Negro is charged here with burglary, robbery and robbery with intent to ravish of an elderly widow last Saturday night in a Marion residential area.

Jimmy Wilson, dairy employee and handyman, was arrested Monday.

Solicitor Blanchard McLeod filed formal charges against Wilson yesterday at a hearing before Justice of the Peace E. C. Washburn, who ordered Wilson held without bond.

Wilson was taken to the Dallas County Jail at Selma for safekeeping. McLeod said the case would be presented to the Perry County grand jury which meets Sept. 23. The next term of criminal court here starts Oct. 22.

McLeod said Wilson had admitted planning to rob Mrs. E. B. Baker, about 70, and going to her home in a taxicab.

Mrs. Baker said the robber ordered her to give him money, and was given a few dollars from her purse. He was not satisfied with the amount, she said, and choked and threatened her until he was frightened away by a noise from a nearby home which he apparently thought was from persons aroused by the struggle.

Fatal Police Shooting Ruled "Justifiable"

The fatal shooting of a Northside man allegedly by two city policemen, last week-end has been officially ruled as "justifiable homicide," Deputy Coroner James O. Butler said Staurday.

The victim, James Brooks, 35 of Room 8, 1501 North 5th Avenue, was admitted to University Hospital, suffering from bullet wounds in his chest, at 12:20 o'clock Saturday morning August 31. He died at three a.m. Saturday, police said.

Records indicated that Brooks became the third Birmingham Negro citizen and the eighth victim among his racial group throughout the State of Alabama allegedly killed by police bullets this year.

Detective Sgt. Maurice H. House, said that Brooks was shot near his left shoulder and near his heart, while he was walking in the hallway of the apartment building in which he lived, around 12:05 a.m Saturday. He quoted witnesses as saying that Brooks, who had been drinking earlier, had engaged in an argument with another resident of the same apartment Julius Brazzleton, 45. Witnesses said Brooks fired a .32 calibre pistol three times threatening all of the persons living in the house.

Another occupant, John Poer, 77, of Room 8 said that when Brooks fired a bullet into Brazzleton's room, he slipped out of the house and summoned Police Officers C.R. Hearn and S.L. Howell, who were patrolling 4th Avenue and 15th Street at the time.

Sgt. House quoted Officers Hearn and Howell as saying that when they arrived on the scene they met Brooks coming down a stairway into the hall of the building. They said that when they told Brooks to drop the pistol in his hand, he waved the weapon once and fired it in the floor in the direction of the officers' feet.

The officers said they then fired a shot each at Brooks, standing seventeen feet away from the victim.

IN MUTILATION

Second Klan Member Gets 20-Year Term

BIRMINGHAM —(AP)— Two Ku Klux Klansmen have been convicted of mutilating a Negro man and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each, the maximum punishment provide in Alabama.

Bart A. Floyd, 31, was convicted and sentenced yesterday.

Joe P. Pritchett, also 31, was convicted last week.

Both were sentenced by Circuit Judge Alta L. King, who called the crime "cowardly, atrocious and diabolical." They both appealed and bond was set at $20,000 each.

Convicted

The two men were convicted of mayhem in the castration of Judge Edward Aaron, 34-year-old Negro handyman.

Four other Klansmen face similar charges, and Solicitor Emmett Perry said the next trial has been set for Dec. 2.

Witnesses said Pritchett commanded the night-riding detail to prove the worthiness of Floyd, who was to be promoted to captain in the Klan lair.

Floyd was described as the Klansman who actually performed the operation on Aaron with a razor blade.

Aaron was confined to a hospital for several weeks in serious condition after he was kidnaped, taken to a Klain liar, beaten and mutilated last Labor Day night.

Others facing trial are William J. Miller, 28, John N. Griffin, both employes in a supermarket, Grover A. McCullough, 44, and Jesse Mabry, 43, both construction workers.

Miller and Griffin testified against Pritchett and Floyd.

All were charged with mayhem and assault with intent to murder, but the second charge against Floyd and Pritchett was dropped at the request of the prosecution.

13 1957 ALABAMA

2 ACQUITTED IN BOMBING OF CHURCH
RAYMOND C. BRITT, JR. 27
SONNY KYLE LIVINGSTON, JR. 19

2 Acquitted In Bombing Of Church

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 30 (AP)—Two young white men were acquitted late today of the bombing of a Negro church.

The verdict by the 12 white jurors came after one hour and 35 minutes deliberation and brought a ringing outburst of applause from the packed courtroom after court was adjourned.

The verdict cleared Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, of the charge of bombing the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church early on the morning of Jan. 10 during an outbreak of violence which followed the end of city bus segregation in Montgomery.

As the jury returned to the courtroom, Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter warned the crowd against any demonstration. But the moment court was adjourned, the spectators burst into loud applause and cheering.

RAP NEGRO LEADERS

The defense attorneys spent much of their time in closing arguments in attacking Montgomery Negro leaders, whom they accused of having their own churches bombed to win sympathy and outside financial help.

State's attorneys introduced evidence of signed confessions from both Britt and Livingston and the defense answered them with claims of coercion, intimidation and "police brutality."

Today the defense brought forward three witnesses who testified the defendants could not have been in the vicinity of the church when it was bombed.

WARNS OF REACTION

The verdict came after the prosecution warned that acquittal might bring on "racial rioting" in Montgomery.

Four churches, the homes of two prointegration ministers, and a Negro taxicab stand and adjoining residence were bombed in two outbreaks of terrorism following the end of bus segregation in Montgomery.

The defense appealed for a verdict that would give encouragement to "every white man, every white woman and every white child in the South who is looking to you to preserve our sacred traditions."

Chief prosecutor William F. Thetford and Deputy Circuit Solicitor Robert B. Stewart told the jury that "Negro agitators would like nothing better than a verdict of acquittal."

"There is a civil rights bill pending in Congress," Thetford explained, "and it's sponsored by the NAACP. An acquittal here would do more than anything I can think of to pass that bill."

Ala. Citizens Ask US Probe of Bombings

Address Telegram to Brownell Listing Number of Violences

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.-(ANP)-The United States Department of Justice has been urged by a group of organizations in the Birmingham and Bessemer area to "look into conditions of lawlessness" in this county which have resulted in a series of vicious bombings.

The request was contained in a telegram sent to Attorney General Herbert Brownell May 7 which carried the names of Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president and Rev. H. N. Smith, secretary; the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Inc., Rev. J. L. Ware, president, the Birmingham Baptist Ministers conference; Rev. E. J. Minnifield, president of the Central Baptist Ministers' conference; Asbury Howard, president, Bessemer Voters league; Rev. E S. Hardge president, Community Civic and Commercial association and Mrs. Lucille Ayers, president of the Ensley Voters league.

However, the Birmingham Post Herald said that Tuesday night, May 7, Mrs. Ayers, a Brighton high school teacher, called that newspaper and said the Ensley voters league had not joined the request.

Text of Statement

Attorney General United States, the United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"Past events and present necessities force us to seek the immediate aid of your department in looking into the conditions of lawlessness which exist in the Birmingham-Jefferson County area. Since 1948 there have been an estimated 21 racial unsolved bombings, burnings, and explosive events in this area alone.

"On December 21, 1950, the home of Mrs. Mary Means Monk, a participant in Zoning litigation was bombed.

"May 6, 1951 homes at 1100 and 1104 North Center Street were bombed.

"In 1951 Rev. E. B. DeYampert's home was bombed twice in April and August, and another adjacent house was bombed.

"In 1955 homes of two Negro families were bombed.

"Danger Grows Hourly"

"We point out that since December 1956, there have been seven unsolved bombings in the City Council area, and the danger grows hourly. These include two churches and five homes.

"On December 25, 1956, the Bethel Baptist church, pastored by Rev. F. L. Huttlesworth, was bombed, and the parsonage was completely destroyed by a large dynamite charge; the minister and family barely escaped death.

"Early this year the Flowers home in Woodlawn was bombed.

"In April 1957 two homes in Fountain Heights were bombed.

"On April 28, 1957, the Allen Temple AME church, Bessemer, was bombed.

"On April 28, 1957, the home of Mr. Asbury Howard, a labor leader was bombed.

"We do not incriminate, or attempt to charge anyone recklessly. Neither have we any intention or reprisals or retaliatory unchristian acts. But conditions are growing worse. There appears to be either inability or unwillingness on the part of the enforcement agencies to cope with the bombings. None is safe of whatever persuasion- so long as an unprincipled few can harrass and intimidate, and use at random, such highly restrictive explosive materials, such as dynamite. We know that none can be safe until all are safe.

"Because of the danger, and the likelihood of even further widespread bombings and violence, we urgently plead that you order and begin an immediate investigation in this area. We ask this in the name of Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson county, and for the sake of America."

The Bombing of Ch[urch] Is Not A "Way of Life"

With the acquittal of two white men charged with bombing a Negro church in Montgomery, a sickening spectacle has unfolded.

The question, however, it is difficult to accept the story of the story of the two men that the confessions they had signed earlier were obtained through coercion, intimidation and police brutality. The thought that a white police force in an Alabama city would use such methods to wring a trumped-up confession from two innocent white men charged with an offense against a Negro church is simply too implausible to be easily believed.

And it is equally difficult to understand why the lame alibis produced by the pair were never even mentioned until they got into the courtroom.

But regardless of the guilt or innocence of the two, the bigger—and more disturbing—thing is the spectacle presented by their defense attorneys.

For these lawyers conducted their case as if the question of whether their clients were guilty or innocent did not matter much. And apparently the jury and the crowd which greeted its verdict with wild applause and cheers ("We've got to protect our rights", felt the same way.

Instead of basing their case on an attempt to establish the innocence of their clients, Defense Attorneys John Blue Hill and John Harris seemed to argue instead that even if they did bomb the church they should not be punished under the law.

The South, the defense told the jury, "is looking to you to preserve our way of life." And the verdict, it was added, "would determine our way of life . . . the lives of our children and our children's children."

As if the implications of such statements were not plain enough. Mr. Hill spelled out his meaning when he went on to say:

"We must show the Negro race that the whites will not give one inch more in its fight to prevent the downfall of our traditions."

What he was asking the jury to show, in other words, was that white men have the right to bomb Negro churches or resort to other violence without being held accountable.

No argument more alien to decency and justice could be imagined. And the defense attorneys profaned and prostituted the name of the South when they linked the bombing of churches with "a way of life" and "sacred traditions."

It was, as it turned out, an effective defense. But far from being anything to cheer and applaud, it was an open invitation to more violence—which certainly is not a sacred tradition and which is a way of life that the South can travel only at its own peril.

—Nashville Tennessean

All Bombing And Boycott Charges Dropped By State In Montgomery

Post Herald, B'ham Ala. 11-27-57

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 26 (AP)—The State dropped bombing charges against three white men and bus boycott indictments against 89 Negroes today and appealed for a restoration of racial harmony in Montgomery.

Thus ended the prosecution of Negro leaders who directed the mass year-long protest against segregated city buses, and the four white defendants arrested for the bombings which followed the end of bus segregation.

However, the conviction of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., only Negro defendant tried on boycotting charges, was allowed to stand. Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said King agreed to pay the $500 fine levied against him and to withdraw a pending appeal.

Similar charges against 89 other Negroes had been postponed pending King's appeal, which now is before the State Supreme Court.

Thetford announced the dismissals when the docket was called in Circuit Court. Judges Walter B. Jones and Eugene Carter concurred in the decision and ordered the charges dismissed.

Pointing out that two of the four white men originally charged with bombing Negro churches, a Negro taxicab stand and the home of a Negro minister last year had been acquitted, the solicitor said there was little chance of conviction now.

Raymond C. Britt Jr., and Sonny Kyly Livingston Jr., were acquitted of the bombing of one Negro church, but a second charge of dynamiting a Negro taxicab stand was left pending against Britt.

The other two men, Henry Alexander and James D. York, were charged with but never tried for the taxicab stand bombing and also with bombing the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, one of the bus boycott leaders. The latter indictment could have brought death penalty under Alabama law.

Thetford said the state tried its strongest bombing cases last May, and "in view of the sentiment of the people of this community, especially since the government is now using federal troops to enforce integration in the schools of Little Rock, Ark., I see absolutely no possibility of securing a conviction in any of the remaining so-called bombing cases."

He said further trials now would "only serve to rekindle and keep alive hatreds which are better forgotten."

And since the bombing indictments were being dropped, the solicitor continued in a prepared statement, "no useful purpose would be served "by continuing the prosecution of the remaining boycott defendants. The boycott itself has long since terminated."

King was convicted of and the other 89 Negroes charged with violating a state law which prohibits boycotting "without just cause or legal excuse."

Thetford said Montgomery had "enviable" race relations before the start of the bus protest in December, 1955, and expressed hope that with dismissal of the racial prosecutions, "we will return to the mutual respect and trust which formerly existed in this county . . ."

Jones and Carter also agreed that "no public good would be served" by bringing the bombing cases to trial.

"The temper of the times is such that to try these cases now," the judges said in a separate prepared statement, "would be to reopen and let bleed afresh old wounds, to stir up racial hatred and push the two races here in Montgomery . . . further apart, and would greatly increase the already deplorable ill feeling between the races."

Continuing, the judges' statement said:

"While it may be many, many years, if ever, before the kindly and friendly relations which existed between the races here until two years ago . . . can be restored, the judges of the court hope that members of both races . . . may sincerely work toward racial peace and harmony . . ."

They also expressed hope that no "outside rabble-rousers" will be "again brought into the county to denounce our white citizenship, to inflame the feelings of a kindly people and to stir up the just resentment of the white race."

Remaining Bus, Bombing Criminal Cases Dropped

Times Picayune New Orleans La. Wed. 11-27-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 26 (AP) — All remaining criminal charges growing out of the Montgomery bus boycott and the subsequent bombing of Negro churches and the homes of boycott leaders were dismissed by the state today.

Circuit solicitor (prosecutor) William F. Thetford announced the decision. Technically, the cases were up for trial at the current session of circuit court.

However, the solicitor also announced that the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., only one of the Negro leaders tried as a result of the boycott of segregated city buses, had agreed to pay his $500 fine and dismiss an appeal now pending in the state supreme court.

King, who led the boycott, was convicted of violating Alabama's anti-boycott law. Trials of the other 89 Negro defendants were postponed pending King's appeal.

Four white men were indicted for the bombing of four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers which followed the end of bus segregation. The color barriers were hauled down on the buses on order of the U.S. supreme court.

Two of the white defendants, Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, were postponed following the acquittal.

Thetford mentioned the acquittal Tuesday in a prepared statement announcing the dismissal of all remaining charges resulting from the bombings and the bus boycott.

"In view of the sentiment of the people of this community, especially since the government is now using federal troops to enforce integration in the schools of Little Rock, Ark.," the statement explained, "I see absolutely no possibility of securing a conviction in any of the remaining so-called bombing cases.

"Further trials in these cases would be a useless waste of the state's money and would only serve to rekindle and keep alive the racial hatreds which are better forgotten."

Montgomery Bomb Cases Are Scrapped

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Wed. 11-27-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 26 (AP)—All remaining criminal charges growing out of the Montgomery bus boycott and the subsequent bombing of Negro churches and the homes of boycott leaders were dismissed by the state today.

Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford announced the decision while circuit court was in session. Technically, the cases were up for trial at the current session.

However, the solicitor also announced that the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., only one of the Negro leaders tried as a result of the boycott of segregated city buses, had agreed to pay his $500 fine and dismiss an appeal now pending in the state supreme court.

BOYCOTT LAW CITED

King, who led the boycott, was convicted of violating Alabama's anti-boycott law. Trials of the other 89 Negro defendants were postponed pending King's appeal.

Four white men were indicted for the bombing of four Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers which followed the end of bus segregation. The color barriers were hauled down on the buses on order of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Two of the white defendants, Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, were acquitted last May 30 after a four-day trial. Charges against the remaining two, James D. York and Henry Alexander, were postponed following the acquittal.

Thetford mentioned the acquittal today in a prepared statement announcing the dismissal of all remaining charges resulting from the bombings and the bus boycott.

"In view of the sentiment of the people of this community, especially since the government is now using federal troops to enforce integration in the schools of Little Rock, Ark.," the statement explained, "I see absolutely no possibility of securing a conviction in any of the remaining so-called bombing cases.

"Further trials in these cases would be a useless waste of the state's money and would only serve to rekindle and keep alive the racial hatreds which are better forgotten."

NEGRO BANK ROBBER ELUDES ROADBLOCKS

Commercial Appeal P. 13 Wed. 1-2-57 Memphis, Tenn.

Sparkman Holdup Followed Denial Of Loan

SPARKMAN, Ark., Jan. 1. — (AP) — State police maintained roadblocks in south Arkansas Tuesday in the hunt for a Negro who held up a bank here after being turned down for a loan.

No arrests have been made, officers said.

The robber took about $370 while keeping four bank employes at bay with a 45 caliber revolver. Vice President C. E. Hays said the Negro was the same man whose application for a loan had been rejected three hours earlier Monday at the Merchants Planters Bank.

Mr. Hays said the man walked to his desk and drew the gun. He took only loose bills, overlooking packaged currency. He tried to lock Mr. Hays and the other employes in a vault but failed because of a special vault opening mechanism.

The Negro, a stranger, first entered the bank before closing time, said he lived near Camden and asked for a loan. Mr. Hays told the man that banks in Camden could accommodate him.

When the Negro returned Mr. Hays thought he was inquiring again about a loan. Also in the bank were Mrs. Hays and Miss Doris Belmar, a clerk. Mrs. Junius Fite, another clerk, entered during the holdup.

Mr. Hays was in the bank when it was robbed last in 1939. The robbers were caught.

Bank Robbed After Inviting Negro Inside

Commercial Appeal Tues. 1-8-57 Memphis, Tenn. P. 1

BEARDEN, Ark., Jan. 7.—A composed young Negro who was invited in after he walked away from a troublesome door robbed the Citizens Bank of an estimated $4,000 Monday.

Calmly stashing money from the cash drawer into a white pillow case trimmed in red while he held a gun on the two employes, the unmasked Negro passed up the vault and fled in a pickup truck.

Rattled Front Door

Mrs. Anna Nutt, a bookkeeper, said the Negro rattled the balky front door about 1:15 p.m., then walked away, apparently believing the bank closed.

A bank employe stepped outside and hailed him and he returned.

"I guess we asked for it," Mrs. Nutt said.

Mrs. Nutt said the Negro asked the name of the bank. Asst. Cashier Ellis Evans told him. Then the Negro pulled out a gun and told the two employes: "Both of you hold your hands up."

Acting like he knew his way around the bank, he walked to the cash drawer, ordered Mr. Evans and Mrs. Nutt to keep away from the counter, and began shoveling money into his pillow case with one hand.

"He worked very calmly, very slowly," said Mrs. Nutt. "It seemed like an hour."

His bag was far from full when he shoved Mr. Evans and Mrs. Nutt into the vault and left.

Description Matches

Roadblocks were thrown up around this Ouachita County town of 1,300 persons.

Police said description of the gunman matched that of a Negro who robbed Merchants & Planters Bank at nearby Sparkman of $372 last week after he was refused a loan. Sparkman is 28 miles northwest of here.

The Negro was seen heading south on Highway 79 out of Bearden. He was described as 5 feet 6 or 8 inches tall, weighing 130 to 140 pounds, and 20 to 22 years of age.

Negro Robs Bank Of $300 After He Is Refused Loan

Commercial Appeal Tues. 1-1-57 P. 1-2 Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

SPARKMAN, Ark., Dec. 31.—A young Negro whose bid for a loan was turned down Monday morning returned three hours later and robbed Merchants & Planters Bank of about $300 at this South Arkansas town.

In his haste he overlooked much of the money in the bank, settling for the ones, fives, tens and twenties he could stuff in his jacket pocket.

Three employes were in the bank when the Negro, described as 18 to 21 years old, came in for the second time, a few minutes before the bank's closing hour.

Produces Revolver

He walked to C. E. Hays' desk, where three hours earlier he had failed to get a loan, reached into his pocket and pulled out a 45 caliber revolver.

"What are you going to do with that?" Mr. Hays said he asked the Negro.

"Get on back there," was the ..egro's reply.

Mr. Hays said he looked at the revolver to see if it was loaded. "I thought I might grab for it," Mr. Hays said, "but when I saw those bullets I took him over to a money draw."

Another bank employe entered during the holdup and was ordered to stand with the three who were there when the robber entered.

"He was nervous," Mr. Hays said, "and kept one eye on us while he picked up the money with his left hand. He held his gun in his right hand. I guess he just missed the other money.

"Several times he looked back at me where I was standing," Mr. Hays said. "I told him, 'I haven't got any guns, boy,' and he went on stuffing the money in his pocket. He didn't take any silver."

Takes Loose Bills

He took only the loose bills in the money drawer, missing the packaged currency.

Then the Negro, wearing no mask, ordered the employes into the bank's vault.

"He tried to lock us in the vault," Mr. Hays said, "but he couldn't. We've got a device that makes it impossible to lock somebody in the vault."

Nobody knew how the youth got away.

"We were all in the vault when he left," Mr. Hays said.

The Negro, a stranger to Mr. Hays, entered the bank first "He asked for a loan," Mr. Hays said. "We didn't even get far enough to discuss the amount. He told me his name was Juniel —I guess that is his last name— and said he lived near Camden. I told him there were enough banks at Camden to take care of him and he left."

Negro Comes Back

When Mr. Hays saw the Negro come back into the bank about 2 p.m., he thought he had returned with some papers to back up his request for a loan.

The Negro wore denim pants, a khaki jacket and black shoes. He had a blue polka dot kerchief around his neck.

Sparkman is a wealthy farming community of about 1,000 persons in South Arkansas.

Merchants & Planters Bank last was robbed in November, 1939. Mr. Hays also was in the bank during that robbery. The robbers were caught later.

PRISON TERM OK-ED FOR NEGRO BOY, 16

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

Supreme Court Upholds Pulaski Ruling

Tues. 1-29-57 P. 17

YOUTH STOLE $6,200

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 28. —The Arkansas Supreme Court Monday upheld a penitentiary sentence given a 16-year-old Negro boy on grounds that state law makes persons 14 years of age and over "responsible" for their misdoings.

The unanimous opinion, written by Justice Minor Millwee, upheld Pulaski Circuit Court in a two-year sentence given George Washington of North Little Rock, age 16. Washington was convicted of stealing $6,200 from another Negro.

Attorneys Argue

Attorneys for the youth argued that the age factor should have been given more consideration, but the high court overruled those arguments. The court said the lower court had acted properly in handing down a penitentiary sentence against the youth, rather than sending him to a "reform school."

About $5,200 of the money was recovered after officers had arrested the boy and he admitted the theft.

"Under the law, infants from the age of 14 years are presumed capable of committing crime and of being responsible therefore in the same manner as in the case of adults," said the Supreme Court's opinion.

Proceedings follow:

Chief Carleton Harris:

Frank J. Brun Jr., vs. Juanita Rembert, Sebastian Chancery, Fort Smith district, reversed and dismissed.

Justice J. S. Holt:

Roy Halbert, et ux, vs. Block-Meeks Realty Company, Pulaski Circuit, affirmed.

Justice Ed F. McFaddin:

Oil Firm Case

S. & M. Oil Company vs. Jack Mosley, et ux, Chicot Chancery, affirmed.

Justice Minor W. Millwee:

George Washington vs. the State of Arkansas, Pulaski Circuit, affirmed.

Justice George Rose Smith:

Frank W. Spicer vs. Charles E. Spicer, et al., Columbia Chancery, reversed and remanded.

Justice Paul Ward:

J. W. Elmore, admr., vs. E. C. Dillard, et al., Sevier Circuit, affirmed. Justices McFaddin and Millwee dissent.

Justice Sam Robinson:

Mrs. Hazel Cook vs. American Cyanamid Co., Saline Chancery, affirmed.

NEGRO ADMITS PART IN 3 BANK BURGLARIES

Commercial Appeal P. 3 Memphis, Tenn. Sun. 5-5-57

Held In Jail At Clarendon

Accomplice Sought

CLARENDON, Ark., May 4.—(AP)—A St. Louis man charged with burglary of the Bank of Holly Grove also has admitted a part in burglaries at the Bank of Weiner and the Trust Company of De Valls Bluff, officers said Saturday.

Sheriff H. K. McKenzie said Edward Oliver, 40-year-old Negro, had admitted being a party to all three bank burglaries and had implicated another man whom police have been seeking.

Oliver is being held at Monroe County jail here.

Prosecutor W. M. Lee said he had filed burglary and larceny charges against Oliver in the Bank of Holly Grove burglary and would charge him at De Valls Bluff. He said Federal authorities had issued a hold order to keep Oliver in custody for possible Federal charges.

Also charged in the Holly Grove burglary was the alleged accomplice whom officers declined to identify.

The Weiner Bank was entered April 4 and $1,678.20 was taken. Burglars got around $1,500 in silver at the De Valls Bluff Bank and $50 in silver was taken from the Holly Grove Bank.

DYNAMITE IS FOUND NEAR BOMBED HOME

Commercial Appeal P. 17

May Have Been For Earlier Blast, Police Feel

Wed. 6-26-57 Memphis, Tenn.

MOTHER AND SON DIED

Special to The Commercial Appeal

PARAGOULD, Ark., June 25. —A quantity of dynamite, sufficient to destroy a good-size building, has been found near the two-story frame building in North Paragould where a mother and her son died in an explosion May 7.

Greene County Sheriff Bill Hyde and Chief of Police Sam Hunt, in revealing the discovery Tuesday, said they believed the dynamite, 18 sticks in all, might have been intended for an earlier explosion which failed to materialize.

Deputy Sheriff Roland Boone said officers think there is another stick which has not been found.

Mrs. Edna Sexton, 36-year-old cook at a drive-in restaurant in North Paragould, and her 5-year-old son, Charles Bittinger, were killed early in the morning of May 7 by the blast which police said was set off by dynamite.

Charles J. Sexton, 59-year-old estranged husband and stepfather of the child, was subsequently arrested in Gary, Ind., and returned here where he was charged with murder. He is now in State Hospital at Little Rock for mental tests.

What officers are trying to determine is this: Did the bomber take the dynamite to the blackberry thicket near the home of Mrs. Sexton on Saturday or possibly Sunday night before the actual bombing on Tuesday morning? Was the bomber thwarted in his first attempt or lose his nerve, abandoning the dynamite, only to return a night or two later and carry out the act?

Sexton has denied any knowledge of the crime. He and his wife had been in a legal battle a few days earlier on custody of a child which now is being cared for by the Welfare Department.

FBI probes alleged beating of farmer

Afro-American Sat. 8-3-57
Baltimore Md.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — FBI agents have investigated the alleged brutal beating of Eddie Mayberry, 28-year-old Arkansas farmhand, Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas State Conference of NAACP branches, reported here last week.

As yet, Mrs. Bates said, no action has been taken to present the findings to a grand jury.

* * *

IN A SWORN statement, Mr. Mayberry alleges that early in June he was beaten unmercifully over the head and body with a plow handle and later with a rope by a white planter for whom he worked.

Pictures taken of the victim's bare back reveal fiendish lacerations.

* * *

DEFYING AN order of his employer, Mayberry fled from the plantation with his wife, six children and two grandchildren. In Little Rock he sought the aid of the NAACP.

Association officials secured medical treatment for him, found a home for the family, reported the case to the F.B.I. and got a job for the man when he was well enough to work.

SOUTHERN TO AWARD RECREATION DEGREES

BATON ROUGE, La. — Southern University, which added a degree program in recreation the fall of 1955, will graduate its first students with degrees in recreation next spring, according to Clifford Seymour, associate professor of recreation.

FBI Probes Beating Of Arkansas Farmhand

Call Fri. 8-2-57 P.1
Kansas City, Mo.

LITTLE ROCK.—FBI agents have investigated the brutal beating of Eddie Mayberry, 28-year-old Arkansas farmhand, Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas State Conference of NAACP branches, reported last week. As yet, Mrs. Bates said, no action has been taken to present the findings to a grand jury.

In a sworn statement, Mr. Mayberry alleges that early in June he was beaten unmercifully over the head and body with a plow handle and later with a rope by a white planter for whom he worked. Pictures taken of the victim's bare back which revealed fiendish lacerations.

Defying an order of his employer, Mayberry fled from the plantation with his wife, six children and two grandchildren. In Little Rock he sought the aid of the NAACP. Association officials secured medical treatment for him, found a home for the family, reported the case to the FBI, and got a job for the beaten man when he was well enough to return to work.

FBI PROBES ARK. FARMER

Little Rock (ANP) — FBI agents have investigated the brutal beating of Eddie Mayberry, 28-year-old Arkansas farm hand, Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas State Conference of NAACP branches, reported here this week. As yet, Mrs. Bates said, no action has been taken to present the findings to a grand jury.

In a sworn statement, Mr. Mayberry alleges that early in June he was beaten unmercifully over the head and body with a plow handle and later with a rope by a white planter for whom he worked.

CROSS BURNING PRANK BRINGS BOYS' ARREST

Commercial Appeal

Gas Soaked Torch Erected In Negro's Front Yard

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 24. — (AP)—A small wooden cross was burned in the front yard of a Negro residence here Friday night and police Saturday arrested four white boys who admitted they were responsible.

Detective Capt. A. M. Haynie quoted the boys, 14 to 16 years old, as saying they burned the cross at the Henderson R. Wright residence "just for fun."

They told Captain Haynie they did not know the Wrights and "had nothing against them."

Officers said the cross was about two feet high. It was made of laths and covered with rags which had been soaked in gasoline before being set afire. An oil can containing traces of gasoline was found in the yard.

Captain Haynie said the boys told him they had prepared the cross for a Halloween prank but decided to "go ahead and use it last night."

The boys were turned over to juvenile authorities.

YOUTHS ATTACK NEGRO

Commercial Appeal P. 22

Gang Attempts Robbery O[f] Rural Church

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 7. — A gang of juvenile boys attempted to rob a rural church near here Tuesday night, beating the Negro attendant and threatening his life, police reported Wednesday.

Thurs. 8-8-57

Patrolmen R. J. Goodwin and J. H. Chambers said they found the attendant, Orval Knox, lying on the floor of the Church of Christ Church.

Memphis Tenn.

The officers said Knox told them four or five boys had followed him from a bus stop to the church and threatened to kill him if he didn't tell where the money was. The boys broke into the church, Knox said.

Police said they arrested a 15-year-old boy in connection with the incident. They said the youth told them another boy hit Knox on the head with a rock. He would not identify the assailant, claiming he would be killed if he did.

Youth Beaten By Negroes

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 23 (U.P.)—Three Negroes waylaid and beat up a 16-year-old white boy today after the Central High School violence and a white girl charged that two Negroes held her and cut her hand with a piece of glass.

Bryce Miller, a United Press newsman, saw the three Negro boys jump on James Mills, 16, as he was walking home. Mills was left dazed by the attack; he said he had no idea why they beat him.

Lou Ann Montgomery, 15, a white sophomore at Central High, said two Negro men stopped her while she was going home for lunch.

"One held me by my hands while the other cut my right hand with what looked like a piece of broken whisky bottle," she said.

"The Negroes thought they heard a siren, dropped the glass and ran."

She exhibited scratches on her hand and blood on her blouse.

NEGRO YOUTH IS BEATEN

Commercial Appeal

3 White Assailants Attack Store Truck Driver

Memphis, Tenn. Wed. 11-20-57

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Nov. 19.—Police Chief Norman Young reported Tuesday that a Negro delivery boy was beaten by three white youths Monday night.

Oscar Ford, 19, was released from Davis Hospital Tuesday after suffering cuts and bruises at the hands of three unidentified assailants.

Ford drives a delivery truck for Franks' Super Market owned by Austin Franks, Third Ward alderman. The Negro youth had stopped to fix a flat on the truck when he was assaulted by three young men who fled from the scene after beating him.

Teen-Age Mob Mauls Negro Delivery Boy In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 25 (U.P.)—A junior-sized mob of about 50 white teen-agers attacked a 15-year-old Negro delivery boy today as he was trying to deliver groceries to a home one block from Central High School.

The Negro, mauled but not seriously hurt, fled into the home. A white woman admitted him and locked the door behind him.

The white youths smashed the delivery boy's bicycle and cut its tires. They stood in the yard of the house and shouted threats to "burn down the house" unless the white woman forced the Negro boy to leave. When the woman came to the door and tried to reason with them, one boy shouted:

"What are you, a nigger lover?"

P. 4

"I'm a good Christian," the woman replied simply, going back into the house.

Minutes later a detachment of 11 troops and two officers reached the house at double time. Two soldiers went to the door, led the Negro boy outside, loaded him and his bike aboard a jeep, and drove out of the area.

At the command of an officer, the other troops lined up abreast, bayonets outthrust. At a signal, all of them shouted "ha!" at once.

The white teen-agers broke and ran in a mad scramble. Several of the soldiers allowed their grim faces to break into grins.

Neither the white woman nor the Negro boy would give their names.

WHITES HOLD UP NEGRO

Commercial Appeal

Take Proceeds Of 'Rock And Roll' Show

LITTLE ROCK, July 18.—(UP)—Two white gunmen held up a Negro early Thursday as he carried home $4,464 from the box office ticket sales of a "rock and roll" show in Little Rock Wednesday night.

Memphis, Tenn.

Aldrich C. Allen told police the two men, armed with an automatic pistol, took the money, his car and his pants.

Allen said he drove to an all-night restaurant here after the show at Robinson Auditorium, and as he got out of his car, the two men approached. He said they ordered him back into the car and forced him to drive to an isolated spot where they took the money.

He walked to a cafe in his underwear and called police.

He described one of them as medium height and heavily built. The other one was described as tall, slender and with a twitch in his mouth.

Man Held to Work on Farm After Beating

Flees with Family in The Nite Seeking Protection of Naacp

While Arkansas congressmen and senators are joining others to defeat civil rights measures in congress that would protect the individual rights of all citizens, a Negro man, thru the miracle of skilled surgery blunders thru the streets of Arkansas with scars on his person that only death will eradicate. The man is a victim of a wealthy Arkansas landowner, whose abhorence to the color of the man's skin, permitted barbarian instinct to overbalance his intelligence to the extent that he administered a whipping that would make Simon Legree of the slave era appear as a Sunday school tutor.

According to Eddie Mayberry, a 38-year-old Negro, with a family of ten, a wife, six children and two grandchildren, who thru the help of friends, managed to slip away in the nite from an Arkansas farm at Baxter where he was brutally beaten and his family threatened, he was called to the barn by Jack Maranhs, for whom he was employed on his farm, and was severely beaten with a plow handle and a grass rope by Maranhs while his foreman, Cab Calloway (white) and a Negro employee, Cicero Harding, looked on.

Mayberry claims while Maranhs was beating him, he was armed with a pistol. After he had beaten him senseless with the plow handle, he sent for a rope and continued his beating until he was exhausted.

When the whipping was over, Mayberry stated that he was bloody and suffering severe pains from the beating, but was made to go back to work. Later, when Sheriff Jack Tyler and his deputy arrived at the farm, Mayberry stated that he was ordered to accompany the sheriff. But before they reached their destination, which was evidently the jail, the sheriff discovered that he (Mayberry) had been brutally beaten. The sheriff then returned Mayberry to Maranhs and put him out of the car, and left.

Maranhs, after a few words with the sheriff upon returning Mayberry, had Mayberry to get into his car and took him to a doctor who treated him for his wounds. Mayberry states that while enroute to the doctor, Maranhs threatened him further and also made threats upon the Mayberry family if he (Mayberry) left the farm. He also was forbidden to move his car without permission from Maranhs.

This happened on Thursday morning, June 6, and Mayberry was held there and forced to work. On the week-end thru friends who helped him to slip away Sunday nite, he came to Little Rock bringing his entire family, where they spent Sunday nite in the Union railroad station. Mayberry, coming to Little Rock, a strange place, not knowing where he was going, and caring less, was seeking personal safety and safety for his family.

The plight of the Mayberrys was a sad one. Here was a man who had faced enemies outside of America and had the protection of the American government, but when faced with enemies in America had to flee in the nite, for the men in the branch of government who had sworn to uphold law and order turned a death ear and delivered him back into the hands of his enemies.

While in Little Rock, some one told him to contact the NAACP and the State Press. He did.

And it was the NAACP and the State Press who immediately went to his rescue. The family was fed and housed. Dr. Morris A. Jackson, young physician in the Raines building supplied medical treatment for Mayberry.

Mayberry was taken before the FBI to give affidavits of his treatment. While the FBI is studying his case the NAACP set out to feed and house the family and locate it in Little Rock. Friends of the NAACP were notified of the Mayberry plight, and their response was generous. Odds and ends of furniture to supplement what the NAACP had done were partly sufficient to furnish quarters which the organization had acquired. Since the family was forced to slip away, all earthly belongings were left behind, the family can use clothing, linens and other household necessities. Thru the courtesy of a prominent business man here the NAACP got Mayberry employed.

Following this is Mayberry's own story:

THE MAYBERRY STORY

I, Eddie Mayberry - 38 year-old Negro, Male, married with six children and two grand children - of Baxter, Drew County, Arkansas, a farm laborer employed by Mr. Jack Maranhs - a rice and cattle farmer of Baxter, Arkansas - do hereby declare that on Thursday Morning, June 6, 1957, between 8:00 and 10:00 o'clock, I was attacked and beaten by the said Mr. Jack Maranhs in a small room of a barn at Panther Brake which is five miles south of Baxter.

Cicero Harding (another Negro employed by Mr. Maranhs) and I had been sent into this room to clean it up, and Mr. Cab Calloway, who is an employee of Mr. Maranhs that I and other employees know as "agent," was just outside the open door. When the room was nearly cleared of trash, Mr. Maranhs who was just inside the door telling us what to move out and what to leave in came inside and showed me an object wrapped in what I thought was a pocket handkerchief. He asked me if I knew what it was, and I said that "it looks like a handle off of an oil can." Mr. Maranhs said, "oh yes, you know what it is off of. . .," and a few other remarks. He then accused me of stealing some gasoline, and when I said that I did not steal the gas, he hit me over the head. He proceeded to beat me; first with part of a plow handle - approximately twenty inches in length, about one inch thick, and about two inches wide. I was struck several times with the piece of handle on the head, and on my arm when attempting to hold off the blows from my head. I was also struck on the mouth with the piece of plow handle. It seems that the beating lasted eight or more minutes. During this beating, I fell to the floor at least three times. Also during this beating I attempted to escape through an open door, but the door was closed from outside by Mr. Cab Calloway who was standing there looking on. The beating continued after the door was closed.

After Mr. Maranhs stopped beating me with the piece of plow handle, he said, "Get up and sit over there and rest, I'm not through with you." I did as I was ordered - Mr. Maranhs had a pistol sticking in his belt. Then Mr. Calloway opened the door and Mr. Maranhs told him "go get me a rope." Mr Calloway went for the rope and Cicero left the room. Mr. Maranhs then proceeded to curse me, and each time I attempted to say something he told me to shut up!" He said he was going to make me take my car back. Mr. Calloway returned with a lariat and Mr. Maranhs ordered me to take off my shirt; when this was done, he yelled, "take off that other shirt, too," referring to my T-shirt. This I immediately did. He ordered me to lie face down on the floor; I again did as I was commanded for I was afraid he might shoot me with the pistol he had on him if I didn't.

With the lariat doubled Mr. Maranhs proceeded to beat me something awful across my back, and in twisting from the pains of the rope lashing, I was struck also on the breast and arms. This beating seemed to last much longer than the beating with the plow handle piece.

After he quit beating me with the lariat, I was ordered to get up. On three attempts to get up I fell. Mr. Maranhs said, "you can't get up can you, I'll get you up." I managed to get up and I staggared out of the room door - bleeding from cuts on the head and mouth. When I got outside, I saw one of Mr. Maranh's twin sons and a Mr. James; they were standing about fifty feet from the room where the beating took place and might have heard the licks and me hollering. I was ordered back to work against my will; I had to hold the heads of cattle that were being treated for worms. In attempting to perform this task I endured much severe pain, but was forced to continue by Mr. Maranhs.

We then went to the Baxter Farm where I was ordered to eat my dinner in Mr. Maranh's yard and remained in his sight. I was prevented from going any place until he got ready for me to go. He said he had another trip for me to make.

At 1:00 P. M. I was ordered and compelled to move limbs from the horse lot, following which I was to cut weeds beside Mr. Maranh's house. By the time I had moved the limbs, Sheriff Jack Tyler and his deputy arrived. I proceeded to cut weeds while Sheriff Tyler and Mr. Maranhs talked. When they finished talking, Mr. Maranhs called me; when I got to them Mr. Marahns said to me, "go with Sheriff Tyler" - I did.

The sheriff left Baxter and went to a farm near Winchester. When he got to the farm he stopped the car, got out, and left me in the car with the deputy. In a little while the deputy discovered that I had blood all on my shirt and asked me why it was there. I told him how Mr. Maranhs had beaten me. He

REWARDED FOR ITS FAITH—The Mayberry family that wes threatened on an Arkansas farm after Eddie Mayberry (center) father and head of the family was severely beaten and held on the farm and made work against his will. In foreign countries this would be peonage, but in dixie its the American way of life, according to those who represent dixie in congress. Mayberry sougth relief and protection for him family from the NAACP after a law enforcement agency turned blind to the incident. The right foto shows cuts on Mayberry's back made by a grass rope with which he was beaten by his employer, Jack Maranhs who was armed with a pistol. After the sheriff of Drew county failed in his authority to give Mayberry protection from the threats of Maranhs, who threatened the entire family if Mayberry left the farm, Mayberry had faith in human nature and believed that there were some decency and justice still in Arkansas. —Press foto by Davy

asked me to show him the places from which the blood was coming. I found on attempt to do so that my right arm was too sore and stiff to lift the shirt from my back. The deputy then lifted my shirt and looked at the scars and bruises.

When the sheriff returned to the car a short time later, the deputy informed him that "this man is sick; look at his back and head." When the sheriff told me to turn around and lift my shirt so that he could see, the deputy said, "he can't, he's too sore and stiff." The sheriff then raised my shirt and looked at the bruises; he looked at the cut on my head and felt of the swollen places.

Sheriff Tyler on leaving Winchester went directly back to Mr. Jack Maranhs farm and house. On arriving there the sheriff went into the home and left me in the car with the deputy. At this time I was in great misery and I am therefore unable to say how long the sheriff stayed in the house.

When the sheriff and Mr. Maranhs came out of the house, Mr. anhs told me to "get in my car" I did as I was ordered, and Mr. Maranhs took me to Dermott. After stopping and entering a drugstore at Dermott, he came out and then carried me to the Clinic. We went in to see Dr. McKirkic and Mr. Maranhs told the doctor that a caterpillar turned over on me. The doctor on examining me found that I was in great pain and asked me if a rib were broken. I told him, "I don't know, but I'm hurting mighty bad." He also gave me some salve The doctor cleansed and treated my wounds and gave me a shot. for the sore places, and told me he wanted to see me again.

Mr. Maranhs carried me back home and told me, among other things, that I must not move my car unless I came over to see him first. He said that he had changed his mind about making me take my car back since I had a large family and some of them might get sick and I would need the car to get them to the doctor. He said that if I did go off the place, "the beating I just gave you is nothing compared to what I will give you; next time I'll rest on you four or five times - I'll beat you and sit down and rest and get up and beat you some more." I started to move toward the house; he yelled, "Wait a minute: Another thing, don't move that car until the week ends, unless you ask me;"

Since that time I have moved my car twice, with his permission. He also said that if anything around the farm was missing he would get me for it. He said he'd have me put in the penitentiary for ten or twenty years if I left his place. He added that my family was involved and that he would get them just like he got me..

I decided I could not live under these conditions of slavery and I picked my chance to get away and left the following Sunday on the Missouri Pacific train from Dermott at 8:45 and came to Little Rock, bringing with me my wife, six children, and two grand children.

PICKED UP IN THE DESERT BY TRUCK DRIVER

Tribune P. 1
Jan. 1-6-57
Chicago, Ill.

Hurled Out of Car by 2 Kidnapers

Indio, Cal., Jan. 5 (AP)—Movie Actress Marie McDonald appeared out of the night on a lonely desert highway 24 hours after disappearing from her home, and today told of being kidnaped by two men who pushed her out of a car.

With two cracked teeth and injuries on her cheek, throat, and legs, the blonde, once publicized as "The Body" by Hollywood, was picked up by a truck driver late last night 6 miles east of this southeastern California city and 150 miles from her home in suburban Los Angeles.

Talks to Detectives

She was brought to a hospital here in a state of mild shock and, after making a brief statement of her experiences, was put under sedation. She awakened a few hours later and was interviewed at length by detectives who had rushed here from Los Angeles.

Miss McDonald told a story of being raped by her kidnapers, but Dr. Allan Fisher, who treated her at the hospital here, said there was no evidence of criminal attack. He said he asked her if she had been attacked and she told him that she had not been.

The report that she had been raped was issued at the Los Angeles police headquarters by officers who said investigators had been ordered not to discuss this angle.

Miss McDonald vanished from her Encino home some time after midnight yesterday.

The actress telephoned to friends three times yesterday and told them she was being held captive by two men. She reportedly described her captors as a Mexican and a Negro.

Truck Driver Richard D. Corn was guiding his big rig east on highway 60-70 at 11:15 last night when the startling figure of a woman in a housecoat stumbled into the glare of his lights near the desert settlement of Cactus City.

Tribune P. 2

"There She Is—Hysterical"

"She popped up in front of me, waving her arms frantically," Corn told police when he delivered the dazed Miss McDonald to them. "I had a hell of a time stopping.

"She runs around to the side of the cab, and I open the door—and there she is, crying and carrying on hysterical."

As disheveled Miss MacDonald was being cleaned up and her injuries treated at the hospital here, she told police:

"These two men came into my house and threatened my babies if I didn't go with them."

Held with Sack Over Head

The children, Tina Marie, 5 months, her own child by Harry Karl, wealthy shoe manufacturer, whom she divorced twice, and two 7 year old adolpted children were unharmed and asleep when Miss McDonald's disappearance was discovered. Two servants and a nurse slept undisturbed until police arrived.

Deputy Sheriff Del Fountain said Miss McDonald related that the men — whom she described as tall and dark with bushy hair—took her to a house in Los Angeles and held her captive all day with a sack over her head. She said the men probably were in their 20s.

It was during this time that she made the phone calls while the men were in another room, she said.

Fountain said Miss McDonald told the police that at dusk last night the men put her in a car, blindfolded her and set out on a high speed journey. She said the men kept discussi nggetting rid of her and finally pushed her out of the car.

Lies in Ditch 10 Minutes

Miss McDonald said she lay in a roadside ditch for about 10 minutes before running into the road in front of the truck.

After Miss McDonald aroused from the sedative, detectives entered her hospital room and took a long statement fro mher.

Miss McDonald's mother, Mrs. Marie Tuboni, and British Actor Michael Wilding, who has been Marie's steady date of late, arrived at the hospital during the morning.

Detective Lt. Ernie Johnston said he believed Miss McDonald would be permitted to return with her mother and Wilding later in the day.

Injuries Described

In addition to the cracked teeth, Miss McDonald's injuries were described as a swollen upper lip, a swollen cheek, a mark on her throat, and abrasions on her left knee and right foot.

First word from her abductors came in a call to her mother. Another call was made to Karl. A note, part of which was composed of letters clipped from newspapers, was found in a mail box at the McDonald home. The newspapers from which the letters had been taken were lying near a fireplace.

The two calls and the note warned against notifying police and said contact would be made later.

Married Four Times

Miss McDonald's telephone calls yesterday were to Harrison Carroll, a Los Angeles movie columnist, Karl, and Wilding.

The actress was divorced for the second time from Karl last year before birth of their daughter. Karl agreed to pay her $3,500 a month alimony for the next three years and $2,500 a month thereafter for life.

She had been married to two other men, both of whom she had been divorced from. Her first husband was Sportsman Richard Allord; her second Vic Orsatti, an actor's agent.

MARIE McDONALD

Death Decree End Urged in California

Post & Times Herald P. 1
Jan. 3-17-57
Washington, D.C.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (UP)—State officials called today for an end to capital punishment in California because of the failure of a last-minute attempt to delay the gas chamber execution of convicted kidnap-slayer Burton W. Abbott.

State Attorney General Edmund G. Brown urged a five-year ban on capital punishment in the state.

In another aftermath of the execution, Gov. Goodwin Knight and Abbott's attorney, George T. Davis, clashed over the belated telephone call that came one minute too late to halt the execution of Abbott in San Quentin prison yesterday.

Knight accused Davis of staging a "dramatic stunt—with no legal ground to stand on—by waiting until the very last minute and then appealing for still another stay of execution."

Bucket Bomb Kills Six In Night Club

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 4-6-57

LOS ANGELES, — (INS) — Los Angeles police moved swiftly Friday to nab two men suspected of hurling a "bucket bomb" which turned a cocktail bar into a holocaust and burned six persons to death.

Officers also pressed a wide search for two other men in the foursome which emptied a pail of flammable liquid, presumably gasoline, on the floor of the Club Mecca Thursday night and turned the bar into a screaming inferno of death and destruction.

Detectives said that one of the men in custody was found in an automobile which reeked of gasoline fumes. Police would not give the names of the suspects being held.

The disaster struck the small neighborhood bar in southwest Los Angeles about 15 minutes before midnight as the four men, apparently "high" on narcotics, wreaked a horrible vengeance for being rejected from the place twice earlier in the evening.

Organist Charges Mistreatment

Courier Sat. 5-4-57
Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 2

Dot Donegan Sues Attorney

LOS ANGELES—A showdown on a $11,000 battery damage suit by organist Dorothy Donegan, 35, charging a Beverly Hills attorney "grabbed and wounded" her, is scheduled for this week.

The suit, filed in Superior Court against Atty. Seymour M. Lazar, who represented Miss Phyllis Perla, 23, white, in a paternity suit against Miss Donegan's former husband, John T. McClain, promises plenty of legal fireworks.

■

THE ALLEGED mistreatment of Miss Donegan by the attorney occurred here Thursday after postponement of a hearing of the paternity suit. Atty. Walter L. Gordon Jr. is representing the organist in her action against Lazar. She also charges the white attorney had her falsely arrested.

Lazar, however, denied he was the aggressor and charged that Miss Donegan directed "strong language" at Miss Perla outside the courtroom.

In Miss Perla's suit against McClain, support is asked for a son, Jonathan, 14 months, and another child she expects in An-

REEL 158

gust. Miss Perla reportedly was formerly employed by McClain as his secretary.

It has been rumored that Mr. McClain and Miss Donegan have remarried.

LIBERACE GIVEN SEDATIVE

Pianist's Mother Beaten by 2 Men

SHERMAN OAKS, Calif., July 19 (UP)—Pianist Liberace was placed under sedatives at his lavish home today following an attack on his 65-year-old mother, who was beaten and kicked into unconsciousness last night by two hooded thugs.

His mother, Mrs. Frances Liberace, told police the men ambushed her in her garage and one of them said, just before she fainted, "Kick her again so we'll have something to laugh about later."

It was the second assault on a member of Liberace's family. His orchestra leader brother, George, was beaten a few weeks ago.

Liberace was given sedatives early today after promising to "take every precaution from this moment on to protect our home, our lives and our American rights."

"It's shocking that anyone could attack our mother in such a cruel and inhuman way," Liberace said. "At this time we are unaware of the reasons behind these attacks."

Police also were puzzled over the motive for the attack. There was no evidence of burglary or robbery. Officers said that if the men had been looking for Liberace it seems certain they would have known that he was performing at the time and was not at home, where he lives with his mother.

Liberace was not told of the assault on his mother until after his final show at the Moulin Rouge nightclub in nearby Hollywood.

Liberace spent most of yesterday at an attorney's office giving a deposition demanded by Confidential magazine, which he has sued for 25 million dollars damages.

X-Rays Made

A doctor said Mrs. Liberace suffered bruises and contusions on her back, possible fractured ribs and shock. She was placed under sedatives and X-rays were made to determine the extent of her injuries.

Mrs. Liberace said she was alone at her home in San Fernando Valley working in the kitchen shortly after 7 o'clock last night. She said she had just returned home from a market and put the car away in the garage.

She went back to the garage to empty trash in the incinerator, she said. While there, she heard a noise, turned and saw two men. They had black hoods over their heads and dark stockings pulled over their shoes, she said.

Started To Run

The men walked toward her without speaking, she said, and she started to run toward the house. She lost both shoes.

One of the thugs hit her in the back and she fell.

"Kick her again," the other man said.

As she lost consciousness, she said, she heard the men flee in an automobile. She said it was either a sports car or an old auto with the muffler missing, because it pulled away with a loud noise.

Mrs. Liberace said she was able to telephone police about 40 minutes later.

George Liberace and his sister, Ann Farel, were with Liberace at the night club. No one but Mrs. Liberace saw her assailants.

Youth admits attack with torture kit

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3—(AP)—Police said Saturday a young man has admitted the "torture kit" rape of a girl in Golden Gate Park—a crime for which another youth has been held in jail 10 days.

Capt. Dancel McKlem announced that physical evidence in the kit, including handcuffs, butcher knife, razor and glasses worn by the attacker, was found in the home of Melvin N. Bakkerud, 21.

McKlem said the 5 foot 1 inch unemployed warehouseman admitted the sadistic rape of a 19-year-old student nurse the night of July 20.

Greatly relieved

JOHN REXINGER, 23, who steadfastly declared his innocence, said he was greatly relieved by Bakkerud's admission.

"I feel as though a steamroller had been liftde off my chest," said Rexinger who was still held for parole violation. Rexinger had served a term in San Quentin Prison on check charges.

The nurse, whose name has not been made public, previously had confronted Rexinger from her hospital bed and was quoted as exclaiming "that's him, that's him, that's him!"

Saturday a hospital spokesman said the nurse was "kind of shaken" when told that a man other than Rexinger had admitted attacking her. The spokesman quoted the girl: "I never said for sure that he (Rexinger) was the man."

The nurse and her escort were accosted in their car in theh park the night of July 20. At knife point, Lonergan was tied up, the girl was handcuffed, raped, and then tortured. Her hair was cut off and she was burned with a cigaret.

Bakkerud was arrested on charges of burglarizing a pharmacy and with possession of narcotics.

'Glad it's over'

QUESTIONED about the rape, Bakkerud readily admitted his guilt, McKlem said, and remarked he was "glad it was all over."

McKlem quoted Bakkerud as saying:

"I read a detective magazine story about a rape case. It told how the guy tied the girl up and raped her."

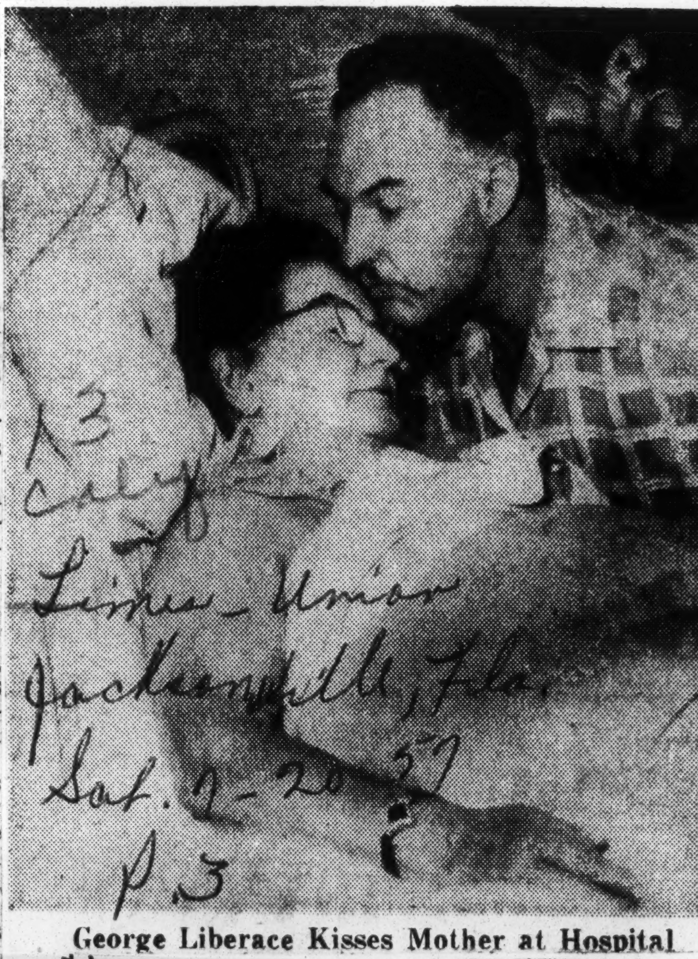
Asked why he had cut off his victim's hair, Bakkerud said, "I wanted her to look like me." He had his hair shorn a year ago as the result o fa head injury suffered in an auto accident.

McKlem said Bakkerud led officers to where he had hidden his "torture kit" in the basement of his home.

The kit, besides the handcuffs, knife, razor and glasses, contained a pillowcase with the nurse's shorn hair, two roles of tape with which the victims were bound, and two women's stockings.

AP wirephoto

MELVIN BAKKERUD . . . Confesses attack



George Liberace Kisses Mother at Hospital

Negro Students Held on Assault

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 27 (AP)—Six teenage Negro boys charged with assault on white students at predominantly Negro Elmhurst Junior High school were held in juvenile hall Friday.

The six were identified as participants in three clashes, said Patrolman Robert Calvert.

Seven other Negro youths were arrested but released to their parents.

Calvert reported the Negro boys said the attack was unprovoked but was not related to the integration trouble in Little Rock, Ark.

BOMB KILLS FATHER, THREE IN HIS FAMILY

Californian Tried To Throw Dynamite At Wife

YREKA, Calif., Aug. 11.—(UP)—A 47-year-old mill worker blew up himself, his two children and a son-in-law Sunday when he attempted to throw a homemade bomb at his wife who recently had him jailed for beating her.

The dynamite bomb literally blew its maker, Wilbur Smith, to pieces. Killed instantly with Smith in the thunderous blast were his 16-year-old son, Ted, and his 24-year-old son-in-law, Douglas Sturges. Charlotte Sturges, 20, Smith's daughter, was dead on arrival at a hospital.

Smith's wife, Clara, was hospitalized suffering from hysteria.

The tragedy took place in the driveway of the Sturges home in this small community in the Northern California mountains.

Sheriff Al Cottar said Smith, who was jailed on wife-beating charges in July, apparently was determined to revenge himself on his wife, who was at her daughter's home.

The sheriff said Mr. and Mrs. Sturges and the boy must have tried to stop Smith from entering the apartment house where Mrs. Smith was staying.

The sheriff said he found dynamite caps and fuses in the trunk of Smith's car and he had a reputation for liking to work with explosive materials.

13 1957 COLORADO

Bomb Killer Of 44 Plane Passengers Will Go To Gas Chamber This Week

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. P.S.A
Jan. 1-6-57

CANON CITY, Colo., Jan. 5 (AP)—Sometime this week the State of Colorado will snuff out the life of John Gilbert Graham in settlement of a civil crime without equal — the murder of 44 airline passengers, including his mother.

"Nowhere in the reports of criminal cases have we found a counterpart of this case," said the Colorado Supreme Court in a review. "And we doubt if anything approaching it can be found in fiction."

Sabotage of the high-flying airliner with a dynamite time bomb near Longmont, Colo., Nov. 1, 1955 was a "planned and considered diabolical scheme," the court said.

Swiftly striking cyanide gas will send the 24-year-old father of two to eternity in seconds. . . quieter and more efficiently than the 25-stick dynamite bomb that blasted to pieces the four-engine luxury liner and its passengers.

Witnesses at Graham's trial last spring told of seeing a lightning-like flash in the sky then a thunderous roar as the flaming, broken United Air Lines DC6B spun to the ground — its dive ending in another earth-shaking blast.

Graham will go to his death in a compact, metal death machine. Guards will escort him into the airtight chamber, strap him into a metal chair and then step out. A metal door will clang shut, sealing the chamber.

DEATH TO COME

Seconds later cyanide fumes will billow from underneath the chair to Graham's nostrils. A few deep breaths will bring death.

Graham was convicted last May 4 after a 17-day trial. The mandatory death sentence by a jury of seven men and five women capped five months of meticulous investigative and laboratory work by scores of FBI agents, United Air Lines engineers and Colorado officers.

FBI and airline experts testified how they determined the plane was torn apart by a dynamite bomb. They used a model plane, worth more than $5,000, to explain their testimony. They pointed to black residue on bits of airplane metal which they said was left over from exploded dynamite.

Witnesses testified that Graham purchased from them the bomb parts — an electric timer, a battery, dynamite, electric fuse wire and caps. Other witnesses told how Graham went to the airport in a separate car giving him the opportunity to smuggle the bomb into his mother's luggage.

SIGNED CONFESSION

The FBI capped its case by introducing to the jury a signed confession by Graham. At a court session in the absence of the jury, Graham repudiated the confession which he said was obtained under threats his wife would be jailed. But he refused to take the stand before the jury and deny the confession.

Graham's confession did not state a motive. But prosecutors said he killed his mother in an attempt to collect insurance on her life and to share in her estate.

Before placing his mother aboard the airliner, Graham took out flight trip insurance policies on her life. They totaled $62,500 but because of an error on the application one policy was voided. Three policies that were properly made out and signed by Mrs. King had a face value of $50,000.

Graham was beneficiary for $37,500 but under the law he cannot benefit from a murder for for which he was convicted.

PAYS SETTLEMENT

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Assn. of Omaha paid a settlement of $31,250 on the policies. Graham's half-sister, Mrs. Helen Hablutzel of Spenard, Alaska, and an aunt, Mrs. Helen Smith of St. Genevieve, Mo., each received $6,250. The rest went to Mrs. King's estate.

Records at Steamboat Springs, Colo., place the value of Mrs. King's estate at $68,524. This will be divided equally by Mrs. Hablutzel and Charles Garland of Pueblo, Colo., a half-brother of Mrs. King's late husband Earl King.

Graham's wife Gloria is beneficiary of a $10,000 National Service Life Insurance policy Graham obtained during service in the Coast Guard.

However, court action is under way by survivors of the plane bombing victims to collect the proceeds of the $10,000 policy.

Warden Harry Tinsley said Graham has been "sleeping and eating okay" since the Colorado Supreme Court fixed the week ending Jan. 12 for his execution.

Graham has said repeatedly he wants to die. He even opposed his court-appointed lawyers in their appeal of his conviction to the Colorado Supreme Court.

13 1957 CONNECTICUT

Mad Bomber Is Caught With Goods

Daily World Wed. 1-23-57 Atlanta, Ga.

WATERBURY, CONN., — (INS) — Makings of a bomb described by police as "the biggest and most dangerous one yet" were found Tuesday in the home of mild Stickly George Metesky, the confessed "mad bomber" who terrorized New York City for 16 years.

Material for the bomb and for two others of smaller size, was carefully hidden in the Waterbury home where the 54-year-old tubercular bachelor was arrested late last night.

Search of the three-story, frame home in which Metesky lived with his sisters, Anna, 60, and Mae, 58 was completed shortly before the arrested man was taken to New York by auto to face charges in connection with his long and weird bombing campaign.

Since 1940, police attributed 32 home-made explosive devices to the "mad bomber," all of them planted in such public places as subway stations rail depots, movie theatres and the public library. Fifteen persons were injured by the various bombs, but no one was killed.

In his confession, Metesky repeated -- as he had stated insistenly in letters to the New York Journal-American which were the direct cause of his arrest -- that his anger had been directed at all times against the Consolidated Edison Co., for which he once worked.

He blamed an injury suffered on the job in 1931 for the ill health, including tuberculosis, which has plagued him since. In bitter and vindictive words, in his letters he always stressed that "Con Ed" would be made to "pay" in retaliation for the wrongs he claimed the company had done him.

Daily World Ga.

Home of Negro Boys in All-White School Spared as Bomb Fuse Fails

Times-Picayune
Sat. 9-14-57
New Orleans

EASTON, Md., Sept. 13 (AP) — A seven-foot fuse fizzled out today six inches from 10 sticks of dynamite in front of the home of two Negro boys who attend a newly integrated primary school.

Thomas Messick, a dealer in dynamite, said the latent explosive force was equal to a one-ton bomb. He expressed belief the homemade bomb would have destroyed or severely damaged three or four of the frame, duplex houses occupied by Negroes if it had exploded.

Messick theorized the failure was due to use of an old fuse.

Sessions Boyd, 57, found the dynamite in a plastic picnic bag 10 feet from his house this morning. Inside the house were his wife, Theresa, and their sons Sessions Jr., 7, and William, 6.

The boys are two of seven Negroes attending the Hanson Street Primary School with about 370 white children. The integration started last year and has been protested by the Talbot County Citizens Assn.

Two of the other Negro children live on the same block as the Boyds.

Last year, about 25 per cent of the white students in three elementary schools opened for the first time to Negroes were kept home for two weeks in protest.

About 30 adults demonstrated in front of the Hanson Street school at the opening of the present term on Sept. 5. A man and woman carrying signs were arrested and held for the grand jury on charges of conspiracy. Another man was held for jury trial on a disorderly conduct charge for using profanity.

Since then, there has been no demonstrative protest. Police Chief William H. Wilkinson, head of a seven-man force, said he heard the association has held two meetings in the past week, including last night.

The chief declared the bombing attempt "looked like a local job."

Boyd, a native of Elloree, S. C., said he "knew almost everyone in town" and had heard no threats against him. He has worked for eight years as headwaiter at the Tidewater Inn, a modern hotel.

Bomb Fails To Explode At Easton

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Sat 9.14.57

EASTON, Md., Sept. 13 (Special)—Ten sticks of dynamite—equal in force to a one-ton bomb—fizzled out because of a faulty fuse today in front of the home of two Negro students of a newly integrated primary school.

Session Boyd, 57, found the explosives in a plastic bag 10 feet from his house at 49 Graham's alley, the heart of a Negro neighborhood. Inside the house were his wife, Theresa, and their sons, Session Jr., , and William, 6.

The boys are among seven Negroes who, with 370 white children, attend the Hanson Street Primary School. The older boy attended the school last year. The integration is being protested this year by the Talbot County Citizens Association.

The bomb could have destroyed or severely damage d several of the frame, duplex houses on the street if it had exploded, an expert said.

Chief of Police William H. Wilkinson, head of a seven-man force, said the bombing attempt "looked like a local job." Farmers in the area frequently use dynamite to remove tree stumps.

Boyd, head waiter at Easton's swankiest hotel, said he would not be intimidated and that he would not withdraw his children from school.

"You don't win battles by running backward," he declared. "My children have every right to attend that school. It's the law of the land and I'm a law-abiding man."

Talbot is the only one of nine counties on Maryland's conservative Eastern Shore where schools have been integrated.

About 30 adults demonstrated in front of the Hanson Street School at the opening of the present term on Sept. 5. Three persons were arrested.

There have been no demonstrations since that time.

Boyd, a native of South Carolina, said he had received no threats. He knows and is on good terms with almost everyone in town, he said.

When he unzipped the bag and found the explosives Boyd said he called Maryland State Police. Sgt. Roger B. Harris dunked the ten sticks in a wooden bucket of water. A dynamite dealer said both the explosive and the fuse looked as if they had been stored for some time. Normal life for both is about two years.

Troopers Enter Easton Bombing

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Sun 9-15-57

EASTON, Md., Sept. 14 (AP) — Maryland State Police today joined in the investigation of an attempted bombing at the home of a Negro whose two sons are enrolled in a newly-integrated elementary school.

In addition to looking for a lead in the attempted bombing, Randall said State Police would assign several extra troopers to assist town forces.

Ten sticks of dynamite, taped together and enclosed in a plastic picnic bag, were found yesterday in front of the home of Sessions Boyd, 57. A seven-foot fuse had fizzled out only six inches from the explosive.

Homemade Bomb Blast Near Home Puzzles Silver Spring Teacher

Montgomery County police today are continuing their search for the person who set off a "Molotov cocktail"-type bomb in front of the home of a Silver Spring teacher and left a crayon-scribbled note.

The "bombing" occurred Monday night outside the home of Mrs. Samuel C. Dews, who teaches mathematics at Silver Spring's Eastern Suburban Junior High School. Mrs. Dews, wife of an Army lieutenant colonel assigned to the Surgeon General's Office, lives at 8911 Flower avenue, a few blocks from the school.

The crudely fashioned bomb —a jar or bottle filled with gasoline—broke and burned on the front walk without doing any harm, police reported.

Afterward, police said, a note, written in red pencil, was found on the front porch. It said:

"Dews retire. We don't want you."

Evening Star
Washington D.C.

A small rope noose also was found beside the note, Mrs. Dews said.

Detectives at Silver Spring suspect that a disgruntled student might have touched off the bomb, but Mrs. Dews is more inclined to think it was a juvenile prank.

"I teach 150 children a day, and they're a very good group," she said. "I know of no real reason for it, but hope they soon find the person who did it."

Mrs. Dews, who has been teaching at the Silver Spring school since last March 8, said she was not home at the time the bomb went off about 8:30 p.m.

"I was at school, getting an exhibit ready," she said.

Mrs. Dews said the only one at home was her mother, Mrs. Ruth McKeehen, who is here for a visit. She said neighbors saw flames shoot from the jar and telephoned firemen and police. Mrs. Dews came home about a half hour later, she said.

Wed 11-20-57

"It upset my mother very much," Mrs. Dews said.

Mrs. Dews said she is surprised that nothing happened at her house on Halloween when some 65 students visited her home.

"We didn't even have a soaped window or door," she said.

Mrs. Dews taught school at Aberdeen, Md., and Fort Bragg, N. C., before coming to Silver Spring.

13 1957

Traced Through Handwriting

Post + Times Herald

Student Held in Time-Bomb Threats Against Official of Anacostia School

Sat. 4-6-57 Washington, D.C.

P.1

A 16-year-old boy who threatened to blow up a school official's home with a time bomb because he was kept after school was arrested yesterday after police traced the boy through the handwriting in anonymous letters.

The youth, an Anacostia High School student, wrote the threats in two profane letters to Eugene E. Griffith, 40, assistant principal at Anacostia, police reported.

Griffith said he received the first letter March 28 warning him that "on Saturday, March 30, your house will be blown to bits by a time bomb that I made." The letters also said in part:

"This is to get even with you for all the things you have done to me and for giving me all those . . . days in detention hall. I hate your . . . insides . . . and you will die . . ."

Juvenile Bureau Detectives Heramn G. Miles and Richard E. Darnall, working with Anacostia school officials and the Police Identification Bureau, examined more than 1000 test papers before finding handwriting that matched those in the letters, Capt. John Ryan, head of the Juvenile Bureau, said.

Griffith received a second anonymous letter on April 3 stating the home-made "time bomb" hadn't proved successful but still threatening harm to Griffith, Miles said.

The second letter was turned over to FBI agents. Miles and Darnell, working with Ira Gullickson, police civilian handwriting expert, narrowed the search to the 16-year-old boy yesterday through a capital "E" apparently written from the bottom up.

Arrested during school hours, the boy told police he had written the "personal" letters to Griffith at the school because he didn't know where the assistant principal lived, Miles said.

Ryan ordered the youth held on a charge of extrtion at the Receiving Home. Police said the boy is one of several children of a working father and an ill mother.

13 D.C.

Bethesda Boy Seized in Setting Of 14 Blazes

Star P.1

Tues. 4-23-57 Washington D.C.

Walks Into Police Trap Near Flaming Vacant Home

A 16-year-old Bethesda boy suspected of setting 14 costly fires recently and of stabbing another 16-year-old boy who surprised him 10 days ago in a darkened home was arrested early today near a blazing vacant house.

The suspected arsonist had been the object of a large-scale police investigation during the past 10 weeks. That investigation apparently paid off in the manner of the boy's capture about 2 a.m. today.

Capt. G. W. Linthicum, chief of Montgomery County detectives, said the boy comes from a "good family" in Bethesda. He said the boy had already admitted setting a number of the fires and was still being questioned.

The fires involved eight homes in the Wyngate area of Bethesda, most of them vacant, and six businesses in the Woodmont Triangle area. Both sections are near Old Georgetown road, about a mile apart.

Police Have Kept Watch

For weeks, police had converged on every fire which broke out in the area.

About 1:30 o'clock this morning, a passerby reported flames in a two-story home at 5705 Glenwood road, Bethesda, in the Wyngate section. The house was vacant, as the owner, Mrs. Virginia W. Chappelle, is away on vacation.

Three fire companies, one rescue squad and about 20 policemen rushed to the scene.

Before the fire was put out, the house was heavily damaged. Inside, firemen found evidence that fires had been started in at least four closets, on both the first and second floors.

Outside, a number of the policemen were posted in nearby woods. Earlier investigation had suggested that the suspected arsonist had left the scene of fires by traveling through woods.

Boy Walks Out of Woods

While fireme nwere still fighting the blaze, the 16-year-old walke dout of the woods almost into the hands of waiting policemen, who seized him. The boy was carrying a short wrecking bar in his hand.

In the house, a partly burned wad of newspaper was found in one closet, suggesting someone had put it there and lit it but it went out before burning completely.

Investigators also found the house ransacked. A piggy bank had been broken open.

Firemen said the house had been entered by jimmying a back screen door and removing a pane of glass from the door.

The seven earlier fires, all in substantial homes, had caused an estimated $27,000 damage.

D.C.

D.C.'s Drunk Load At All-Time High

Post + Times Herald

Washington D.C.

Sun. 5-26-57

By Eve Edstrom

Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON POLICE arrest 10 times as many drunks today as they did in 1900.

But the population in the Nation's Capital, while following a similar trend upward, has increased only threefold since the turn of the century.

The staggering climb in arrests for tippling is attributed to as many influences as there are varieties of bottled goods.

And one of these influences, World War II, is expected to produce the "bumper crop" of alcoholics by the 1960s.

It was in the later years of World War II, when the liquor shortage was at its worst, that the last sharp drop-off in drunk arrests occurred here.

Except for a few sporadic tapering-off periods, drunk arrests have climbed dizzily from 4188 in 1900 to 39,506 in 1956.

P.3-E

THE FIRST slight decline in arrests coincided with the 1907 money panic. The second occured as the Prohibition fever mounted, with a low in arrests set the year the Volstead Act went into effect.

Drunk arrests rose markedly during prohibition, then jumped to new heights during the first year of Repeal. They slid slightly during the 1938 recession but soared upward as the war economy got moving.

The alcoholic is of current concern because he is one of the Nation's foremost health and social problems. Chronic drunks also are the chief cause of overcrowding at the District Jail and Workhouse.

This has caused District officials to recommend wholesale revisions in police, court, probation and parole methods for the treatment and rehabilitation of the alcoholic.

The problem, some say, is "in the man and not in the bottle." They also point out that the desire to get drunk is not new to this day and age.

"One thing is certain, alcohol plays a part in human affairs and always has," said Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent of St. Elizabeths. "The Old Testament reveals there was drunkenness in Noah's day. Mohammed forbade wine. In all cultures, liquor has played a role. It fills a need in many people's lives."

DR. OVERHOLSER, along with several other human behavior, law enforcement and temperance officials, agreed to discuss the problem when shown a chart based on drunk arrests in the District. The chart was prepared by The Washington Post from official police figures.

To Dr. Overholser, it was significant that the figures increased steadily from the beginning of Prohibition to the end of repeal.

"This just knocks another nail in the coffin of Prohibition," said Dr. Overholser. "It was the worst experiment we ever tried. Prohibition has a lot to answer for. It fostered a general disregard for the law. It also changed drinking habits.

"Before Prohibition, more wine was consumed. But when liquor had to be smuggled, either literally or figuratively, drinkers turned to heavily concentrated alcoholic beverages. For one thing the bottles took up less space. Also, you get better mileage out of gin."

Dr. Overholser, in noting that the chart showed a low number of drunk arrests from 1900 to 1913, declared that 1913 was the last year of "relative calm" which this Nation experienced.

It is because there have been "periods of insecurity" ever since that Dr. Overholser does not blame the current "neurotic times" for producing more drinkers.

Instead, he said, our changing social customs, which now make liquor a necessity at practically every function, have resulted in increased tippling.

A SOMEWHAT different view, particularly on the reasons for the rise in drunk arrests during Prohibition, was taken by officials of the Methodist Church's Board of Temperance which works for "voluntary total abstinence from all intoxicants and narcotics."

The officials were Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, general secretary; Roger Burgess, associate secretary, and James A. Hamilton, business manager.

The increase in drunk arrests during Prohibition, they said, could be attributed to stricter enforcement of laws.

The continuing rise during World War II, they continued, could be accounted for "by the fact that during periods of real crisis people are inclined to drink more as an escape mechanism."

"Everything just seems rosy to them," Burgess said, "but they've solved no problems by drinking. They've just created more."

One factor in the drop-off in drunk arrests in 1944 and 1945, he said, could have been the scarcity of bottled beverages as liquor production was halted in 1943 and more and more grain and alcohol were going into the war effort.

Since the war, Burgess declared, there has been an availability of liquor and a "tremendous trend" toward institutional advertising by the liquor trade which has produced "real acceptance" of alcohol on the part of some people.

He said that there needs to be more intelligent controls to reduce the problem of alcoholism. In particular, he noted a "tremendous increase" in the rate of alcoholism among women.

DR. ANTHONY ZAPPALA, director of the Health Department's Alcoholic Rehabilitation Division, said that social customs now permit women to drink openly. There used to be eight male alcoholics to every female alcoholic, he said. Now the ratio is five to one.

"Women smoke at the bus stop now—and they also slip the gin bottle out of their purses," he said.

Dr. Zappala also observed that "many business deals would be delayed indefinitely

if it were not for the Martini."

As social drinkers increase, so do alcoholics, he said. But with the alcoholic, Dr. Zappala emphasized, the "sickness antedates his drinking."

Arrest figures, Dr. Zappala declared, only partially reflect the problem of alcoholism in the community.

"Alcoholism among white collar workers would not be shown," he said. "The white collar worker is likely to be protected by his family. He doesn't wander into the streets to get arrested. The principal segment of the alcoholic problem is in the community at large."

The almost 100 per cent increases in drunk arrests since the early 1940s, Dr. Zappala said, may be attributable in part to separation of the veteran from military service after World War II.

Many of these men, he observed, relied on the direction and support of others. When thrust back into the community, they found they were not adequate to master competitive situations and turned to alcohol to dispel fears.

This core of alcoholics will increase, according to Dr. Zappala, because men who are prone to alcoholism usually begin to lose control over liquor by age 35 and emerge as confirmed alcoholics at age 40.

A SIMILAR conclusion was drawn by C. Aubrey Gasque, counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee. He is the author of the District's prison, parole and probation report which called for more intelligent handling of the alcoholic.

Gasque noted that many young men first began to drink while serving with the Army in World War II. Those unable to make a good adjustment in civilian life "began drinking more and more," Gasque said.

"A national research study shows we can expect a bumper crop of these alcoholics by the 1960s unless prompt action is taken," he said. "Alcoholism is a progressive sickness. You don't find too many of them at age 25."

Gasque explained that the drop in alcoholic arrests between 1943 and 1944 probably was caused by the fact that "even alcoholics could find work then."

The prosperity of the alcoholic in the war years also is reflected in the discrepancy between the large number of arrests and the relatively small number of drunks who went to jail. The reason for this was that they were able to pay their fines.

CORRECTIONS Director Donald Clemmer noted that in 1943, when drunk arrests and the population reached twin peaks here, intoxication commitments began to fall off, then spiraled upward after the war.

Clemmer observed that police and court procedures also have contributed to the increasing number of drunks arrested since the war.

"When judges give short sentences, more of the chronic drunks keep coming back," he said. "The repeated arrests of the same individuals send the figures up.

"Also, when there is a general tightening of police activities, there is bound to be an increase in drunk arrests."

(The prison, probation and parole report recommends that more of the social drunks be permitted to go home instead of to jail. The Methodist Board of Temperance says that "a strict crackdown might be more effective.")

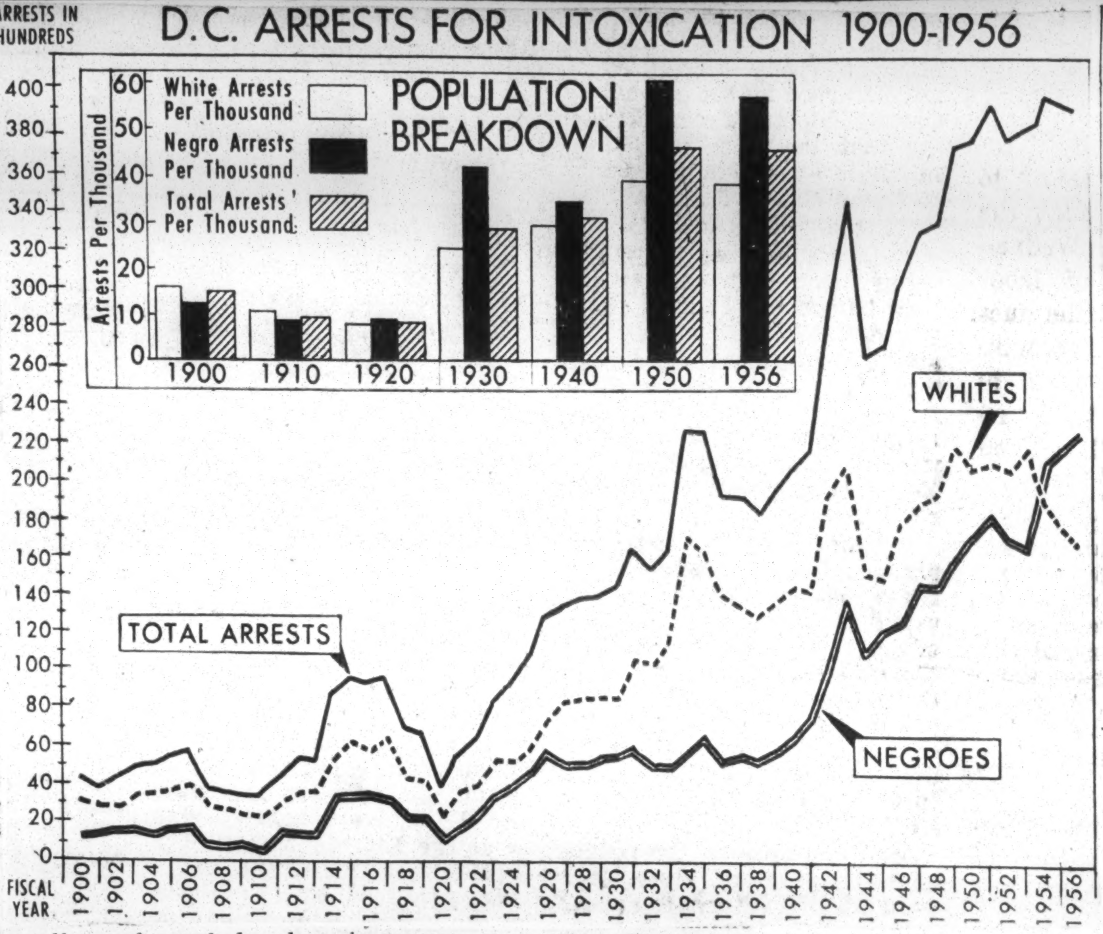
BUT ROBERT J. CONNER, assistant director of probation at Municipal Court, suggests that many drunks remain in Washington because they have received their first humane treatment at "Don Clemmer's Hospital."

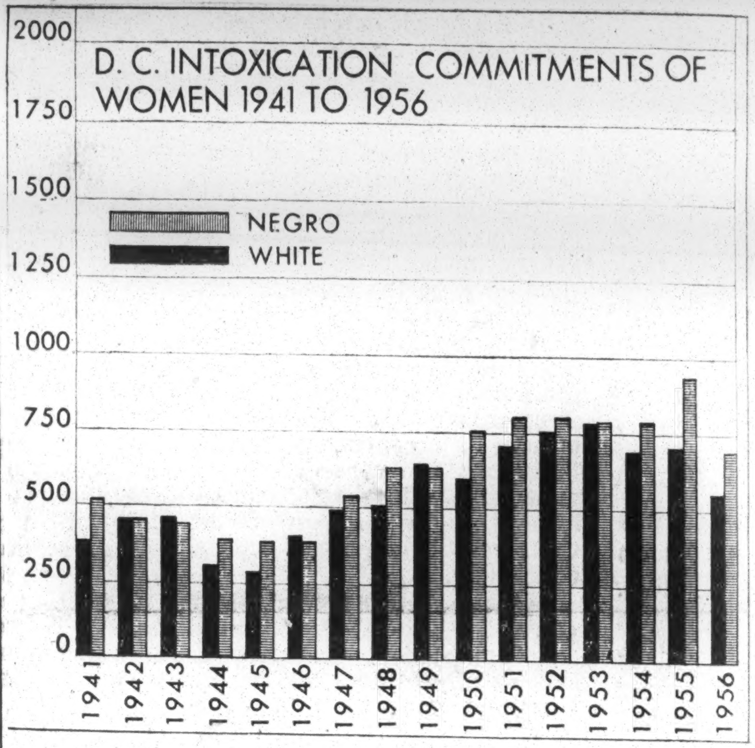
"Some of them are so sick from the effects of liquor that they are barely able to stand on their feet when they come to court," he said. "But after five days in jail, you would hardly recognize them. They look as if they just left Doctors Hospital."

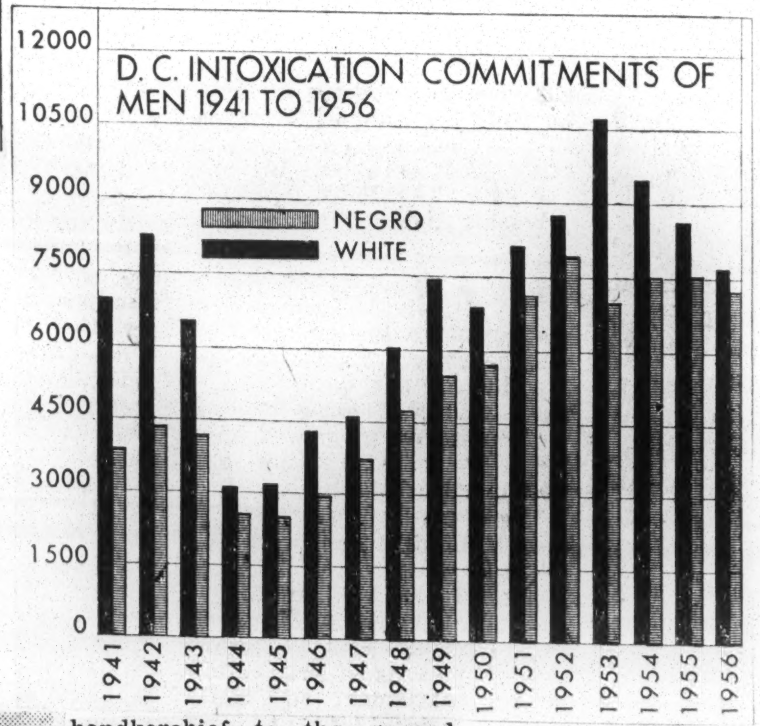
Conner, who has supervised 1400 drunks on probation, has noted an increase in women drinkers and in young people.

"We never classified a man as a chronic alcoholic until he was 40 or so," Conner said. "Now we have some at age 20 who admit that they are alcoholics and have been drinking for five years."

Conner blames this on the large number of youths who come from broken homes, "irrespective of the war."







Nose, Ears Trap Suspect In Robberies

Post Times Herald P.3-a Fri. 6-7-57 Washington D.C.

A sailor who was identified by his large nose and small ears was arraigned yesterday on charges of holding up two cabs within 15 minutes last month.

Rogers

James W. Rogers, 20, a seaman attached to the U.S.S. Bristol, a destroyer currently in the Philadelphia Navy yard, was held under $5000 bond for action of the grand jury. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner James F. Splain.

Detectives John T. Bailey and Wallace K. Valentine of the robbery squad said Rogers was arrested at 3 a. m. Saturday after he threw a white handkerchief to the ground and ran when a police cruiser entered an alley in the 600 block of M st. nw.

The handerchief was wrapped around a .25-caliber Spanish automatic, police said. Rogers, who was AWOL from his ship, was charged with carrying a dangerous weapon. In a police lineup later, Bailey and Valentine noticed that Rogers with his large nose and small ears fitted the description of the man who held up two cabs on May 15.

The cab drivers, Amos Smith Jr., 33, of 1446 Monroe st. nw., and Vernel Clayton, 40, of 1209 O st. nw., identified Rogers as the holdup man, the detectives said. A total of $13 was taken in the robberies.

13 1957

D.C.

CLYDE L. POWELL DENIES ACCEPTING $10,000 BRIBE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2 — Clyde L. Powell denied under oath in the United States Tax Court here Friday that he ever accepted a $10,000 bribe from Albert I. Cassell, former Howard University architect.

Powell, who came to Washington in 1934 and became Assistant Federal Housing Administrator, is seeking to avoid payment of a $200,000 tax deficiency on admittedly reported income.

Powell, who resigned his government post in 1954 during the Congressional investigation of the multi-million dollar "windfall" profits on Government guaranteed housing loans, took the Fifth Amendment in 1954 when he was called before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and asked about the alleged bribe.

Mr. Cassell, who had fathered a 3½ million dollar housing project for colored families in the early days of World War II, testified Thursday that he paid Powell $10,000 in "extortion" money to get Powell to release $709,000 in Government loan funds to the project.

Questioning

"Did you demand he (Cassell) pay you $10,000 in cash?" Powell was asked while on the witness stand Friday.

"I did not," he replied.

"Did he pay you any sum of money?"

"No, sir," Powell said.

Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux, radio evangelist, who joined Cassell in the housing project, Mayfair Mansions, testified that there never was any reason to pay a bribe to Powell because he (Michaux) was able to get anything the project needed "from the White House."

He said he would call Marvin McIntyre, whenever he wanted anything "and he always got it."

Crime Rises 17 Pct. Here In November

Serious crimes in the District increased by 220 offenses last month compared with the same month a year ago, Police Chief Robert V. Murray reported yesterday to the District Commissioners.

The number of robberies increased by 38.5 per cent, aggravated assault by 32.5 per cent and housebreakings by 21.6 per cent.

Murray said that the 17.2 per cent over-all increase in serious crime, part of the steady upswing since July, "does not appear to warrant exceptional alarm or emergency measures," when "viewed in its proper proportion."

Nation-wide crime is at an all-time high while crime in the District is at an unusually low level compared with previous years, Murray said.

Murray said that offenses during the 12-month period ending in November totaled 16,447, an increase of 1.4 per cent over the 12-month period ending in October and an increase of 4.1 per cent over the fiscal year ending last July.

The report showed substantial cuts were made in the reported crimes during the first six months of the year. The increase started in July when the number of offenses went up by 12.5 per cent over the previous year. In August there was 11.1 per cent increase, in September a 4.8 per cent increase and in October a 2.8 per cent increase.

Comparing figures with those of 1956, the number of robberies in November was up from 96 to 133, aggravated assaults from 163 to 216, housebreakings from 214 to 293, grand larceny from 75 to 79, petty larceny from 545 to 613, and auto thefts from 137 to 148.

Homicides showed a drop from 4 to 3 cases during the month and rape cases were down from 16 to 13.

Other reported offenses showed an increase from a 2240 to 2552. These included forgery, embezzlement, prostitution, sex offenses, gambling and lesser crimes.

13 1957 D.C.

Serious Crimes Decline in City For 4th Year

Seasoned Police on 6-Day Week A Big Factor, Murray Says

The number of serious crimes in Washington dropped 11.8 per cent during the past 12 months, Police Chief Robert V. Murray reported yesterday. It was the fourth consecutive fiscal year in which a reduction was shown.

During the same period, lesser crime arrests tallied on the uniform crime report went down by about 5 per cent, Murray said.

He also reported that the Department "cleared" — in most cases, solved—37.8 per cent of the serious crime cases. This was 1.6 per cent better than the previous year.

Murray said the use of experienced policemen on six-day work weeks is a major reason for the improved record. Congress has appropriated money to increase the size of the force, and has approved these funds to extend the work week of the present force.

Increase in Homicide

Only in one category of serious crime—criminal homicide—was an increase listed. In fiscal 1955-56, the total was 86. In 1956-57, it was 88.

Here is the tally of other categories of serious crimes in 1956-57, with the previous year's totals in parentheses:

Rape, 199 (219); robbery, 940 (1081); aggravated assault, 2555 (2836); housebreaking, 3023 (3430); grand larceny and theft, 798 (807); petty larceny and theft, 6343 (7503), and auto theft, 1843 (1950). Total, 15,793 (17,912).

Murray said the figures are preliminary, and subject to some future corrections. They were made known whne he sent the Department's crime report for June to the District Commissioners.

Most Are Reported

In the serious crime category—Part One of the crime report—the totals include all reported crimes, since few of them can escape detection. In the lesser crime section—Part Two—the totals include only arrests.

Part Two offenses include sex and other morals offenses, liquor vioulations, drug arrests and the like, along with assaults on policemen. No breakdown was given on these.

The lesser offenses for the past year totaled 13,165, compared with 13,929 during the 1955-56 period.

U.S. JUDGE REFUSES ACQUITTAL FOR HOFFA

Directed Verdict Requested By Defense Attorney

WASHINGTON, July 15. — (UP)—Federal Judge Burnita S. Matthews refused Monday to acquit Teamsters Union Vice President James R. Hoffa of bribery and conspiracy on grounds he was trapped into committing the offenses.

Defense attorney Edward Bennett Williams asked for a directed verdict of acquittal shortly after the Government rested its case. He said John Cye Cheasty, an employe of the Senate Rackets Committee, performed some of the acts which constituted the alleged crime.

Mr. Williams argued that, under the so-called entrapment doctrine, "every essential element of the crime must have been committeed by the accused."

But United States Attorney Edward P. Troxwell claimed a person not connected with the Government cannot act as a decoy.

Hoffa is accused of conspiring to pay Cheasty $18,000 to supply him with Senate Rackets Committee secrets. At that time the committee was investigating the Teamsters Union.

The court adjourned until Tuesday, when the defense will begin presenting its case. Mr. Williams declined to indicate what line he will take. He would not say whether Hoffa would take the stand.

Mr. Troxwell presented as his final witnesses six Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who described Hoffa's arrest at an uptown Washington hotel the night of March 13. The union official was arrested after agents observed him receiving material from Cheasty.

Boy, 9, Killed, Another Shot As Prowlers

Cemetery Caretaker Accused in Fatality; Gunplay Admitted

One boy was killed and a second one wounded in separate shootings last night by men who said they were trying to scare off prowlers.

The fatality was Arthur A. Hammond, jr., 9, of 2605 Twelfth place S.E., who died in District General Hospital after being shot in the chest by the caretaker of a Southeast cemetery.

The other boy, Robert Jones, 14, was shot in the buttocks in an alley behind the 100 block of P street N.W. about two hours later. A man who said he shot at prowlers from his back porch was held in the shooting.

At Cemetery Wall

In the cemetery fatality, the caretaker, Ronald Foreman, 46, of 2520 Twelfth place S.E., was charged with homicide. An inquest will be held today.

The shooting occurred at or near the Adhove Sholam Cemetery, adjacent to an alley in the rear of the 3200 block of Fifteenth place S.E., where the boy was found unconscious about 8:15 p.m. He was pronounced dead at the hospital half an hour later.

Foreman, on duty at the time of the shooting, told police he fired on a group of youngsters shortly after 8 p.m., "because they've been bothering me for a long time—always getting in the cemetery."

The boy was found by James Shackleford, 18, of 114 Lamont street N.W., while walking through the alley. He found the youth lying in the rear of 3214 Fifteenth place, police said, next to the cemetery wall.

Larger Group Returns

Police rushed to the scene and questioned at least five youngsters, who told them the shooting occurred outside the cemetery. Foreman, arrested in the caretaker's house near the entrance to the cemetery, told investigators he fired the .22-caliber bullet while the youngsters were inside.

He told police he and a companion had some beer earlier in the evening. When a group of boys came into the cemetery and would not heed his orders to leave, he said, he fired two shots from the rifle into the air.

They left, he said, but returned in a larger group. It was then he fired the third shot, he said, resting the rifle on the window ledge of his room next to the cemetery chapel. Police later found the rifle behind a television set in the room.

Foreman told police he realized he might have hit someone when he saw several boys carrying another boy near the cemeter ygate.

Other boys in the group told police they had been climbing a tree in the cemetery to look at a bird's nest. After the last shot, they said, Arthur told them, "I'm shot."

"They're always annoying me," police quoted Foreman. He said earlier forays had damaged the turf and headstones on graves.

The boy, a student at Turner Elementary School, is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hammond, and several brothers and sisters.

Second Boy Shot

In the other case, 14-year-old Robert Jones of 202-A Bates street N.W., was shot in the buttocks about two hours after the Hammond shooting by a man who told police he fired his .32-caliber revolver at prowlers.

Raymond Montgomery, a 40-year-old Government clerk of 125 P street N.W., told police he fired into the dark while standing on his back porch.

Mr. Montgomery said he had been bothered lately by prowlers. The night before, he said, they had stolen grapes from his arbor. When he heard some noises last night, he stepped out on the porch and fired three shots toward the alley.

Police found the Jones boy several doors away bleeding profusely. He was taken to Freedmen's Hospital, where his condition is listed as satisfactory.

Mr. Montgomery was charged with assault with a dangerous weapon.

Free Hoffa; 8 Negroes On Jury

WASHINGTON — (INS)—Teamsters Union Vice President James F. Hoffa was acquitted Friday of conspiring to hire a spy to work on the Senate Rackets committee.

A jury of seven women and five men brought in a not guilty verdict after deliberating the case for three hours and 25 minutes. They had received the case shortly after 11 a.m., (EDT) and took an hour and a half for lunch.

Eight of the jurors were Negroes and one of Hoffa's chief defense counsels was a Negro, Mrs. Martha Malone Jefferson.

When the verdict was announced, Teamsters union officials and friends of Hoffa leaped into a cheering demonstration which brought angry orders from the marshal for "quiet."

The jury filed into the courtroom shortly after 3:45 p.m., (EDT) to return the verdict after hearing arguments lasting nearly five weeks.

FACED LONG TERM

Hoffa, the powerful number two man in the 1,400,000-member union would have faced a maximum sentence of 13 years in prison and $21,000 in fines had he been convicted on three counts of conspiracy, bribery, and obstruction.

The jury received the case at 11:02 a.m., (EDT). The trial started one month ago on June 19.

Much of the case revolved around New York lawyer-investigator John Cye Cheasty, the man Hoffa and Miami Attorney Hyman I. Fischbach are charged with hiring to worm secret information and documents out of the select committee files.

Fischbach, originally a co-defendant in the trial, was excused last week when his attorney became ill. He faces trial on the same charges at a later date.

NINE DAYS

Cheasty testified during nine days on the witness stand that Fischback and Hoffa hired him as a Senate committee spy, that he informed Hoffa during February and early March hat he was working on the staff of the committee, and that Hoffa knew that documents passed to him came from the Senate group's files.

Hoffa, who took the stand in his own defense, told the jury that he hired Cheasty as a co-counsel to work with Fischback as a specialist in congressional investigations. He testified that he did not know that Cheasty was working for the committee until after he was arrested on the night of March 13, and that he understood the documents shown him were obtained from a newspaperman.

ARTHUR HAMMOND JR.
. . . shooting victim

Caretaker Bound Over In Shooting

By Susanna McBee
Staff Reporter

"Boy, you're not shot. You're just fooling us."

That, a 12-year-old boy told a coroner's jury yesterday, was what he shouted at his 9-year-old buddy, Beanie, just befor the younger boy toppled off a brick pillar near the entrance of Ohev Sholom Congregation Cemetery Monday evening.

Less than an hour later, Arthur A. (Beanie) Hammond Jr., 2605 12th pl. se., was pronounced dead at District General Hospital, a .22-caliber bullet lodged in his chest.

The coroner's jury yesterday held the 46-year-old cemetery caretaker, Rollan V. Foreman of 2510 12th st. se., for grand jury action.

Boys Tell Story

At the inquest, three of Arthur's playmates recounted a story of boys seeking fun on a long summer evening. First, they said, they floated sticks along the gutter and pretended they were racing boats. Then they decided to go to the cemetery, near St. Elizabeths Hospital off 15th pl. se., and look at a bird's nest in the fence.

They had been chased out of the graveyard before, the youngsters said, but they wanted to check on three eggs in the bird's nest.

A man shouted from a window of the caretaker's house and told them to stay out of the graveyard, Robert (Butch) Arnstead, 12, of 3136 Robinson st. se., testified. Then he heard two shots.

"I yelled 'Shoot your old popgun,'" Butch told the coroner's jury.

After the first two shots, the boys said, Arthur climbed up on the brick pillar.

"I'm Hit" Boy Said

"A moment later he said 'I'm hit', and his shirt was bloody," 11-year-old Robert Lee Millhouse, 3171 Robinson st. se., said.

Homicide Squad Det. Sgt. Roy C. Schwab testified that Foreman said he fired two shots into the ground to "scare" a band of boys and then, sitting down at the window fired into the trees after he thought the boys had left the cemetery.

A week before, Foreman told Schwab, he had fired a shot into the air to chase some boys who had been making forays into the cemetery, breaking sprinklers, tombstones, and faucets.

Police found the rifle behind a television set in the caretaker's room.

Suspect in Holdup Quickly Arraigned

Nelson B. Ballard, 37, of 2025 Sherman ave. nw., was arrested, arraigned and held under $10,000 bond on a robbery charge yesterday—all within 90 minutes after an $82 holdup of a Safeway store at 12th st. and Pennsylvania ave. se.

Ballard

Ballard was arrested only a few minutes after the 1 p.m. holdup when a truck driver, John Reffitt, 41, of 1235 Queen st. ne., and police collaborated in chasing down a taxicab the suspect had commandeered.

Under the Supreme Court's Mallory decision calling for speedy arraignment, Ballard was taken before United States Commissioner James F. Splain, who held him for grand jury action.

Ballard was charged with taking the money at gunpoint from Harvey Titus, 44, of Falls Church, at a checkout counter of the Safeway store as Reffitt and another customer, Harvey Burke, of 330 Bryant st. ne., were waiting in line.

When the gunman ran out, Reffitt followed, leaped in his Johnson's Service Co. truck and gave chase after spotting the bandit enter a cab at 10th and K sts. se.

Burke hailed a scoutcar manned by Police Pvts. James L. Buckler and James C. O'Connor. Ten blocks later Reffitt and the police car forced the cab to the curb at 10th st. and Potomac ave. se.

The cab driver said the bandit had jumped into his cab, ordered him to go to 14th and U sts. nw. and then pulled a gun when he saw he was being pursued. Buckler said the suspect threw a .32 caliber revolver loaded with four cartridges into the front seat of the cab and surrendered quietly.

Trial Board Charges Him $200

Policeman Phones 'Goodies' to Head Of NAACP Under 'Stupid Impulse'

A Police Trial Board decided yesterday that Pvt. Vincent E. Stewart made exactly $200 worth of telephone calls in the early morning of Sept. 29—all four of them from Northeast Washington to Northwest Washington, and none of them to anyone he know.

Testimony in support of charges that Pvt. Stewart's calls tended to bring the police force into disrepute showed that Sept. 29 started off as a banner tour of duty for the 28-year-old patrolman, described by his Second Precinct superiors as an "above-average" policeman.

While pounding his beat in the first block of O st. ne., he dutifully noted the door to a Peoples Drug Stores warehouse was ajar. From the warehouse office phone he advised the manager at home and was asked to wait until that official could respond to lock up the premises.

It was while he was sitting beside the silent phone in the silence of the dark office, Pvt. Stewart admitted, that his "stupid impulse" occurred. In unthinking obedience to it, he admitted, he made three more calls in rapid succession.

Calling Skipper's Carry-Out Shop at 1410 P st. nw., he ordered a basket of fried chicken carried out to the second-floor apartment of Eugene Davidson, Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. And while they were carrying things out, he added, send also a box of barbecued spare ribs.

The Yellow Cab Co. and the Capitol Cab Co. were next advised that Davidson would need three or four cabs to handle guests departing from a party that was then breaking up at the Davidson apartment, 1333 R st. nw.

Davidson testified that he had taken his receiver from its hook because a succession of "crank" phone calls had rendered sleep impossible that night. He was just dozing off, he said, when the unordered foodstuffs and taxicabs arrived.

His complaint to the Police Department brought speedy results. Skipper's Carry-Out Shop had taken the phone number from which the order was placed in order to verify it—and the warehouse manager remembered the alert policeman who had found his door open.

The $200 fine shall be payable in 20 equal paycheck installments, the trial board recommended.

13 1957 D.C.

Youth Gang, Including 3 Girls, Attacks Woman and Escort

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C. Mon. 1-21-57

Three teen-age girls and two youths snatched a purse from a 22-year-old pregnant woman, and one girl tried to knife the woman's escort early yesterday in the 1200 block D st. ne.

Barbara Wallace told police she and her cousin, Richard Denny, were returning to their home at 313 13th st. ne. from a midnight show at the Howard Theater. The teen-agers suddenly blocked their way on D street.

A girl the couple described as slightly built and about 15 years old grabbed Mrs. Wallace's purse, which did not contain any money. Denny, whose arm was linked with Mrs. Wallace's arm, was spun around as the woman was pulled off balance and he brushed one of the assailants. The girl pulled a knife and tried to cut his face. Then the five ran west on D street.

A short distance away, the knife wielder whirled around and shouted, "Do you want your purse back?" Mrs. Wallace said she didn't. "Send him down here to get it so I can cut his throat," the girl yelled.

Mrs. Wallace said the three girls were dressed in full gray coats and wore dork-colored slacks. The two boys wore green trench coats.

Police Pvt. Vincent L. Shyblowski brought one up from the floor and felled a man who he said was holding a loaded gun against his stomach early Saturday in a dark doorway in the 1100 block of N st. nw.

Shyblowski said he not only knocked down the suspect, Solomon M. Ellis, 32, but he accidentally felled his partner, Pvt. David Paul, who was helping to subdue Ellis. The suspect, listed at 5 Rhode Island ave. nw., was charged with assaulting a policeman and carrying a dangerous weapon.

By Henry Rohland, Staff Photographer

Last July a bandit held up the Western Union office at 708 14th st. nw. and fled with $3000 in travelers checks. Miss Dora Pierce (second from right) sounded the alarm, John H. Parland (right) chased the thief in his car and John Frances (second from left) commandeered a cab for the chase. A police car was attracted and the bandit was caught after a chase of several blocks. Here Paul G. Hedrick, district manager of the American Express Co., presents award checks to the trio.

Youngest One Needed Guidance

Post + Times Herald

Dodd Boys' Father Rebuffed Teachers Trying to Help Sons Who Slew Him

Wed. 3-6-57 Washington D.C. P.1

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

Frank J. E. Dodd had repeatedly rebuffed Arlington school officials in their attempts to help his two young sons who say they killed him Jan. 23.

More than three years ago, Jimmie Dodd, now 11, was recognized by school teachers as a child who was "deprived of love" and one who "needed more attention from his father.

"He was not a disturbing behavior problem in the classroom," said Kathryn Cook, guidance supervisor in the Arlington public schools, "but he was not learning as well as he could and he did not make a good social adjustment."

But the widowed father refused to come in for parent-teacher conferences. Requests for conferences then were followed up by home calls from a visiting teacher.

"Mr. Dodd told the visiting teacher that she was posing as a teacher, that she actually was a psychologist and when he needed a psychologist for his boys he would get a private one," Miss Cook said.

"He also told us he was not interested in any services that the schools had to offer and he asked that the visiting teacher not return to his home."

Dodd's dislike of school went back to his own boyhood, his sister, Ruth Jenkins of Potomac Beach, revealed yesterday.

He quit school in the fifth grade, she said, because he "would rather be out working." She described him as one "who never ran with a crowd," who "used to go hunting right much as a boy, rabbit and squirrel hunting with a shotgun."

"He never took much time to read," she said. "He'd rather work with his hands."

Dodd's failure to cooperate with the visiting teacher stymied Arlington school officials.

They couldn't refer the case to court or welfare officials because the boys were not truants, nor was their physical well-being neglected. The housekeeper, who cared for the brothers until she died last summer saw that they got to school on time and kept them and the premises clean.

"We were well aware that the boys had problems and we did all we could for them in school,' Miss Cook said. "They received careful school placements and had understanding teachers.

"Jimmie was not a disruptive child. He appeared to be rejected. It is my own judgment that his father was not a real father to him."

Then late in January, Jimmie and his 13-year-old brother, Frank, began staying away from school. When a school principal telephoned, the boys said they were ill. When a visiting teacher appeared on the Dodd doorstep at 1405 N. Sycamore st., she found a note stating the boys had gone to a doctor's office and would be back "by 6 or 7."

School authorities asked police to investigate. Police found the interior of the house in a shambles. The boys said their father had gone to Texas.

Believing that the boys had been abandoned, Arlington's Juvenile Court Judge Hugh Reid committed them to the Welfare Department's care and they were placed in a foster home. Further investigation of the case was halted, pending location of the father.

It was not until Saturday that the father's body was found in a padlocked tool shed behind his home. With no remorse, police said, the boys confessed pumping three bullets into their parent after he had hit Jimmie with a cane on Jan. 23. The boys then dragged the body to the shed, police said, and calmly lived in the home for about three weeks until removed for the welfare placement.

Efforts were begun yesterday to determine whether the boys shot up a radio, found in the home, as a test run for the murder. The bullet-ridden radio plus the murder weapon were sent to the FBI for tests, Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan said.

The calmness of the two boys has baffled all who have seen them.

"I asked if they didn't have nightmares while sleeping in the house," said Rella Hickman, Arlington welfare worker, "and they said they didn't sleep, they watched television.

Didn't Expect Discovery

"I asked why they didn't tell the Judge about this when we were in court for the foster home placement and Jimmie said he didn't think anyone would find out about the crime because they had covered the body with blankets.

"Even when they were placed with other youngsters in the foster home, they said they told nobody. They are just so calm, too calm in fact."

At the court hearing on their abandonment, Miss Hickman said, the boys merely expressed a desire to live in the country and to be together.

Welfare records are meager on the boys because there have been no contacts with any adult members of the family. They do, however, contain references to Dodd's reported drinking, abuse of the boys, and an alleged illicit relationship with a housekeeper.

It was the boys' unhealthy home situation, welfare and school officials state, that probably caused them to cling together and not play easily with other children.

In their foster home, however, they made friends easily.

"But Jimmie wanted a lot of attention," the foster mother, Mrs. Duane Claussen of Waterford, Va., said. "He used to tease just to be noticed.

Called Her Queen

"As I do with all the foster children, I told him he could call me Mrs. Claussen or Mom Claussen or whatever he preferred. He said he wanted to call us Mom and Dad.

"And once when my car ran out of gas and a neighbor wanted to drive Jimmie home, he said: 'No, I just want to be

with Mom.'"

The children's mother died in 1950. That they tried to win approval of adults is shown by another incident which occurred five days after the boys say they killed their father.

With a package hidden behind them, they came to call on a neighbor, Mrs. O. J. Deal. They said they knew it was her birthday and wanted to Their birthday gift was a corner shelf which now hangs in Mrs. Deal's dining room.

Such thoughtfulness makes Mrs. Deal, as well as Mrs. Claussen, believe "it is impossible they did this thing."

To determine why they did and whether the youngsters are capable of standing trial, psychiatric examinations have been ordered.

Whether the two sons will attend their father's funeral is a matter for their court-appointed attorney, William L. Winston, to decide, Juvenile Court Judge Hugh Reid said.

Funeral services for Dodd will be at 1 p. m. Thursday at Ives funeral home, 2847 Wilson blvd., Arlington. Burial will be in Oakwood Cemetery, Falls Church.

Major Crimes Here Drop 17 Per Cent

Post + Times Herald P. 8-B
Tues. 3-12-57
Washington D.C.

More serious crimes in Washington last month dropped 17 per cent below the total reported during February of last year, Police Chief Robert V. Murray reported yesterday.

Police records showed 1282 offenses in the more serious categories, a drop of 260 from the same month last year. Because of Leap Year, February, 1956, was one day longer than last month.

The more serious category of crimes includes murder, robbery, rape, assault and similar violations. In both months reported, the Metropolitan Police arrested suspects or otherwise "cleared" the cases.

However, the records do not indicate court disposition or non-prosecution of the cases.

Criminal offenses of all types last month totaled 2349, compared with 2806 the same month of last year.

The over-all total for last month includes 477 thefts and larcenies, 109 embezzlement or fraud cases, 73 drug law violations, 93 liquor violations, 142 gambling cases, 70 prostitution cases, 30 varying sex offenses and five instances of receiving stolen property.

Major crimes reported last month included four murders, 16 rapes, two attempted rapes, 170 automobile thefts, 279 housebreakings and attempted housebreakings, 94 aggravated assaults, 82 roberies and 12 attempted robberies.

In the more serious category, Murray reported 18,634 offenses recorded in the 12-month period which ended Feb. 28.

This was a reduction of 2368 from the preceding 12-month period. Thirty-seven per cent of the more recent cases were listed as cleared.

D. C. Crime Declines 21% In January

Post + Times Herald P. 1-B
Sat. 2-9-57
Washington D.C.

Serious crime in the District during January was down 21 per cent from that reported in the same month a year ago, police reported yesterday.

The decrease was the largest in the last 11 months. Each month had shown some decline over the previous year's figures.

Police Chief Robert V. Murray has attributed much of the recent decline to an increase in the number of men asisgned to patrol city streets, some of them working on days off.

Murray's monthly report listed 1305 "Part One offenses" for January, 1957, as compared with 1662 in January, 1956. Part One offenses include felonies and some misdemeanors, such as negligent homicide, attempt housebreaking and larceny.

During last month, the most frequent Part One offense was petty larceny, with 472 cases reported. Housebreakings were second with 278 and automobile thefts third with 187.

The report showed that in the 12 months ending January 31, the number of offenses declined by 1088 cases or 5.8 per cent, compared to the year ending Jan. 31, 1956. The total number of cases during the last 12 months was 16,526, as compared with 18,614 for the previous 12 months.

The last month in which an increase in crime was noted was February, 1956, when the number of cases was up 1.3 per cent over the previous February.

Frank, honest and informative is how Lawrence Laurent, The Washington Post's TV critic, describes WTOP-TV's "Donna Douglas Show." Watch for his evaluation next Sunday in the TV Week section.

District Avoids Spiral in Crime Rate of Nation

Suburban Areas Go With Trend; All Report Increases, Says FBI

Post + Times Herald P. 1-B
Fri. 4-26-57
Washington D.C.

By Albon B. Hailey
Staff Reporter

The District countered the Nation's upward trend of serious crime again in 1956, but the Capital's growing suburban areas showed ominous increases in most of the major crime categories.

While serious crime over the country rose 13.3 per cent and passed the 2.5 million mark for the first time, the District's crime total dropped 9.3 per cent below the 1955 toll.

Following the national trend, however, crime increases were reported in Arlington, Fairfax, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties and in Alexandria.

This was disclosed yesterday in the annual Uniform Crime Reports compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation supplemented by special reports from nearby police jurisdictions.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover estimated 2,563,150 major crimes—murder, non-negligent homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, grand and petty larceny and auto theft—occurred in 1956. He said this was an increase of 300,700 over 1955.

Fourth Yearly Drop

In contrast, major crimes in the District dropped from 18,033 in 1955 to 16,356 last year, decreasing for the fourth straight year.

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter increased from 53 to 65 and grand larceny rose from 1708 to 1772, but the District was in the minus department in all other categories.

The crime rate (number of offenses per 100,000 population) in nearby Virginia and Maryland lagged behind the national crime rate. But Arlington Police Chief William G. Fawver warned that if the percentage of increase continued in the pattern of 1956, Arlington would soon lose its distinction as a low crime rate community.

Major crimes in Arlington climbed approximately 20 per cent in 1956, jumping from 2048 in 1955 to 2557 in 1956. Murder and non-negligent manslaughters increased 100 per cent—from two to four—while the 21 reported rapes represented a 75 per cent increase.

Murders Triple in Number

Murders almost tripled in Prince Georges County, rocketing from 5 in 1955 to 13 last year. Rapes increased from 30 to 54 cases reported by the Detective Bureau, which handled 1343 serious crime complaints compared to 1222 in 1955.

Larceny, up 1113 to 1609, and auto theft, up 142 to 220 in Montgomery County accounted for the largest increases in that county's crime total, Police Supt. James S. McAuliffe said. Montgomery's crime total, including all types of assaults, jumped from 2784 to 3157 in 1956.

Major crimes in Alexandria increased from 2118 to 2375, with petty larceny rising from 1066 to 1252 and aggravated assault from 188 to 237 for the most striking changes.

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter increased from 5 to 8 cases in Fairfax County, which reported an increase from 1071 to 1187 in its crime incidence total.

Rural Crime Rises

The FBI reported that crimes in rural areas increased 15.5 per cent, while urban crime rose 12.7 per cent nationally.

"A significant factor in this upsurge of crime is the fact that crimes have increased almost four times as fast as the Nation's population since 1950," Hoover said.

Nationally, larceny increased 16.7 per cent; auto theft, 16.1; burglary, 6.7; rape, 6.3; aggravated assault, 4.0; murder, 1.8, and negligent manslaughter, 0.7. Robbery, the only major crime to decline, dropped 1.3 per cent.

Washington, ranked ninth in population in the 1950 census, stood this way in the crime totals reported by police in cities over 25,00 population.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 12th; robbery, 11th; aggravated assault, 6th; burglary, 18th; grand larceny, 18th; petty larceny, 15th; and auto theft, 20th.

For the same crime categories, the 1956 totals for Washington (with 1955 totals in parentheses) were 65 (53), 709 (784), 2621 (3441), 3216 (3649), 1772 (1708), 6318 (6672) and 1655 (1722).

Police Chief Robert V. Murray attributed the decrease in crime locally to better utilization of his department's man-power. He said he had been able to work with the equivalent of a 2500-man force, his authorized stretngth, by working men on overtime, 6-day weeks and utilization of rookie school trainees.

Unless Congress restores $110,000 chopped off from the Police Department budget, Murray said he would be forced to lose 63 men his department needs badly.

Juvenile crime—up 17.3 per cent in urban areas nationally—is decreasing in the District, Murray and Inspector John E. Winters, head of the Youth Aid Division, said.

A month-by-month tabulation of juvenile crime arrests from July through December, 1956, showed that juvenile crimes dropped from 2459 for a similar period in 1955 to 2138 in 1956, Winters said.

Winters said the decrease could be attributed partly to a stepped-up juvenile crime enforcement program in the past two years, including the formation of a special, uniformed patrol squad whose sole duty is to patrol places where youngsters congregate.

46 Pct. of Crime Blamed on Juveniles

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who has been advocating publicizing names of juveniles who commit serious crimes, said yesterday that almost 46 per cent of arrests for major crimes in the United States last year were youngsters under 18 years old.

Juvenile arrests increased 17.3 per cent in urban areas and "is not due to more young people since the number in this group is up only about 3 per cent, Hoover said.

In cities under 25,000 juvenile crime increased 20.9 per cent, Hoover said. He said juveniles accounted for 64 per cent of 28,035 auto theft arrests in 1551 cities last year.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 158
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

13 1957

FBI

An early cartoon depicts President Theodore Roosevelt's drive against corruption in government. President Roosevelt set up the Bureau of Investigation after Congress forbade the use of Secret Service agents in investigating law violations.

Herald Tribune New York Wed 1-9-57 P. 8

F.B.I

Heat Raised in Senate Debate on Court

Post + Times Herald Thurs. 6-27-57 Washington D.C. P. 2-a

By Herbert Foster

United Press

The Senate locked in a full-scale debate yesterday over recent Supreme Court decisions involving the sanctity of FBI files and the Government's drive against Communist subversion.

Some Senator denounced the Court as "power wild." A few defended it. Several proposed legislation to limit the effect of its rulings.

In the midst of the discussion, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) urged the Senate to pass, within the next week, his bill to restrict the Court's decision that defendants in criminal cases have the right to examine the FBI reports of Government witnesses against them.

In the meantime, Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) of the House Committee on Un-American Activities said no new legislation is required to meet another Supreme Court decision affecting the investigating powers of Congressional committees.

Test Suggested

Walter said a recent subcommittee hearing in San Francisco showed the Court's ruling could be followed without difficulty. But he said the group may test this by citing one of the San Francisco witnesses for contempt. He mentioned no names.

The Court held witnesses can refuse to answer a Congressional committee's questions unless it spells out the purpose of its inquiry and the pertinency of specific questions asked them.

Several of the witnesses cited the ruling in challenging the right of the subcommittee to question them. Walter said the lengthy explanation required by the decision "take more time" but he believed the problem can be met.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R-Ohio) set off the Senate wrangle by introducing a bill to allow trial judges to determine what part, if any, of FBI reports should be shown to defendants.

"We simply cannot afford to give Communists and other dangerous criminals unlimited access to vital Government secrets," he said.

Hearings Begin Friday

O'Mahoney interrupted to announce that a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee will begin public hearings Friday on a similar bill he introduced along with seven other Senators. He said the first witness will be Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr.

Urging quick Senate action on the measure, O'Mahoney said the Supreme Court's ruling virtually has stopped the prosecution of some criminal cases, especially those involving narcotics charges.

But Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), a cosponsor of the measure, told the Senate the legislation should be studied with "extreme care."

"Let there be no abuse of the highest tribunal of our land," he said. "Let us respect the men who wear the honored robes of the highest judicial office."

He urged his colleagues to remember that the Supreme Court "is a separate, equal and coordinate branch" of the Government.

But Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.) disagreed. He said the framers of the Constitution contemplated the Supreme Court as a subordinate branch of Government.

"The judiciary has broken the bounds of its constitutional limitations," he said. "The Court has gone power wild. Its decisions are wrecking the confidence of the people in the Federal judiciary."

He introduced a bill to nullify the Supreme Court decision invalidating state sedition laws and to bar the Court from further rulings on race segregation in the public schools. He said the country faces the choice of "judicial limitation or judicial tyranny."

But Sens. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) praised the High Court's decision and lauded Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S. D.) said he wasp articularly concerned about the Supreme Court's decision on the FBI reports and its reversal of the convictions of Communists accused of advocating the violent overthrow of the United States Government.

He said the Court's decision makes it "possible for dangerous Communists to walk the streets." He said that if Congress can appropriate billions of dollars to combat communism abroad," we surely can write a law to protect us from the Communists here at home."

If the Court does not reverse itself, Mundt said, "Congress has the responsibility to act." He urged his colleagues at least "to protect the FBI files" before adjourning for the year.

BILLS ARE OFFERED TO CLOSE FBI FILES

Measures Receive Approval Of Attorney General

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn Tues 6-25-57

WASHINGTON, June 24. — (AP) — Six Senators and two House members Monday introduced bills aimed at curbing access to secret FBI files in the light of a recent Supreme Court decision.

The measures were virtually identical. One of the sponsors, Representative Kenneth Keating (R., N.Y.), said Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell "has authorized me to state that he approves of the terms of this measure."

Justice Department lawyers have been working hard on legislation to take the sting, as they regard it, out of the court's June 3 decision in favor of alleged communist Clinton E. Jencks.

The court ruled in that case that the defense in a criminal case may examine original reports made to the FBI by witnesses for the Government.

Many critics in Congress and elsewhere have contended this would let defendants in cases involving subversion, among others, prowl through "raw" or unevaluated files at random — something FBI director J. Edgar Hoover long has vigorously opposed.

The proposed new laws would let the trial judge decide what portions, if any, of secret reports a defendant could look at for cross-examination purposes.

13

-The FBI Story——— by Don Whitehead -

News P. 6

FBI kept out of Emmett Till case

B'ham, Ala.

CHAPTER XXIII

Of the postwar crime problem which confronted the FBI and local law enforcement officers in the wake of World War II, Director J. Edgar Hoover had said in 1944:

"It is well to analyze the conditions that breed crime today, in order that we may prevent it tomorrow.

WHITEHEAD

One of the primary causes of the alarming increase in crime among our young people, for example, has been the disintegration of the homes as a guiding influence.

"The tremendous number of parents who have entered the armed services and war industries no longer can exercise sufficient control over their sons and daughters.

Much of the crime increase could be accounted for by the increase in the nation's population.

But that wasn't the whole answer by any means. From 1945 to 1955, population in-

23 of a series

creased 24.3 per cent while crime increased 44.5 per cent.

Juvenile rate high

A FEW STATISTICS tell a part of the story. The major crimes committed in 355 cities in the prewar years 1937-1939 averaged 630,257 each year.

These were crimes of murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and automobile theft.

In these same cities, the major crimes in the postwar years 1946-1955 averaged almost 800,000 each year.

In 1955, a serious crime was committed on an average of every 13.9 seconds.

Statistics startling

THE MOST SHAMFUL part of the postwar crime record was the number of teen-age children involved in major law violations.

Boys and girls under 19 were involved in 42.3 per cent of the arrests made for major crimes; and almost half of these were under 15.

The reports showed that 62.2 per cent of those arrested in 1955 for automobile thefts and 52.7 per cent of those arrested for burglary had not reached their 18th birthday.

The bare statistics standing by themselves gave the frightening impression that young people had no moral restraints and were running wild.

Such an impression was false, of course, but the situation was disgraceful and there was confusion across the land.

FBI starts school

AS EARLY as 1946, Hoover considered the problem so pressing that he directed the organization of an FBI juvenile delinquency instructors school in which special agents were assigned to a broad research project, supplemented by lectures from well-known authorities in the field of juvenile delinquency.

The information gathered in these studies is being made available through FBI training schools to police departments to help them in developing their own programs to combat juvenile delinquency.

One of the most misunderstood facets of law enforcement is the FBI's responsibilities and limitations in the field of civil rights.

Bill of rights

THE CONSTITUTIONAL amendments known as the Bill of Rights provide for freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly and petition; freedom to keep and bear arms, from enforced quartering of troops, from unlawful search and seizure; freedom from being a witness against oneself; freedom from excessive bail or fines; from being deprived of due process; from cruel and unusual punishment; and the right to a speedy and public trial by jury.

There are primarily guarantees against oppression of individuals by the federal government. The relationships between private persons are matters which are largely reserved to the states.

Thus a mob might lynch a victim in violation of every concept of decency and fair play, but this action does not necessarily mean that the mob has violated a federal law.

And unless a federal law is violated, the FBI has no jurisdiction.

Basic laws cited

THE TWO BASIC civil rights statutes which more or less form the framework of the FBI's responsibilities in this field are found in Sections 241 and 242 of Title 18, United States Code. Section 241 deals for the most part with involuntary servitude, peonage and voting rights.

Section 242 applies largely to the actions of law enforcement officers who, "under color of law," wilfully deny a person the rights guaranteed by law and the Constitution.

Heavy pressure was put on the federal government in 1955 to have the FBI investigate the murder of Emmett Louis Till, a 14-year-old Negro youth from Chicago who was slain in Mississippi after he allegedly made indecent remarks to a white woman.

The Justice Department's criminal division decided that the FBI should not enter the case.

Local prejudice

THE REASONING behind this decision was that while murder no doubt had been done, the federal government had no authority to investigate and prosecute murder unless a federal law had been violated.

Unless and until Congress passed a law covering such cases, federal intervention would be an invasion of states' rights.

One of the greatest barriers encountered by the FBI in civil rights violations has been local prejudice. Juries have refused to convict even when defendants confessed.

Mob kills Negro

IN 1947 IN South Carolina, a cab driver was fatally stabbed near the town of Liberty. A Negro suspect named Willie Earle was arrested and taken to the Pickens County jail for questioning. He protested his innocence.

Word of the arrest spread. Soon a mob armed with shotguns and knives was racing for the jail.

Earle was dragged from his cell and pushed into an automobile. Near the Saluda Dam the caravan halted and the prisoner "confessed" to the crime.

The mob beat Willie Earle and stabbed him with knives. Finally shotgun blasts snuffed out the last small flame of life.

Confessions from 26

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT authorized the FBI to conduct a full investigation because Earle had been in custody of an officer and there was a possibility that his civil rights had been denied "under color of law" by his jailer's willingly giving help to the mob or being derelict in his duty. The FBI's investigation exonerated the jailer.

In the investigation, 28 persons were arrested and 26 confessed to taking part in the lynching.

The defense offered no testimony. But the jury found all 28 defendants "not guilty" despite the confessions.

Whenever a police officer or an official of a state institution is accused of a possible civil rights violation, the FBI investigates if the criminal division of the Justice Department so instructs.

New attitude noted

FOR THE most part, the FBI has found local law enforcemen officers willing to co-operate in civil rights investigations.

An attitude has developed—and is growing—that if a police officer has treated a prisoner brutally and denied him his civil rights, then the officer deserves to be exposed, punished and fired for the good of the entire force and law enforcement generally.

But if the charges are untrue, then the officer's innocence should be established beyond doubt.—©

F.B.I. Story 'Menace,' 'Gestapo,' Agency Branded

Courier-Journal

Chapter 16

By DON WHITEHEAD

Thurs. 1-24-57

In 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson saved the F.B.I. from being destroyed by attacks as savage as any ever seen in the jungle of Washington politics.

Louisville, Ky.

J. Edgar Hoover once told a visitor: "No one outside the F.B.I. and the Department of Justice ever knew how close they came to wrecking us."

Who were "they"? The records from the archives of the F.B.I. tell the story, a story of plots and intrigues and insinuations.

P. 9

Reported to House Unit

The main attack began after Hoover went before a House subcommittee on appropriations January 5 to make his annual report on how the F.B.I. was spending its share of the taxpayer's dollar and performing its duties.

In discussing President Roosevelt's proclamation of September 6, 1939, announcing the F.B.I.'s broadened responsibility for national security, Hoover said:

". . . when this work was assigned to us we organized . . . the General Intelligence Division, which will have supervision of espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality regulations. . . .

"We have also initiated special investigations of persons reported upon as being active in any subversive activity or in movements detrimental to the internal security.

Told of Suspect Index

"In that connection, we have a general index, arranged alphabetically and geographically, available at the bureau, so that in the event of any greater emergency coming to our country we will be able to locate immediately these various persons who may need to be the subject of further investigation. . . ."

Hoover's statement was like the steel point of a dentist's probe touching an exposed nerve in a decayed tooth.

The reaction was violent. The first attack came from Representative Vito Marcantonio, left-wing congressman from New York, who told the House that Hoover's security preparation "lay the foundation . . . for a Gestapo system in the United States."

Communist Plans Relayed

An informant gave the F.B.I. a report on a February 6 meeting of Communist leaders in Washington where plans were made for a campaign against Hoover and the F.B.I.

This report said:

"It was proposed at this meeting that the campaign should have two principal phases, one an attack upon the bureau as violating civil liberties and secondly a personal attack upon the director . . . Communist writers were assigned to this second phase of the campaign.

"It was also planned at the meeting that the services of certain congressmen would be enlisted in endeavoring to obtain Congressional restrictions upon the bureau's activities."

Jackson Thought Unfriendly

The rumor in Washington at this time was that Hoover had lost his strongest supporter when Attorney General Frank Murphy left the Department of Justice to become an associate justice on the Supreme Court—and that the new, liberal Attorney General, Jackson, would put the handcuffs on Hoover and the F.B.I. at the first opportunity.

The storm broke against the F.B.I. February 6. Special agents arrested 10 men and a woman in Detroit and a man in Milwaukee who had been indicted on charges of conspiring to recruit volunteers for the Spanish Loyalist Army.

All of them were either admitted Communists, members of known Comunist front organizations, or openly Communist sympathizers. The arrests had been ordered by the Justice Department.

Hoover Called 'Menace'

The cry arose across the country that these arrests were an example of the F.B.I.'s persecution of people who happened to have political views contrary to those of Hoover.

Hoover was called a greater menace than "a nest of spies." The F.B.I. was described as an O.G.P.U., a Gestapo, a sinister menace to intellectual freedom.

Hoover watches F. D. R. sign federal crime bill.

There were doubts raised in the minds of honest people who then voiced these doubts without waiting to hear the facts.

The New Republic discussed the arrests in an editorial headed "American O.G.P.U."

The magazine said:

"In foreign countries people are forced by their governments to submit to their gestapos. In this country, Hoover has the voluntary support of all who delight in gangster movies and 10-cent detective magazines."

Jackson Backed Hoover

Many F.B.I. critics had been hopeful that Jackson would take their side against Hoover and the F.B.I. But Jackson startled them. He stood by Hoover.

One explanation was given in a column by Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner, who reported that Jackson had looked into the F.B.I.'s activities and "to his surprise" discovered that the bureau was operated along legitimate lines.

Early in March, an F.B.I. informant had reported that the national committee of the Communist Party had met in New York City and agreed that "the time is ripe" to make the Detroit cases a national issue.

A decision was made, the informant said to "canvass trade-unions and all kinds of progressive organizations throughout the country asking them to demand an investigation of the F.B.I."

These demands came—in a flood of mimeographed resolutions purportedly adopted by labor groups.

Raid Revival Charged

They said, "There is every evidence to believe that J. Edgar Hoover is preparing for a repetition of the shameful Palmer raids, in which he participated, with the object of attacking and destroying the various unions." They called on the President and the Attorney General to suspend Hoover pending an investigation.

Representative Emanuel Celler of New York was among those to defend Hoover.

He told a radio audience that Hoover ". . . was a special assistant attorney general (who) had nothing to do with the arrest or so-called persecution of individuals. He simply handled the cases in the courts as they were presented to him."

Attorney Defended Bureau

One of those listening to Celler's broadcast was attorney Morris Katzeff, then living in Boston, who had been one of the lawyers defending those rounded up for deportation in the Palmer raids.

Katzeff wrote Hoover:

"The cases of 1919 immediately came back to my mind and I also recalled that you had nothing to do with the irregularities and harsh treatment of aliens suspected of being Communists.

"I also recall a hearing . . . at which you deplored as sincerely as we did the incidents attending the circumstances connected with arrests of aliens in New England, and I recalled how genuinely I was impressed by your sincerity as well as with your thoroughness in presenting your argument, and I felt it my duty as being one of the very few footloose men up to the present moment who could from personal knowledge say a word in defense of a man unjustly accused of wrongdoing."

The attacks on Hoover and the F.B.I. began to diminish and lose force after an incident during the dinner given on March 16, 1940, by the White House correspondents.

F.D.R. Shunned 'Them'

President Roosevelt was the guest of honor at the head table, which was placed on a raised platform to give the hundreds of diners a view of the Chief Executive.

Roosevelt spotted Hoover among the guests and called to him. "Edgar," he said, "what are they trying to do to you on the Hill?"

Hoover shook his head and replied, "I don't know, Mr. President."

Roosevelt grinned and turned his thumbs down on the table. "That's for them," he said.

The word soon spread around Washington that Roosevelt had turned thumbs down on the attackers of Hoover and the F.B.I.

Copyright, 1957

Tomorrow: The F.B.I. goes to war.

The FBI Story

Herald Tribune New York Wed. 1-9-57

Bureau Born in 1908 'Mess'

With Roosevelt's Fight to Curb Business Combines

This is the third chapter in a serialization of highlights from "The FBI Story," Don Whitehead's best seller recently published by Random House.

By Don Whitehead

Chief, Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

The crusade in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation had its beginning on July 26, 1908, was President Theodore Roosevelt's fight to curb the "public be damned" greed of big business combines and to halt the outrageous thievery of public lands in the western states.

Don Whitehead

From the time he entered the White House in September, 1901, Roosevelt was roaring against political and business corruption and demanding stronger Federal controls over the excesses of the rich and the powerful. He was thumping heads with his "big stick," and he sometimes included heads in Congress. There was ample reason for the Rooseveltian roars. There was in truth, a "mess in America." There was a mess in which the industrial combines, the "trusts," were flouting the Sherman Anti-trust Act, and in effect thumbing their noses at the Federal government and the people.

Corruption in Sale Of Forest Reserves

There was a mess, too, in which men of high repute were conniving with Federal officials to rob the government of valuable land in the West, where almost forty million acres had been set aside by previous administrations as forest reserves. This green and tempting treasure was supposedly being watched over by a government agency, the General Land Office, which was more interested in selling land for private use than it was in Roosevelt's policy of conservation. The thieves were busily dipping into this treasury even as Roosevelt took office after the assassination of President McKinley.

Roosevelt was determined to halt the thievery and the antitrust violations. But in the midst of his fight Congress suddenly balked at the Department of Justice's use of "detectives" in its investigations and passed an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act, which left the department without an investigative arm with which to collect evidence for prosecutions.

Underwood & Underwood

President Theodore Roosevelt, who set up the Bureau of Investigation, which later became the F. B. I., in 1908.

Homestead Law Not Rigorously Enforced

Roosevelt was furious. But his fury could be understood only against the background of what had happened in the past.

After the Civil War, Congress had passed several laws encouraging homesteading and making it possible for families and individuals to buy land and settle in the West. One of these laws was the Timber and Stone Act of 1878, which provided for the sale of lands in California, Oregon, Nevada, and the Washington Territory. The lands were considered unfit for cultivation, but they were covered with virgin forests worth millions.

Enforcement of the land law was lax. People fenced public lands—sometimes innocently—for their own use. Others bought huge acreages through fraudulent schemes to turn a quick and easy profit in resale to lumber companies.

Secret Service Agents Start Inquiry

Roosevelt had been in office only a few months when the Secretary of the Interior, Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, had reason to suspect that his own department was involved in the land frauds. He detected a bad odor in the General Land Office, and he began an inquiry. The attorney general arranged for an agent to resign from the Treasury's Secret Service and take a quiet look behind the scenes in the West.

His suspicions were confirmed when the agent reported that some of the General Land Office's own detectives were so deeply involved in land manipulations that they were actually tools of the land thieves. Afraid to trust his own people, Hitchcock decided the frauds should be investigated by the Department of Justice. He arranged to "borrow" agents from the Treasury's Secret Service to make the investigation.

Wed. 1-9-57

2 in Congress Convicted in Fraud

The roundup in the land-fraud drive was a sensation. Scores of people were indicted and convicted on charges of "conspiracy to defraud the United States out of public lands." Tens of thousands of acres of public lands were recovered which had been fenced illegally or bought by fraudulent representations.

The shocker came when U. S. Sen. John H. Mitchell and Rep. John N. Williamson, both of Oregon, were charged with conspiracy to defraud. They were indicted in 1905 and convicted. Williamson on his third trial. It was learned years later that some of the prosecutions were so corrupt and politically tainted that the agents of justice appeared without doubt to be guilty of actions far worse than the crimes charged to the prosecuted.

Even the Prosecutor Was Involved

The chief prosecutor in the case was to have been United States Attorney John H. Hall, until it was discovered that Hall himself was involved in the illegal fencing of public lands. Hall was thrown out of office, indicted, convicted and later pardoned because of jury box manipulations.

Sen. Mitchell appealed his conviction but his death came before higher courts had ruled on his guilt. Williamson appealed and won a reversal in the Supreme Court, which led to the subsequent dismissal of the charges.

The Roosevelt administration's use of Secret Service agents in the cleanup campaign came under attack. Stories were circulated that the President was using detectives to spy into the private lives of members of Congress and to collect information to be held as a political club. The rumors were never substantiated, but they helped to cast a shadow over the investigative methods used in the land fraud and anti-trust cases.

Congress Curbs Use Of Secret Service

The Secret Service had been organized after the Civil War primarily to combat a wave of counterfeiting of United States currency and securities. Over the years, the Justice Department and other government departments had adopted the policy of "borrowing" agents from the Treasury Department's Secret Service.

But these agents-on-loan continued to report to the chief of the Secret Service. Thus departments for which they were working had no real check on the agents' activities.

This makeshift arrangement continued until May 27, 1908, when Congress forbade the Department of Justice—and all other executive departments—to use Secret Service agents in investigating law violations.

F. B. I.'s First Target Was White Slavery

The action was a crippling blow to Federal law enforcement and Roosevelt—a former police commissioner of New York City—was keenly aware of the fact. He knew that if the laws of the land were to be enforced, there had to be investigators to gather the evidence of wrongdoing.

Word spread through the Department of Justice that Roosevelt had called Atty. Gen. Charles J. Bonaparte to the White House and directed him to organize an investigative service. And on July 26, 1908, Bonaparte issued the order creating an investigative agency within his department—the order which was the beginning of the F. B. I.

One of the new bureau's first drives was against white slavery. Over the objections of many who considered the law an invasion of the states' police powers, Congress in 1910 passed the Mann Act, making it illegal to transport women across state lines for immoral purposes.

The Supreme Court upheld its constitutionality, thus establishing the Federal government's responsibility in controlling interstate crime. Since 1910 F. B. I. investigations have led to more than 15,000 convictions on white slave traffic charges.

©1957 by Don Whitehead

Tomorrow: Sabotage in World War I and vigilantism in dealing with draft-deserters were two challenges to the F. B. I.

Sociological Light

The FBI is out with its *Uniform Crime Reports for 1956.* Among other things, the FBI reports that last year 12,620 Americans were murdered, 20,300 women raped and 96,430 wounded or maimed by weapons.

The FBI *Reports* carries a table giving a breakdown on the race of those arrested. This table is drawn from crime reports from 1,551 cities with population from 2,500 up. It sheds light on a number of national issues:

	White	*Negro*
Criminal homicide:		
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	683	1,336
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	1,083	331
Robbery	5,160	5,697
Aggravated assault	7,672	15,977
Other assaults	42,770	36,659
Burglary—breaking or entering	32,407	13,748
Larceny—theft	62,852	28,656
Auto theft	21,694	6,109
Embezzlement and fraud	11,055	2,592
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,377	2,304
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,649	1,333
Rape	2,509	2,043
Prostitution, commercialized vice	7,587	6,926
Other sex offenses	13,524	5,886
Narcotic drug laws	2,862	4,387
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	7,489	8,540
Offenses against family and children	14,856	7,421
Liquor laws	25,071	18,008
Driving while intoxicated	86,367	17,122
Disorderly conduct	140,281	98.014
Drunkenness	613,817	193,807
Vagrancy	54,104	20,166
Gambling	11,584	33,191
Suspicion	52,791	30,682
All other offenses	161,700	73,087

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 4-26-57 P. 4-A

Rev. Graham Hints Frame-Up

Florida Pastor Denies Charges Of Misconduct

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

MIAMI, Fla.—Uppermost in the minds of Miami Negroes this week is the question of whether or not one of the nation's leading Baptist clergymen was "framed" by Miami police when he was arrested here and charged with drunkenness and indecent exposure.

• **What had seemed to be one of the biggest scandals in the history of Miami's Negro population broke here Saturday night with the arrest of the Rev. Edward T. Graham, 54, and Mrs. Cora Paschal, 41, of Richmond Heights.**

Both were booked on the same charges as Miamians shuddered in disbelief.

ACCORDING TO police, the couple was put in "drunk tanks" for four hours in accordance with normal procedure in drunk cases here. They were then held in $250 bond.

• **The Rev. Mr. Graham, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, is well known for his sobriety and told The Courier Sunday morning that he was not drunk as charged nor had he been in a compromising position with Mrs. Paschal when arrested.**

He said that the "only truth" in the police version of his case was that he was with the woman. He said that Mrs. Paschal had sought advice from him on a personal problem and that he had obliged by driving her out to Virginia Beach. He said that his wife, Ethel, knew of his trip with Mrs. Paschal.

MRS. GRAHAM, a Miami school teacher, said that she "stands firmly in back of my husband" and furthermore "believe in him implicitly."

• **The Board of Deacons, of the Rev. Mr. Graham's church, held an emergency meeting on the case Sunday and also announced that they, too, stood firmly behind the accused minister.**

The Rev. Mr. Graham stated that the police did not give him a test for drunkenness and stressed that there was no whisky in his car when the accused couple was apprehended. He revealed that he had retained Atty. Howard Dixon as counsel and emphasized that his relationship with Mrs. Paschal was strictly that of pastor and member.

THE REV. Mr. Graham is father of two married daughters and holds the secretaryship of the board of trustees at the Florida Normal and Industrial College in St. Augustine. He also holds membership on every important interracial group and Negro organization in the state of Florida.

The accused minister has been generally regarded by both whites and Negroes as a man of impeccable character and morals. He is perhaps the most highly respected individual Negro in the state of Florida.

Former NAACP Chief

Pastor Is Jailed On Morals Charge

By ALAN MacLEESE
Herald Staff Writer

The Rev. Edward T. Graham, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church and past-president of the NAACP here, was booked into county jail Saturday night on a charge of drunkenness and indecent exposure.

The Rev. Graham, who also heads the Greater Miami (Negro) Ministerial Alliance, was arrested in a car with another man's wife at Virginia Key.

Dade County Policeman Earl Cleare and Louis Diecidue reported they arrested the couple — both partially clad — in a parked car at 8:45 p.m.

They identified Rev. Graham's companion as Mrs. Cora Paschal, 14790 Buchanan St., Richmond Heights.

Both were booked on identical charges of drunkenness and indecent exposure and put in drunk tanks for a sobering up period of four hours — which is customary in cases involving drunk charges.

The Negro woman arrested with the Rev. Graham is 41 years old; Graham is 54. Both were released from jail early today under $250 bond each.

Bond was set by Circuit Judge Pat Cannon, and supplied by professional bondsman Murray Goldberg.

Graham has been a leading civic figure in Negro community life in Miami since he came here in 1943 as a USO executive.

He served as executive secretary of the Negro Service Council until called to the pastorate at Mt. Zion in 1948.

Besides serving as head of the ministerial alliance, Rev. Graham has led a number of agencies and committees, among them the Miami Committee for Social Action and the Welfare Planning Council.

The reverend, who lives at 356 NW 9th St., had no comment to make while being booked into jail.

Rev. Edward Graham
. . . pastor is jailed

Disbelief

His Flock Sticks by Graham

By ALAN MacLEESE

The Rev. Edward T. Graham, charged by police with public drunkenness and indecent exposure, was given a "100 per cent vote of confidence" Monday by his congregation and an influential group of Negro ministers.

Rev. Graham

The pastor, a leader in Miami's Negro community and a past president of the NAACP here, was arrested on Virginia Key Saturday night in a parked car with another man's wife.

Dade County Policemen Louis Diecidue and Earl Cleare said they arrested the Rev. Mr. Graham and Mrs. Cora Paschal, 14790 Buchanan St., Richmond Heights, while they were partially clad and intoxicated in the car.

But the board of directors of Mount Zion Baptist Church, 301 NW 9th St., and the congregation do not believe the minister did anything wrong.

Said Samuel Cox, chairman of the board:

"We held a meeting and gave the reverend a 100 per cent vote of confidence. We don't believe he transacted that action.

"We think he was there on a true and honest cause. I talked to him myself and he said, 'You know I don't drink,'" Cox said.

(The Rev. Graham is on record as an outspoken prohibitionist.)

Asked if members of the board had talked to the woman, Cox said, "No, she's way down in Richmond Heights. She may be guilty, but we don't think the reverend is."

The Rev. Mr. Graham — who is out of town at a Baptist convention — was also backed up by his church members.

He preached to his fold the day after the arrest, and told them the charges were not true. He said he was giving the woman spiritual counsel.

The woman could not be reached for comment.

The Greater Miami Ministerial Alliance, which the Rev. Mr. Graham heads, also voted a show of confidence for the pastor.

Assistant State Atty. Arthur E. Huttoe said he would confer with his chief, Richard Gerstein, today to discuss what charges his office would file.

Huttoe said the arresting officers gave sworn testimony before him Monday to substantiate their charges.

Both officers said they had never heard of the minister before, and did not know he was a past president of the NAACP.

Negro Sentenced For Hugging Girl

By the United Press.

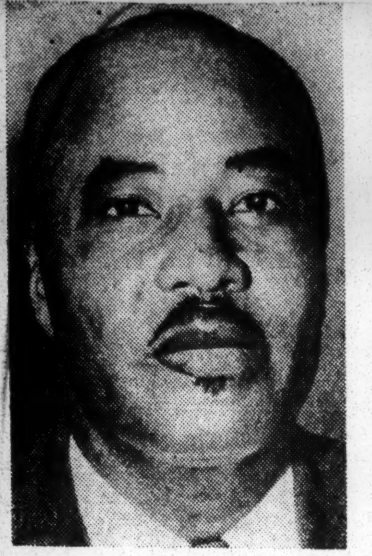
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 17.—Joe Lloyd Bennett, 2[illegible]-year-old Negro, was sentenced to 90 days in the city prison farm today for molesting a 15-year-old white girl yesterday.

Bennett was charged with disorderly conduct — molesting — after he grabbed and hugged the girl in a bus station ticket line. He pleaded guilty today in municipal court.

Judge Charles Miller sentenced him.

The father of the 15-year-old girl and several bystanders beat the Negro to the floor and wrested the girl from his grip. Police said apparently "someone stomped on Bennett's face." His nose was broken.

A. C. Marshall, at Athens, Ga., radio newsman who was standing behind Bennett in line yesterday said Bennett suddenly grabbed the girl and had "almost a death hold" around her waist. He said the girl was screaming, "Daddy, daddy, help me!" during the few seconds she was in Bennett's grasp. She was not injured.



—Herald Staff Photos

Rev. Edward Graham **Mrs. Cora Paschal**

. . . found innocent in 30 minutes

Graham Acquitted Of Drunk Charge

Herald Miami, Fla.
Sat. 6-22-57 P. 1

By STEPHEN TRUMBULL
Herald Staff Writer

Rev. Edward T. Graham, longtime and widely known Negro leader here, was found not guilty of drunkenness Friday by a six-man, all-white jury in Criminal court.

The panel debated only 30 minutes and cast only three ballots in freeing Mr. Graham.

The same verdict was returned on the same charge in the case of Mrs. Cora Paschal, Negro woman who was arrested with him in a parked car at Virginia Beach on the night of April 6.

A charge of indecent exposure also placed against the minister, who is president of the Greater Miami Ministerial Alliance (Negro) was dropped because of a legal technicality before the case went to trial before Judge Gene Williams.

Two arresting officers, Dade County Park Policemen Louis Diecidue and Earl Cleare stuck to their original story. They testified that both the pastor and the woman had some of their clothes unfastened when they were seen in the car.

Officer Diecidue

. . . stuck to story

The officers said they smelled liquor on the breath of both, that Mr. Graham appeared to be "slightly" drunk and Mrs. Paschal appeared "very drunk."

Neither Mr. Graham nor the woman was given a drunkometer test. Police witnesses, asked about this, said it is not customary to give the test in other than drunk driving cases.

From the witness stand the minister staunchly denied taking as much as a drink. He said that Mrs. Paschal, who had brought a half pint bottle of whiskey in a beach bag, took one drink.

He had taken the woman there, he insisted, to discuss at her request a "serous domestic problem" she then was having. Her husband, a Miami post office worker, had taken the stand earlier to testify that he knew his wife was meeting the minister for that purpose.

And Mr. Graham's wife also had testified that she, too, knew of the planned meeting. She said Mrs. Paschal could not come to their weekend home in Richmond Heights, where she and her husband were staying at the time, because there was a large family gathering there.

Rabbi Irving Lehrman was among a long list of character witnesses for Mr. Graham. Dr. Peter Williams testified he had shared a room with Mr. Graham at many ministerial conferences, and had never seen him take a drink. L. E. Thomas, first Negro to be made a municipal judge here, also testified that Mr. Graham has been a teetotaller since he became a minister 11 years ago.

Two white attorneys sat at the defense table with Negro Attorney Henry Arrington, former assistant state attorney. The white attorneys were Burnett Roth, former Miami Beach city councilman, and Howard Dixon.

They quizzed prospective jurymen on their possible affiliation with "groups involved in racial controversies." Four Negroes among the jury prospects were excused by Assistant State Attorney Arthur Huttoe, who handled the prosecution.

BY GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Times-Union

Report on Story Of Flogging Asked

Sat. 8-17-57 P. 18
Jacksonville Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 16 (AP)—The governor's office today called on Hamilton County Sheriff Charles Rhoden to submit a report by next Wednesday on a story that a band of white men kidnaped and flogged a Negro laborer.

Joe Grotegut, administrative assistant to Gov. LeRoy Collins, asked for the report after the governor received a letter from Edward D. Davis of Ocala, who is president of the Florida Voters League, reporting the alleged flogging.

"The governor is out of the office until Wednesday and it would be helpful to have a report from you upon his return," Grotegut's wire said.

Rhoden already has announced that his investigation had shown the story to be false.

Rhoden said his investigation showed that Floyd Peterson, a white pulp worker, claimed Vann Curry, a Negro laborer, owed him money and that they argued and fought on Tuesday.

The sheriff said Peterson was hit three times and the white man twice. No charges were filed.

The governor also received a letter from Robert W. Saunders of Tampa, Florida field secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, urging investigation of the alleged Jasper incident and the recent firing of a shotgun into an automobile carrying white and Negro members of the Tampa baseball club at Dade City.

Grotegut wired Saunders that the governor's office had received a report from Sheriff Leslie Bessinger of Pasco County.

"We are satisfied vigorous and effective investigation is under way in connection with the Dade City matter," Grotegut said in the wire.

Girl Attack Still Baffles Tampa Cops

Times-Union
Wed. 8-21-57
Jacksonville, Fla.

TAMPA, Aug. 20 (AP)—A 14-year-old Columbus, Ohio, girl who was brutally beaten while she slept showed improvement today, but the mysterious attack on her still baffled police. P. 21

Hope Brown was struck on the head and her skull fractured while she slept Saturday morning at the home of her mother, Mrs. Doris Jean Worthington.

The girl told police she didn't recall anything that happened while she slept. Police also said she was incoherent in trying to shed any light on the mysterious attack.

Her mother reported Hope was able to talk more clearly today and appeared to be improved.

The case took on importance because a woman who lives a block away was attacked three weeks ago under similar circumstances.

Mrs. Neil Keen, wife of a private detective, had her skull fractured while she slept in a locked house. Police still are investigating that case.

Hope also slept in a locked room. Nothing was disturbed in the room, not even a wallet near the couch on which Hope slept.

At first it was thought the girl lived here. Her father, Thomas R. Brown, told newsmen she lived with him and her grandmother at Columbus. The father, came here yesterday to return his daughter to Columbus where she is to be a first-year high school student. She had been visiting since June and staying with her mother and a sister, Mrs. Faith Holton.

Negro Evangelist Jailed In Florida

Post Herald

PANAMA CITY, Fla., Sept. 22 (AP)—A Negro evangelist was jailed today for the second time for failing to send her 14-year-old son to school. P. 4

"The Lord has commanded me not to allow by son to associate with other children and I cannot break his commandment, even if you send me to jail forever and ever," the Rev. Ethel Richardson told County Judge Joseph W. Bailey after he sentenced her to 30 days in jail.

Mon. 9-23-57 Birmingham Ala.

"One woman cannot defy the school laws of this state and I would be derelict in my duties if I did not send you to jail," he told her.

Judge Bailey imposed a similar sentence on her a year ago but withdrew it a few days later when she agreed to send the boy to school.

She was charged with failing to comply with Florida's compulsory school attendance law.

The woman described herself as a Holiness evangelist. She said she had no church.

Negro Police Go to Aid of Whites

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 15 (AP) — Negro police were called to the aid of two white officers Monday night to halt what might have developed into a serious disturbance. P. 12

Five Negries were arrested before the small crowd was brought under control. They were sentenced to 30-day terms in municipal court Tuesday on charges of drunkenness, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. Wed. 10-16-57

Patrolmen J. E. Miller and N. A. Almond were sent to investigate a truck backing into a parked car but found only slight damage. Miller said he advised the two Negroes in the car there was no need to report it since the damage was under $20; that they called him a liar, and that he attempted to arrest one on a charge of being drunk.

He said the man refused to leave the car and that when he attempted to pull him out, a Negro woman grabbed the officer around the neck. He said a crowd gathered immediately.

Meanwhile Almond managed to work his way to Miller's side; Miller broke free, grabbed the microphone in the patrol car and called for help. All Negro officers in the district were sent to the scene. The mob broke up after the five arrests.

13 1957 FL ORIDA

Judge Returns House To $300 Loan Victim

Home Grab Is Killed, Says Court

Jurist Refuses More Foreclosures

By C. G. BERNING
Herald Staff Writer

A South Dade couple, who lost the home they built with their own hands over a $300 small loan mortgage, got it back Tuesday.

And Circuit Judge Harold R. Vann criticized small loan sharks who take mortgages on homes of unsuspecting borrowers without their knowledge.

"The Supreme Court will have to order it before I sign another (foreclosure) decre on one of these 42 per cent interest mortgages," snapped Judge Vann after the foreclosure hearing.

The case marked the return to court of Pan American Finance Co., brainchild of lawyer-loan dealer real estate broker Arthur Gottlieb whose dealings have been publicized by The Herald.

Judge Vann set aside the mortgage on the home of Inell and James Tucker — a mortgage foreclosed by Pan American.

The home had been resold three times since the foreclosure.

The Tuckers, parents of six children, regained clear title to their home at Legree Ave. and Emerson St., which they had leased from the last purchaser.

Testimony showed Tucker, partly crippled with internal injuries in an auto accident and able to work only part time, signed "automobile finance papers" in blank at Lee Auto Sales used car lot.

But he said he didn't discuss his home or its legal description. He traded his old car for another which was repossessed later. Pan American then foreclosed on a $300 loan which Tucker said he didn't know he had made.

The $300 was paid directly by Pan American to Lee Auto Sales, the check being indorsed by Tucker.

The controversial mortgage contained Mrs. Tucker's name crudely printed, but she demonstrated for Judge Vann that she writes a good hand. She denied signing the mortgage.

Vann's order clears the Tuckers' title to the home, but William A. Feldman, attorney for Pan American, said he thinks the couple still owes the finance company.

Feldman said he'll try to work out an arrangement for payment in small installments.

Happy with the outcome, Mrs. Tucker, a maid, told this story: After turning the car back to the auto dealer, she learned they still owed $354.25 to Pan American. She tried to raise the money but could borrow only $200 from a friend.

"We took the $200 to Pan American, paid it and asked the man what the balance was. He said there was still $550 due.

"I didn't understand it, but he said the amount we owed was $750 altogether. He said if we paid $354.25, he would not foreclose. But he did anyhow.

"Then we started paying $10 a week rent. After four weeks our lawyer told us to stop."

Altogether, the couple has paid $240 on the $300 loan, but still owes in the vicinity of $500.

Judge Vann said his jurisdiction ended with setting aside the mortgage. But his action apparently brings up the question whether Pan American sold something it didn't own.

Gottlieb, head of the finance company, is the 29-year-old University of Miami graduate who has parlayed his law degree into some 50 mortgage foreclosures in two years.

The foreclosing business is so good, The Herald revealed, he's made his own supply of mimeographed forms—bills of complaint, judgments, notices of sheriff's sales.

He is the center of a variety of civil lawsuits, and investigations by the state attorney, Florida Real Estate Commission, Bar association, and the small loan trade itself.

—Herald Staff Photo by William Kuenzel

Rejoicing South Dade Family Got Home Back From Finance Co.

. . . the James Tuckers and James Jr., 3, Mattie Sue, 11, Fannie, 13, Jeanene, 5, and Barbara, 8

Negro police aid white officers in Jacksonville row

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 15 (AP)—Negro police were called to the aid of two white officers last night to halt what might have developed into a serious disturbance.

Five Negroes were arrested before the small crowd was brought under control. They were sentenced to 30-day terms in municipal court today on charges of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and resisting arrest.

Patrolmen J. E. Miller and N. A. Almond were sent to investigate a truck backing into a parked car but found only slight damage. Miller said he advised the two Negroes in the car there was no need to report it since the damage was under $20; that they called him a liar, and that he attempted to arrest one on a charge of being drunk.

HE SAID the man refused to leave the car and that when he attempted to pull him out, a Negro woman grabbed the officer around the neck. He said a crowd gathered immediately.

Meanwhile Almond managed to work his way to Miller's side Miller broke free, grabbed the microphone in the patrol car and called for help. All Negro officers in the district were sent to the scene. The mob broke up after five arrests.

ON PORCH

Negro Finds Dynamite at Ocala Home

OCALA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Three sticks of dynamite were found today on the porch of the home of a Negro who wrote Gov. Collins about the reported flogging of another Negro at Jasper.

Marion County Sheriff F. L. McGehee said Edward D. Davis, president of the Florida Voters League, reported that he found the dynamite around 8 a.m.

The dynamite, tied together with a string and with a bag of buckshot attached, was wet and not rigged to explode, the sheriff said. Officers said they had no theory as to who put the explosive there.

The governor's office last week asked Hamilton County Sheriff Charles Rhoden for a report on the alleged beating of a Negro by a band of white men after Davis' letter was received.

Rhoden said, however, he had investigated the story and it was not true. He said the report apparently stemmed from an altercation between a white man and a Negro.

Dynamite Found On Negro's Porch

OCALA, Fla., Aug. 19 (AP)—Three sticks of dynamite were found today on the porch of the home of a Negro who wrote Gov. Collins about the reported flogging of another Negro at Jasper.

Marion County Sheriff F. L. McGehee said Edward D. Davis, president of the Florida Voters League, reported that he found the dynamite around 8 a.m.

Officers said they had no theory as to who put the explosive there.

The governor's office last week asked Hamilton County Sheriff Charles Rhoden for a report on the alleged beating of a Negro by a band of white men after Davis' letter was received.

Rhoden said, however, he had investigated the story and it was not true. He said the report apparently stemmed from an altercation between a white man and a Negro.

Dynamite Found On Negro's Porch

OCALA —(AP)— Three sticks of dynamite were found Monday on the porch of the home of a Negro who wrote Gov. LeRoy Collins about the reported flogging of another Negro at Jasper.

Marion County Sheriff F. L. McGehee said Edward D. Davis, president of the Florida Voters League, reported that he found the dynamite around 8 a.m.

The dynamite, tied together with a string and with a bag of buckshot attached, was wet and not rigged to explode, the sheriff said. Officers said they had no theory as to who put the explosive there.

Court Ruling On Wheeler Plea Put Off

Convicted Assailant of Negro Driver Asks New Trial

Criminal Court Judge William T. Harvey yesterday put off until July 19 his ruling on a motion for a new trial for a white electrician convicted of aggravated assault in the near-fatal shooting of a Negro hearse driver.

The judge deferred his decision after hearing defense attorneys argue that their client—Leon Crawford Wheeler—didn't get a fair trial because the jury was "misled" into believing that a co-defendant would also be prosecuted.

The co-defendant was James E. Aides Sr., Wheeler's long-time friend and fellow worker who was the state's star witness against Wheeler. After the jury convicted Wheeler, on June 12, County Solicitor Lacy Mahon Jr. dropped the charge against Aides.

Aides, 39, and Wheeler, 35, had been charged in separate informations with assault with intent to commit first degree murder in the shooting of Joseph Augustus Baldwin, 36, last Feb. 10.

Accuse Each Other

The white men were riding in the same car when Baldwin was shot in the head while driving a hearse on Roosevelt boulevard. At the trial, Aides said Wheeler shot Baldwin. Wheeler said Aides was guilty. Both men claimed the hearse had forced their car off the road.

Although Wheeler was charged with assault to murder, the jury found him guilty of the lesser offense of aggravated assault. This crime carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison or a $3,000 fine.

In the written new trial motion, defense attorneys Wallace M. Jopling and W. J. Ferguson of Lake City charged the county solicitor misled the jurors by representing that no promise of immunity from prosecution had been made to Aides in return for his testimony against Wheeler.

Jopling made an affidavit saying one of Aides' attorneys, Albert J. Datz, told him Mahon on June 4 had promised Datz charges against Aides would be dropped after a verdict in the Wheeler trial if Aides would testify against Wheeler.

Remarks Quoted

Attached to the motion was a written transcript of remarks between Judge Harvey and the Wheeler jurors in court after the verdict and after the jurors learned Aides would not be prosecuted.

The jurors asked if they could add a mercy recommendation to their guilty verdict. One juror told the judge both Aides and Wheeler were "equally guilty" and added he didn't "see why one man should pay the penalty for what two men did."

The jurors were quoted as agreeing when Judge Harvey suggested they would not have recommended mercy for Wheeler if Aides had been prosecuted.

In his arguments yesterday, Jopling said the Wheeler jury was "misled to believe that here was a man (Aides) on the stand who had no ulterior motive to testify when in fact he did—the promise of immunity."

Jopling said Mahon would argue that he didn't tell Aides about the immunity. "But certainly nobody is naive enough to believe that Aides didn't know that when he got on the stand," said Jopling.

Ferguson expanded on this by saying "too clear a promise was made to Aides or to his agent, his attorney, which is the same thing."

Skeleton Found, Was Negro Man

A "skeletonized" body of a Negro man was discovered in a Florida City field Wednesday night amid a pile of wine bottles and Sterno cans. Dr. J. H. Davis, Dade medical examiner, said the corpse had been in the field about a month

Kidnap-Flogging Report Is Denied

TALLAHASSEE —(UP)— Hamilton County Sheriff Charles Rhoden Monday branded a report that a Negro sawmill worker was kidnaped and flogged at Jasper as "entirely incorrect."

Rhoden, in a report asked by Gov. LeRoy Collins, said Negro Van Curry, the alleged victim, got in a fight at a Jasper service station with a white pulpwood dealer over payment of a debt.

The dealer was identified only as "Peterson."

Rhoden said J. D. Cox, the white employer of Curry, "apparently became worked up about the matter" and reported it as a kidnap-flogging.

"Cox came to me about it and demanded that I do something and I advised him if he or Curry would secure a warrant I would be glad to serve," Rhoden said in a telegram to Collins.

The sheriff said since he did not see the fight he felt it was "not my duty" to swear out a warrant.

"Cox and Curry both refused to secure a warrant. As I see it there was no occasion for any notoriety or attempt to precipitate a race incident," Rhoden said.

Collins was asked by the state NAACP to look into the report of the kidnap-flogging.

Negro Evangelist Jailed In Florida

PANAMA CITY, Fla., Sept. 22 (AP) — A Negro evangelist was jailed today for the second time for failing to send her 14-year-old son to school.

"The Lord has commanded me not to allow by son to associate with other children and I cannot break his commandment, even if you send me to jail forever and ever," the Rev. Ethel Richardson told County Judge Joseph W. Bailey after he sentenced her to 30 days in jail.

"One woman cannot defy the school laws of this state and I would be derelict in my duties if I did not send you to jail," he told her.

Judge Bailey imposed a similar sentence on her a year ago but withdrew it a few days later when she agreed to send the boy to school.

She was charged with failing to comply with Florida's compulsory school attendance law.

The woman described herself as a Holiness evangelist. She said she had no church.

Chief To Punish Police Who Jailed Girl With Negroes

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Oct. 25 (AP)—Police Chief J. R. Reichert said today some disciplinary action will be taken against officers responsible for locking up a 16-year-old white girl in the same police corridor with three Negro men.

Chief Reichert explained, however, she was in the corridor only for a few minutes and was in view of a jailor all that time. The chief added that is the only place available for keeping persons awaiting booking.

Reichert said he is concerned that nobody learned the girl was a juvenile until after she was locked up. When her time came to be booked it was discovered she was only 16 years old.

The girl, Myrna K. Preskitt of the St. Petersburg Gulf Beaches, was charged with driving too fast for existing conditions and having an improper muffler.

She was released after her father, J. F. Preskitt, posted $55 bond.

Preskitt, a contractor, formerly lived in Birmingham.

Jailed Man Dies In Drunk Cell

Herald P. 1-B Wed. 1-2-57 Miami, Fla.

A 51-year-old man was found unconscious in the detention cell for drunks at the city jail Tuesday and died before he could be taken to Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Jack Eich, of 132 SW 31st Ct., arrested as a drunk the previous afternoon, was taken to the hospital and checked because of a badly swollen black eye. He was later released and taken to the city jail.

Dr. Joseph Davis, of the County Medical Examiner's office, said the cause of death was a head injury.

Homicide Detectives Robert Gow and Ernest Bush were questioning all the men who were in the cell for drunks during the 12 hours that Eich sat or lay on the floor.

Desk Sgt. William Sharpe found the prisoner unconscious when he checked the cell shortly after 4 a.m. Eich, a baker by profession, was taken immediately to the hospital.

Dr. Davis said that further checks will be made today on alcoholic content and also to determine whether Eich received the head injury from a fall or a blow.

Rearrest ordered for Jesse Woods

WILDWOOD, Fla. — Jesse Woods, Fla. kidnap-flogging victim, has been ordered rearrested on the drunk and disorderly charge which led to his arrest last October.

Hubert Barlow, acting mayor and acting muniicipal judge of Wildwood, said that Woods, who was spirited out of jail and flogged by a group of white men, failed to show up for his trial, scheduled Friday.

As a result, Judge Barlow said, Woods forfeited his $50 bond and the order was issued for his rearrest.

Although seven men were arrested and tried on charges of false imprisonment as a result of the kidnaping, all were acquitted when Woods said that he was unable to identify them.

2 White Men Give Themselves Up In Shooting Of Negro

Tattler Jacksonville, Fla. Sat. 2-16-57 P. 1

Two white men, James E. Aides Sr., 39, of 4815 Dundee Rd., and Leon Crawford Wheeler, 35, of 4527 Manchester Rd., gave themselves up on Thursday to the County Solicitor, accompanied by their attorney, Moe Safer. The two men are charged with the shooting of Joseph Augustus Baldwin, 36, Negro, of 512 W. State St., last Sunday.

Baldwin an employee of the Hillman-Pratt Funeral Home, was returning from a funeral last Sunday as driver of the hearst, and when he attempted to pass a two-tone Cadillac with a trailer hauling a plastic boat, he was shot through the right side of the head, and the other speeded away and got lost in the traffic.

The shooting took place on Roosevelt Boulevard about three miles north of the Jax Naval Air Base around 6:05 p. m.

Baldwin lost consciousness after being shot, his foot froze to the accelerator, the hearst picked up speed and began to run wild when, a rider in the hearst, who fell to the floor prior to the shooting, kicked Baldwin's foot off the gas, Baldwin fell on the rider then, the rider had to tussel with the steering wheel, brakes and Baldwin.

McIntosh, ambulance driver took Baldwin to the air base hospital in a critical condition.

Baldwin was given a shot and life water. Then, McIntosh drove the ambulance with Baldwin therein to the Duval Medical Center in 12 minutes flat. The doctors removed a ½ bullet from Baldwin's skull.

Prior to the shooting, the funeral procession halted at a red light, and one of the drivers took a good look at the Cadillac-trailer with the boat. About 5 minutes later the hearst pulled ahead of the Cadillac, then the Cadillac, with two white men, pulled abreast of the hearst, the white driver gave the passenger a pissol, and then. Baldwin was shot through the right side of the head.

One of Hillman--Pratt's drivers called the Sheriff's office and told the sad news.

This is what happened:

Instead of Patrol cars in the area being despatched to the scene of the shooting, a Patrol car from town from downtown was sent which, gave the occupants of the Cadillac to get away on Roosevelt Blvd., while the Pa rol came out Park St.

You talk about experience—Well, this is where Rex Sweat was needed.

Baldwin is resting but, is still on the critical list.

Judge A. Lloyd Layton of Criminal Court released both white men in $1,000 bail.

Every Negro Undertaker and ALL Citizens MUST Join Hands and Pocketbooks and Fight for a Conviction. You knew and I know that everything has a Season but the Negro. He is a CLAY PIGEON, and It's Always OPEN SEASON.

If we, as Negroes, let things of this nature exist, none of us will be safe.——THINK!

Man Shot, Kidnaped In Robbery

Herald P. 2-A Sun. 1-2-57 Miami, Fla.

Three Negroes in a stolen car forced a Miami man off the road Saturday afternoon, searched him, stole his car and shot him three times when he tried to escape.

The victim of the gangland-style attack is Edward Feurtado of 1050 NW 50th St. He was shot in the thigh and the hip and was released after treatment at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Police said the incident looked like a planned robbery attempt, but although the robbers got Feurtado's car, they overlooked $938 which he had in his left hip pocket.

They searched him for a wallet but missed the pocket where he had the cash. He had borrowed the money only a short while before from a bank to have his roof fixed.

Feurtado, a machinist with the Florida East Coast Railway, told Sheriff's CBI Investigator Jay Van Buskirk this story:

He was driving on NW 64th St. near 23rd Ave. about 1:30 p.m. when a car forced him to the side of the road. Three Negroes, all in their late 20s and wearing white sport shirts, got out of the car and got into his car. One of them had a pistol.

One Negro drove the car about three blocks while the others held Feurtado around the neck and searched him.

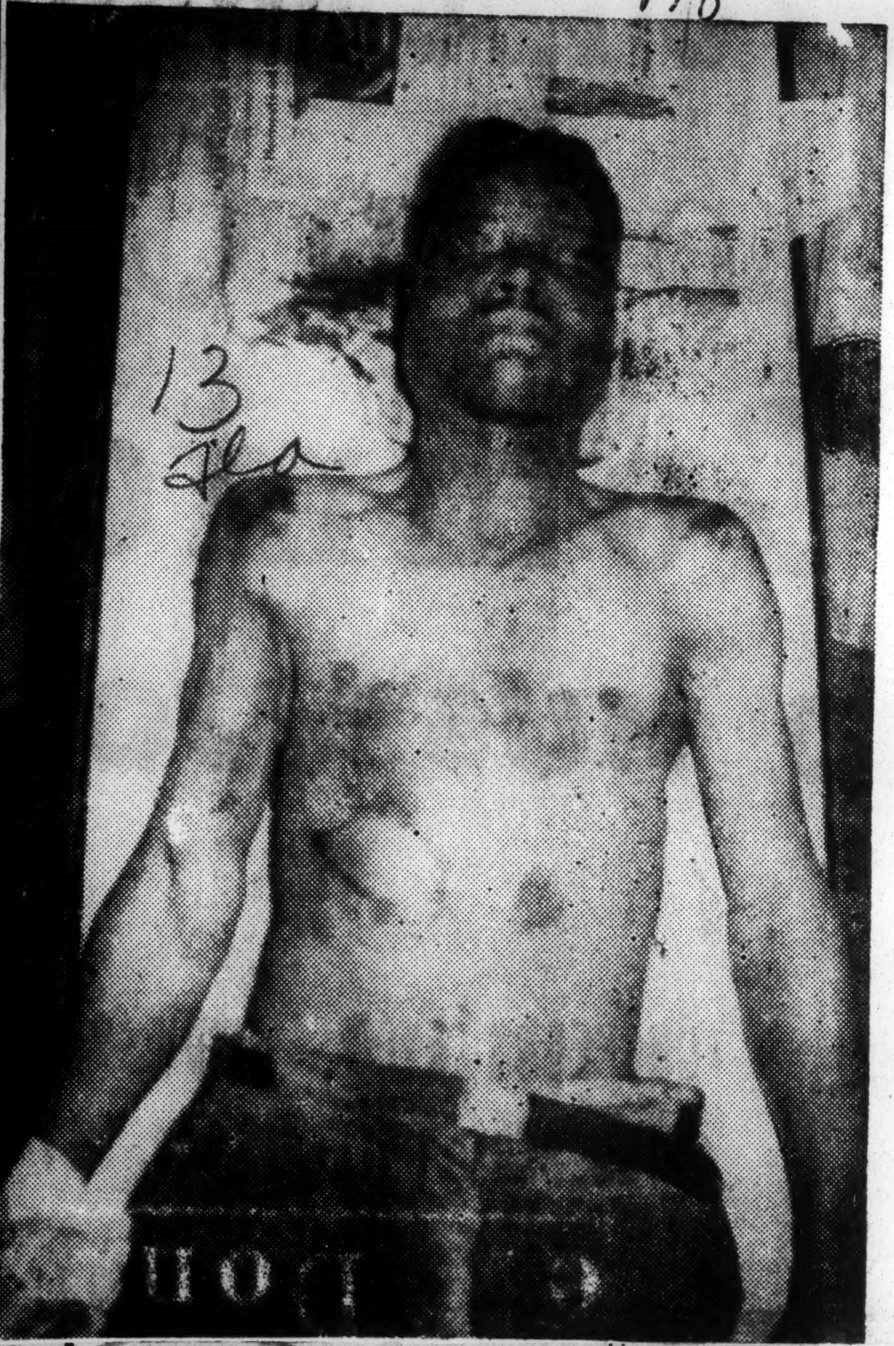
When the car stopped Feurtado took off on foot. One of the Negroes shot him three times, as he was about 30 feet from the car. They then sped away.

Feurtado's car is a green, 1956 two-door Chevrolet. The car abandoned by the robbers is a 1953 Buick stolen from Car Exchange Inc., 2395 NW 36th St. Friday night.

Feurtado is married and has two children, a daughter 16 and a son, 7.

A Victim of A Shooting

Lattler P. 8



Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat. 2-16-57

THIS COULD BE You

GEORGE KIRBY

Nab Actor In Dope Raid

Courier P. 2
Sat. 3-2-57

MIAMI, Fla. — George Kirby, star mimic and comedian, now appearing as a headliner in the Cotton Club Revue on Miami Beach, was one of nine persons jailed here in a narcotics dragnet.

Kirby was held on charges of illegal possession of marijuana when police alleged that two cigarettes were found on his person. He was released under a $5,000 bond.

Others jailed in the round-up were Frank Smith, 46, and Katie Lee Smith, 35; Earl (Wahoo) Robinson, Lawrence Costello, 46; Oscar Howard and Ira Jones, all held on heroin charges, while Harold Humes, 26, and Theodore Ross, 24, were jailed along with Kirby on marijuana charges.

All were held on bonds of $10,00, with the exception of Kirby.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Police Captain Hit By Shotgun Blast

Negro Precinct Head Escapes Death in Campaign of Terror

See Picture on Page 2-A

By JOHN L. MILLER and ALAN MacLEESE
Herald Staff Writers

A campaign of terror against a Miami police captain almost culminated in death Tuesday night when an assailant hidden in darkness fired a shotgun blast through the front door of the captain's home.

Capt. Lawrence G. Nolle, 43, top man in Miami's Negro precinct, jumped away from the door of his home at 245 NW 48th Pl., just before the gun-wielder fired from behind a pick-up truck in the yard.

Nolle's chest and upper arms were peppered with pellets. The wounds were not severe.

Rushed to Jackson Memorial Hospital for treatment, the captain commented "someone is trying to get me in connection with a big case we're on." He refused to elaborate.

All South section police patrol cars put up blocks around the neighborhood near Nolle's home. One suspect, a Negro, was picked up early today.

Under treatment, Capt. Nolle spoke calmly of Tuesday's night assault and a previous shotgun blast fired at his car three weeks ago.

(Police at the time made public no report, but Nolle's car windows were shattered by an early morning shotgun blast while it was parked and unoccupied in front of the home.)

"I was sitting with my wife, Ruth, and my niece, (Betty Jean Nolle), when I heard a noise at the door. When I answered and saw no one there I jumped back. The blast came through the aluminum door, spraying pellets through the house.

"By the time I got out there no one was around. I didn't hear any cars leave," said Nolle, a veteran of 18 years on the force.

Mrs. Nolle told reporters she has been getting numerous telephone calls since the family car was shot up. "They wouldn't say anything, but just hung up when I answered," she said.

Nolle said he believed the assailant was about 60 feet from the door when he fired, and that he may have thrown something against the door to get someone to answer.

Both Mrs. Nolle and Betty Jean were watching television in the living room and were out of the line of fire.

Homicide Detectives Ernie Bush and A. J. McLaughlin are investigating the shooting.

Nolle, promoted to captain in 1956, has been in charge of the Negro precinct four years.

A wiry, doughty individual, surprised a reporter who called the Nolle residence about 10 minutes after the shooting.

Answering the phone himself, he replied to a question, "Yeah, I'm the one who was shot. Don't know who did it. Look, I have to go to the hospital now, give us a call there."

Capt. L. G. Nolle
. . . survives shooting

Youth Mob Broken Up In Hialeah

Police cars and motorcycle units from the sheriff's office and five municipalities converged on Hialeah Monday night and broke up a gang of more than 300 youths armed with clubs, knives and heavy belts.

Sgt. Alden Berry, Hialeah police, said eight arrests were made, including two adults.

The mob was believed to have planned mass gang warfare over a personal grudge.

One of the adults arrested was Thomas H. Youngblood, 40, Hialeah attorney and candidate for the office of judge of Small Claims Court in the 1956 election.

Youngblood, along with another adult, Walter Antal, 33, of 60 Tuxton Dr., Miami Springs, was among the gangs of youths milling about the streets. He and Antal were booked on charges of public intoxication.

Police began to make arrests when some of the boys started wrecking a grandstand at Benny Babcock Park. Six boys were arrested on misdemeanor charges.

They are William Cord, 17, of 1949 Fillmore St., Hollywood; Geoffrey Ticktin, 17, of 9201 E. Bay Harbor Dr., Bay Harbor Islands; Wales Zeletas, 17, of 217 E. 12th St., Hialeah; Howard Spott, 18, of 9572 Abbott Ave., Surfside; James Hourihan, 17, of 667 SW 8th St., Hialeah, and James Von Hagen, 17, of 383 E 4th St., Hialeah.

White Man Gets 4 1-2 For Shooting Negro Hearse Driver

Criminal Court Judge William T. Harvey this week imposed a 4½-year prison term on a white electrician for what the judge described as the "unprovoked, uncalled for" shooting of a Negro hearse driver.

Leon Crawford Wheeler, 35; of 4527 Manchester Rd., was sentenced on his jury conviction for aggravated assault in the near-fatal shooting last February 10 of 36-year-old Joseph Augustus Baldwin of West State Street.

Turning down a last-minute plea from Wheeler's lawyers for probation or a fine rather than imprisonment, Judge Harvey said:

"I don't think there's too much sentence a court could impose on a man for a heinous offense like this, which leaves a man crippled."

Baldwin, who underwent surgery for removal of part of a revolver bullet from his brain, lay near death for several days.

Peralyzed on the right side from effects of the wound. Baldwin was unable at the trial to raise his right arm to take the oath when he was sworn as a witness. He walked with a limp and had to be assisted to a chair near the jury.

24-Year-Old Negro Found Dead In Street

Tattler P. 1 Jacksonville, Fla.

Edward Badger, 24, 1391 W. State St., was found dead in the 1100 block of West Ashley St., about 9 p. m., Sunday by two men, Lester Tombs Jr., and James C. Coney, both of 1046 W. Monroe St.

Sat. 3-30-57

At first the two men thought Badger was drunk and had passed out in the street. When they moved the body to the side of the street, they noticed the blood and summoned police.

Det. Sgts. J. M. Parker and G. H. Hurlbert investigated and reported the body had deep holes in the face and the back of the head, a torn and lacerated chin and multiple abrasions of the body, arms and legs.

The body was removed to the County Morgue at the order of Justice of the Peace Sarah Bryan.

An autopsy report is awaited to determine whether Badger was killed by a hit run car or met death by other violence last Sunday night.

---

raded to the witness stand and testified.

The Rev. Mr. Graham had faced a double-charge of drunkenness and indecent exposure after he and Mrs. Cora Paschal were arrested at Virginia Beach.

The arresting officers, who refused to veer from their testimony, told the court that both the Rev. Mr. Graham and Mrs. Paschal had some of their clothing unfastened as they sat in the car.

• The charge of indecent exposure was dropped by the court because of a legal technicality before the case went into trial.

Mrs. Paschal was also cleared of the charges.

Officers Louis Diecidue and Earle Clare, both park policemen, said that they smelled liquor on the breath of the couple and noted that Mrs. Paschal appeared to be "very drunk" and the pastor "slightly" drunk. However, neither of the pair involved was given the drunkometer test after their apprehension.

The Rev. Mr. Graham had denied from the witness stand that he had taken a drink. However, he said that Mrs. Paschal, who had brought a half pint bottle in a beach bag had taken one drink.

prospective jurors were excused from service. At the defense table with Atty. Henry Arrington sat white attorneys Burnett Roth, former city councilman in Miami Beach, and Howard Dixon.

Woman Also Acquitted in Drinking Case

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Court Clears Florida Pastor!

Sat. 7-6-57

MIAMI, Fla.—It took a six-man all-white jury exactly 30 minutes to decide that one of Miami's leading Negro figures was not drunk when arrested in a parked car in the company of a married woman last April.

P. 2

• Cleared of the charges was the Rev. Edward T. Graham in whose behalf a long list of character witnesses, both white and Negro, pa-

• The pastor explained that he and the woman had gone to the spot to discuss a serious "domestic problem" that she was having. Both the pastor and Mrs. Paschal explained that their mates had been made aware of the meeting and both Mr. Paschal and Mrs. Graham took the stand to back up this story.

Four Negroes among the

Supreme Tribunal Orders Secret FBI Files Opened

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 6-4-57

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court decreed today that the government must let the defense see FBI files and similar secret data when they have to do with a criminal case—or else drop the prosecution.

This majority decision drew a sharp dissent from Justice Clark, a former attorney general, who said law enforcement agencies might as well go out of business if criminals are given a "Roman holiday" of rummaging through national secrets.

In another action, the court ordered reargument of two cases involving the "knowing membership" clause of the anti-Communist Smith Act.

These concern Junius I. Scales, Communist party leader in Tennessee and the Carolinas, and Claude M. Lightfoot, Chicago Negro. Both are appealing conviction on charges of belonging to the Communist party in the knowledge that it advocates forcible overthrow of government.

The court heard arguments in these cases last October but indicated by today's action it had not been able to make up its mind.

The secret data ruling came in the case of Clinton E. Jencks, former official of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Jencks was convicted in U. S. District Court in El Paso, Tex., of filing a false non-Communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board under the Taft-Hartley law.

Clark quoted FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as saying that the confidential character of the agency's files must be protected.

The court refused today to reconsider its April 29 decision that the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia could not bar Negroes from Girard College, a private school established more than a century ago for "poor white male orphans."

The April decision said the board, which administers the school under the will of Stephen Girard, is an agency of the state of Pennsylvania. The court held that as such, even though acting as a trustee, the board's refusal to admit Negroes was discrimination by the state in violation of the 14th Amendment. In asking reconsideration, the board protested that the court had ruled without giving it a chance to be heard.

Than White Offenders—

Negroes In Prison Had More Schooling

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala.

Thurs. 8-29-57

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—A sociologist reported today that a study indidates young Negro criminals in Alabama went to school a little longer than young white offenders, but that the whites rate higher in intelligence tests. The whites also suffer from less mental abnormality.

Prof. Morris G. Caldwell of the University of Alabama tested 228 Negro and 231 white youths in Alabama prisons and road camps. Both groups were about evenly scattered over the 16-23 age bracket, averaging about 19½ years old.

The white criminals averaged two convictions each, the Negroes a shade less. About 70 per cent of the whites came from cities, but only 57 per cent of the Negroes.

Tests were given to white and Negroes convicted of eight specific offenses—murder, assault, sex crimes, robbery, burglary, forgery, grand larceny and auto theft—and to those convicted of "other offenses."

While Negro offenders had completed an average 8.6 years of school, compared to 8.3 years for whites, the whites' IQ averages 92.8 against 80.2 for the Negroes.

Caldwell said the average amount of schooling for the Negroes was pushed upward by members of that race convicted of forgery. Negro forgers had completed 9.4 years of school white forgers 7.9.

In the field of mental abnormality, Caldwell checked nine traits and reported significant racial differences in six.

In five of these categories, more Negroes than whites were found to be abnormal.

Whites were higher only in psychopathic deviation, which means they were less able to make routine social adjustments to group living.

Negroes were found to suffer more from:

Hypochondriasis — Imaginary headaches, ulcers and the like; depression; femininity interest—"activities and patterns of behavior which are peculiarly female;" paranoia — delusions of persecution, and hypomania — changeable moods.

Caldwell said the purpose of the study was to analyze white-Negro delinquent personality differences, "not to explain why these differences exist."

However, he said, "It may be suggested that these differences may be due in large part to dissimilarities in family conditioning, group interaction, personality structure and cultural norms."

High-Powered Swindlers 'Take' Negroes for $Millions Yearly!

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. p. 3 Sat 9-7-57

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

PART II

THE "APPROVAL" and "referral" plans prey on persons in all walks of life, from the functional illiterates who can barely sign their names to the highly educated whose pride makes them reluctant to admit or report they have been "rooked." These plans have worked in sales ranging from vacuum cleaners to new automobiles, and have extended even into the "home improvement" field.

Salesmen (door-to-door or on open streets) secure the victim's permission to leave a vacuum cleaner or sewing machine at his home on "approval." The prospective victim is told, "If you find you don't want it, my company will gladly take it back without any obligation on your part."

■

NEXT, A SMALL "security" payment is exacted and the prospect signs a paper (actually a chattel mortgage) showing he has "accepted" the merchandise on "approval."

Now, he is told he can secure the merchandise for himself absolutely without cost. All he must do is to persuade other persons to "accept" the cleaner or machine on "approval" and the company will apply the commission to payment for same.

The poor sucker, shall we say "refers" and "refers" for a solid month, but instead of receiving a commission check or credit, he receives a demand for the regular monthly payment on the cleaner or machine. Usually the demand comes from the bank or finance company which handles collections for the appliance firm.

The commissions? Oh yes, the company handles that. Management says it is not responsible for promises made by the salesmen, says it will reprimand or discharge such salesmen, but otherwise ignores the victim's claim. Fourteen such complaints were received against one company within a single month.

The homeowner falls for the referral plan in this manner: A "siding or improvement" company offers to remodel or paint his home and use it as a "neighborhood model." He is offered a special price—say $2,000—and is promised liberal commissions on all other jobs secured as the result of his "newly beautified" residence.

He signs the legal contract. If the contractor gives him a satisfactory job, all well and good. If the job is unsatisfactory, he still must pay. The contracting firm, of course, is not responsible for the salesman's purpose of commissions. Then, to make matters worse, he finds that the $2,000 was not a bargain, that he could have had the same work done for $1,000.

Automobile buying warrants special treatment. Legally trapped buyers recently complained about a so-called "balloon plan."

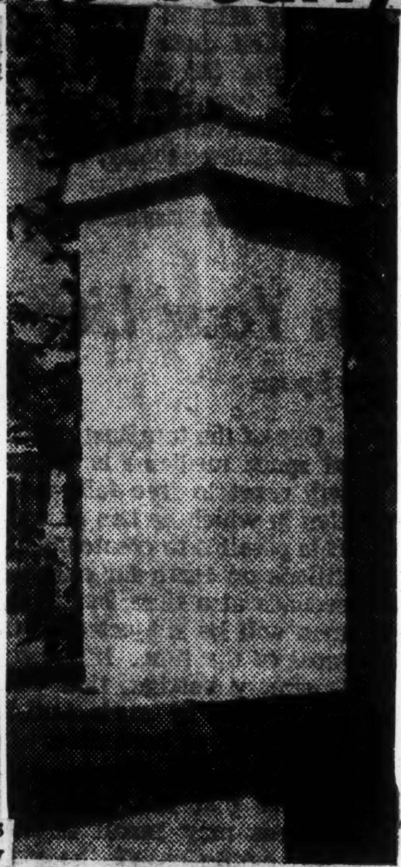
■

FOR EXAMPLE, a buyer finds a car which suits his fancy but not his income. Notes range from $87 a month upward. The salesman, however, asks, "Well, can you pay $50 a month?"

Elated, the prospect signs to pay $50 a month. What he has actually signed is an agreement to pay that amount for 23 months with the entire balance coming due at the end of 24 months.

One buyer learned that his final payment was $1,500. He was unable to meet the demand and rushed over to the finance company. Yes, there was his signature on just that type of contract (which he had never read thoroughly).

More "soft soap and oil" are applied to the outraged but still "workable" sucker. The finance company graciously offers to refinance the $1,500 balance but, of course, interest rates must be higher—say 25 per cent—since the loan is now being made on a used car, not a new one.



"ON AND OFF"—A Southern home owner paid $300 in advance on a new $1,400 concrete porch. Here it is, a finished job, with the stuccoed columns jutting out several inches beyond the porch. The outraged owner was unable to force the contractor to correct the "repair" job. BBB Photo.

Devices employed in the used car market range from having the prospect sign blank contracts, to giving promises that the vehicle will be outfitted with new tires or given necessary repairs as soon as the sale is consummated.

The contract, however, provides that the purchaser buys the used car "as is." Once the act of sale is passed, the buyer finds he has a vehicle which, by law, is not even required to be in running condition.

By the time the victim realizes he is legally hooked, the salesman is too busy searching for another gullible client to give ear to the "wisened" victim's woeful cries.

■

IN CONCLUSION, prospective buyers who desire complete information on firms with whom they contemplate doing business should always contact the nearest Better Business Bureau.

13 1957

Sociological Light

The FBI is out with its *Uniform Crime Reports* for 1956. Among other things, the FBI reports that last year 12,620 Americans were murdered, 20,300 women raped and 96,430 wounded or maimed by weapons.

The FBI *Reports* carries a table giving a breakdown on the race of those arrested. This table is drawn from crime reports from 1,551 cities with population from 2,500 up. It sheds light on a number of national issues:

	White	Negro
Criminal homicide:		
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	683	1,336
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	1,083	331
Robbery	5,160	5,697
Aggravated assault	7,672	15,977
Other assaults	42,770	36,659
Burglary—breaking or entering	32,407	13,748
Larceny—theft	62,852	28,656
Auto theft	21,694	6,109
Embezzlement and fraud	11,055	2,592
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,377	2,304
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,649	1,833
Rape	2,509	2,043
Prostitution, commercialized vice	7,587	6,926
Other sex offenses	13,524	5,886
Narcotic drug laws	2,862	4,387
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	7,489	8,540
Offenses against family and children	14,856	7,421
Liquor laws	25,071	18,008
Driving while intoxicated	86,367	17,122
Disorderly conduct	140,281	98,014
Drunkenness	613,817	193,807
Vagrancy	54,104	20,160
Gambling	11,584	33,193
Suspicion	52,791	30,682
All other offenses	161,700	73,087

Case In Point

The great need for small loan regulation in Alabama is underscored again by a petition filed here yesterday by Attorney General Patterson seeking to enjoin several loan companies and a related insurance company against doing any further business in Alabama.

This action spotlights a practice which is being resorted to by more and more small loan operators since the attorney general began his crack-down on usury in 1955.

Many lenders no longer charge interest in excess of the state's legal 8 per cent but they make the purchase of insurance a prerequisite for a loan and depend upon premium commissions to maintain the high rate of return they demanded before mandatory insurance came into the picture.

The Georgia Industrial Loan Act passed in 1955 has been cited in an attempt to justify the small loan-insurance tie-up. For that reason it would be no surprise to see such a bill introduced in the Alabama Legislature but it is hardly as desirable as its sponsors would have one believe.

An actual Georgia case under the 1955 law involved a loan of $50.67 for four months. To get that amount the borrower had to sign a note for $66.33. In other words he paid in interest, fees and insurance premiums $15.66, a rate of 92 per cent per year.

Broken down the charges were:

Interest	$1.79
Statutory fee	1.00
Statutory 8 per cent fee	4.05
Premium credit life insurance	.44
Premium accident and health	8.03
Policy writing fee	.35

At interest of 3 per cent per month which is provided for in three bills now pending the Alabama Legislature the above borrower would have paid $6.08.

That is the rate permitted in most states. Certainly it is high but it is far better than 400 and 500 per cent many small Alabama borrowers have to pay.

In few if any states is the small loan situation as deplorable as in Alabama.

We commend the attorney general for his efforts to do something about it.

CITY POLICE at the end of the year furnish information to the FBI about the race of persons arrested by them during the year.

The FBI lays no special emphasis on this information, but race-hate sheets, like The White Sentinel, published in St. Louis, uses the FBI figures to make the crime rate among colored people appear worst than it actually is.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI attempts no vouch for its accuracy.

But here are the figures on arrests of colored persons, as tabulated by police in 1,551 cities in 1956:

As compared with whites, the totals are: 1,390,944 whites, 634,022 colored, 40,554 Indians, 236 Chinese, 114 Japanese, and 4,924 all others.

* * *

FOR ROBBERY, total arrests were 10,913, of which 5,160 were whites and 5,697 colored.

For aggravated assault, total arrests were 23,760, of which 7,672 were whites and 15,977 were colored.

Other assaults, total arrests were 80,008, of which 42,770 were whites and 36,659 were colored.

For burglary (breaking or entering), total arrests were 46,406 of which 32,407 were whites and 13,748 were colored.

For larceny (theft), total arrests were 92,194, of which 62,852 were whites and 28,656 were colored.

For auto theft, total arrests were 28,035, of which 21,694 were whites and 6,109 were colored.

For embezzlement and fraud, total arrests were 13,693, of which 11,055 were whites and 2,592 were colored.

* * *

FOR STOLEN PROPERTY—buying, receiving, etc., total arrests were 5,721 of which 3,377 were whites and 2,304 were colored.

For forgery and counterfeiting, total arrests were 9,036, of which 7,640 were whites and 1,333 were colored.

For rape, total arrests were 4,591, of which 2,509 were whites and 2,043 were colored.

For prostitution and commercialized vice, total arrests were 14,619, of which 7,587 were whites and 6,926 were colored.

For other sex offenses, total arrests were 19,597, of which 13,524 were whites and 5,886 were colored.

For narcotic drug laws, total arrests were 7,289, of which 2,862 were whites and 4,387 were colored.

For weapons (carrying, possessing, ect.), total arrests were 16,179, of which 7,489 were whites and 8,540 were colored.

* * *

FOR OFFENSES against family and children, total arrests were 22,379, of which 14,856 were whites and 7,421 were colored.

For liquor laws, total arrests were 48,471, of which 25,071 were whites and 18,008 were colored.

For driving while drunk, total arrests were 104,925, of which 86,367 were whites and 17,122 were colored.

For disorderly conduct, total arrests were 241,167, of which 140,281 were whites and 98,014 were colored.

For drunkenness, total arrests were 842,415, of which 613,817 were whites and 193,807 were colored.

Court Denies Cut In Evaders Terms

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The Supreme Court today snuffed out hopes of income tax evaders, including gambler Frank Costello of New York, for shorter prison terms.

By a 7-2 vote, the court ruled that tax evaders must be tried and sentenced under a provision of the internal revenue code calling for penalties of up to five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

This rejected the contention of Costello and some other convicted income tax evaders that they should have been tried and sentenced under another section of the revenue code providing a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a $1,000 fine.

The ruling was given in the case of Sam Archilli, convicted in Federal Court in Chicago on income tax evasion charges.

In other actions today the high court:

1. Set aside unanimously the convictions of Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald and two others on charges of conspiracy to fix criminal income tax prosecution cases. The others convicted with Grunewald, described by government investigators as a Washington "influence peddler," are Daniel A. Bolich, former assistant commissioner of internal revenue and Max Halperin, New York attorney.

2. Decided 8-6 a Filipino who entered the United States as a national in 1930 may be treated as an alien liable to deportation after Philippine independence in 1946. The decision applied to Henry Ragonton Rabang, who was convicted on a narcotics charge in Seattle in 1951. He contended in vain that since he was a national of the United States residing in this country at the time of Philippine independence, he could not be deprived of his U.S. nationality.

3. Refused for the second time to review Federal Power Commission licensing of three private power company dams in Hells Canyon area of Idaho and Oregon. The National Hells Canyon Assn. contended among other things that a recent federal tax ruling in behalf of Idaho Power Co. supported their contention the high tribunal should reconsider its April 1 refusal to act on an appeal filed by public power advocates.

4. Granted Communist leaders Gilbert Green and Henry Winston a review of three-year prison sentences given them on contempt charges. The contempt charges stemmed from their five - year flight after the Supreme Court in 1951 upheld their convictions on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the government. The three-year terms were in addition to five-year prison sentences on the conspiracy convictions.

6. Declined to rule on whether Norfolk, Va., may lawfully prohibit members of its fire department from belonging to a labor union. The ban has been upheld by Virginia courts.

'56 Crime Down 9.2 Per Cent Here

P. D1 Thurs, 1-10-57
Washington, D.C.
13 General

By Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporter

Serious crime in the District declined 9.2 per cent in 1956 compared to 1955 as Washington reversed a nation-wide trend toward an increased crime rate, police reported.

A total of 16,883 serious offenses were reported in 1956, compared to 18,592 in 1955. The decrease continues a downward crime trend of the past four years.

By contrast, the FBI reported a nationwide increase of 12 per cent in 1956 as major crimes hit an all-time high. Washington was the only major city reporting a decrease in serious offenses.

Murray Lists Reasons

Police Chief Ribert V. Murray listed four major reasons for the decline in crimes:

1. More policemen on the street. Congress has authorized a 2500-man force, and even though the force is not up to this strength some men have been working six days a week. Murray believes a policeman on the street is a major crime deterrent.

2. Improved relations with the prosecutor's office and the courts.

3. A new system in which the city is divided into five detective districts. This allows more flexible use of detectives and enables them to concentrate on trouble spots.

4. Improved morale of the department because of higher pay and better working conditions.

Two classifications of serious crimes showed an increase—criminal homicide and rape. There were 88 criminal homicides in 1956 compared to 76 in 1955, an increase of 15.8 per cent.

One Rape Case More

There were 212 rapes in 1956, compared to 211 in 1955, an increase of only .5 per cent.

Other figures show 1003 robberies in 1956, compared to 1155 in 1955, a decline of 13.2 per cent; 2633 aggravated assaults in 1956, 3459 in 1955, a decline of 23.9 per cent; 3211 housebreakings in 1956; 3658 in 1955, a decline of 12.2 per cent; 7950 larcenies and thefts in 1956; 8215 in 1955, a decline of 3.2 per cent, and 1786 auto thefts in 1956; 1818 in 1955, a decline of 1.8 per cent.

Police said the sharp decline in aggravated assaults was because of a new system in reporting them which eliminated border-line cases.

The crime report for last month, also released yesterday, showed a decrease of 11.5 per cent in serious crime for December, 1956, compared to December, 1955. This was the 10th consecutive month the decline was recorded in comparison to the same month of the preceding year.

There were 1387 serious offenses last December, compared to 1567 in December 1955.

FBI CHIEF LASHES AT TEENAGE THUGS, WOULD BARE NAMES

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Sun. 2-3-57

Hoover Declares 'Appalling Youth Situation Is Crux Of Our Crime Problem'

HITS 'MOLLYCODDLING'

Warns Soft-Hearted Policies May Lead To Revival Of Mobsterism — 'Public Has Right To Know,' He Says

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover lit into teenage criminals Saturday, saying "the present appalling youth situation" is the "crux of our crime problem."

Mr. Hoover advocated publicizing the names of "young thugs." He said the major problem "is no longer one of bad children but of young criminals" and added:

"Recent happenings in juvenile crime shatter the illusion that soft-hearted mollycoddling is the answer to this problem."

Mobsterism Era Recalled

In a signed editorial in the February issue of the FBI's Law Enforcement Bulletin, the chief G-Man said:

"Are we to stand idly by while fierce young hoodlums—too often and too long harbored under the glossy misnomer of juvenile delinquents—roam our streets and desecrate our communities? If we do, America might well witness a resurgence of the brutal criminality and mobsterism of a past era.

"Gang-style ferocity—once the evil domain of hardened adult criminals—now centers chiefly in cliques of teenage brigands. Their individual and gang exploits rival the savagery of the veteran desperadoes of bygone days."

Mr. Hoover cited as "not isolated instances" last year's confessions by a band of 15-to-17-year-olds in Michigan to more than 30 crimes, including rape and murder; the implication of three teenagers in a Louisiana housebreak-murder; and the actions of a 14-year-old Maryland school boy in fatally shooting his teacher and wounding two other persons in a classroom outbreak.

"In the past four years, while population in the 10 to 17 age group has gone up approximately 10 per cent, arrests of individuals in these same age brackets have increased at twice that rate," Mr. Hoover said.

New Appraisal Needed

"The present appalling youth situation—the crux of our crime problem—demands a vigorous new appraisal. No longer can we tolerate the 'tender years' alibi for youthful lawbreaking. This is certainly no time for police to be shackled by illogical restraints based on unreasoned sympathy for the young thugs.

"Publicizing the names as well as crimes for public scrutiny, release of past records to appropriate law enforcement officials, and fingerprinting for future identification are all necessary procedures in the war on the flagrant violator, regardless of age. Local police and citizens have a right to know the identities of the potential threats to public order within their communities.

"Certainly, reasonable leniency for children committing first offenses and minor violations is a proper consideration. However, the present major problem is no longer one of bad children but of young criminals."

Negroes Comprise 60% of Drug Users, U. S. Bureau Says

Star 15a
Sat. 2-16-57
Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

The Narcotics Bureau says that 60 per cent of the Nation's drug addicts are Negroes.

Negroes represent about 10 per cent of the total population, the Bureau pointed out in a report released yesterday. The report was contained in testimony by Narcotics Commissioner H. J. Anslinger to a House Appropriations subcommittee in closed hearing February 4.

The Bureau's breakdown gave these other figures: White population, 87.8 per cent of the total with 29 per cent of the addicts; Mexican, 1.5 per cent of the population, 4 per cent of the addicts; Puerto Ricans, 0.2 per cent of the population, 5 per cent of the addicts; other races, 0.5 per cent of the population, 2 per cent of the addicts.

Representative Passman, Democrat of Louisiana, said in a statement the analysis was furnished at his request. He commented it shows an "extremely one-sided" racial distribution of addiction, and he added:

"I think this is significant an should be brought into true perspective, so the problem may be factually and objectively recognized by the public."

Plan Given To Imprison Juveniles in High Crime

Post And Times Herald
Washington, D.C.

Gasch Proposes Youth Court Send Serious Offenders To Penitentiary

By John J. Lindsay
Staff Reporter

Sat. 2-9-57

United States Attorney Gasch yesterday suggested giving the Juvenile Court power to sentence serious youthful offenders to Federal prisions.

Gasch, in a letter to the Commissioners' Citizens Advisory Council, said "A feeling of respect might well be achieved if the Juvenile Court had the same jurisdiction to deal with serious crimes as the District Court . . ."

Juvenile offenders now hace "no proper respect" for the Juvenile Court, he said.

The District Court may now try juveniles accused of serious crimes only if the Juvenile Court waives its jurisdiction over youths under 18.

Under present law, the Juvenile Court judge may place an offender on probation, commit him to the Welfare Department for placement in one of its institutions, or commit to the Federally-operated National Training School for Boys.

Gasch protests hospitalizing juveniles with mental patients. Page B1

Opposes Court Shifts

In his letter, Gasch joined several others at a Council hearing in opposing a suggestion that jurisdiction in cases involving juvenile 16 and 17, be transferred from the Juvenile Court to the District Court.

"This may be premature," Gasch said, "but perhaps it would be possible to amend the Juvenile Court Act to set up both a senior and junior division."

This would enable the court judge to deal with serious aggravated offenses under the Federal Youth Correction program and the general criminal law, Gasch.

Non-aggravated crime could be dealt with under the Court's existing power, he added.

Gasch pointed out that serious cases before the Juvenile Court in which the waiver to District Court might be involved, jumped from 800 in 1952 to 1800 last year.

Extending the juvenile court power would mean that it no longer would be restricted to the National Training School in sentencing youths.

A similar proposal from Downey Rice, of the Washington Criminal Justice Association, would give the juvenile court power to commit youngsters to instiutions designed for more sophisticated offenders.

Metropolitan Police Chief Robert V. Murray joined others in opposing the transfer of jurisdiction to District Court in aggravated cases involving 16- and 17-year-olds.

Murray said "There are many, many cases involving serious crime which should not be handled by the District Court."

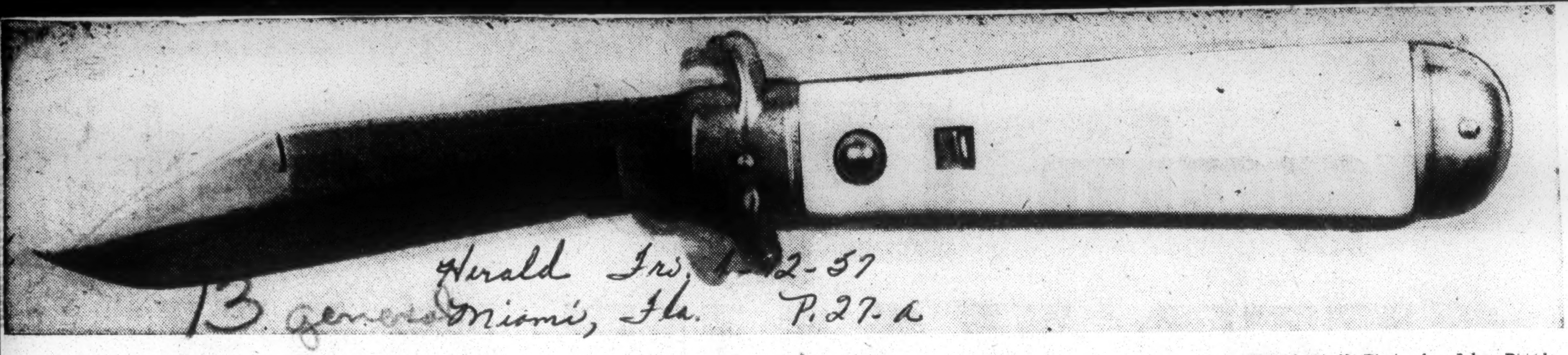
He added, however, that cases involving "vicious" crimes, at times repeatedly by the same offender, "do not belong in children's court."

Murray suggested that the United States Attorney's office be legally authorized to recommend waiver by the Juvenile Court in dealing with "vicious" crimes.

Murray's stand was backed by Inspector John E. Winters, head of the Youth Aid Bureau, and Capt. John F. Ryan, of the Juvenile Division.

Alice B. Freer, Juvenile Court administrative officer, opposed giving the United States Attorney's office any voice in determining whether waiver should be granted.

Others opposing the change included, Nina B. Trevett, executive director of the Commissioner's Youth Council; Mrs. Milton Dunn, of the League of Women Voters, John B. Gilliland, president of the District Council of Parents and School Teachers; Welfare Director Gerard M. Shea; and Assistant Superintendent Irene C. Hypps.



Herald Fri, 4-12-57 Miami, Fla. P.22-A

—Herald Staff Photo by John Pineda

Switchblade Knives (This One is Shown in Actual Size) Are Sold in Many Miami Stores

... asking for ban, Rep. Yates told Congress their use is "limited to mayhem and murder"

Interstate Ban on Switchblade Knife Asked

Herald P.22 A

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

WASHINGTON—A Chicago Democrat brandished a switchblade knife on the floor of the House.

Fri 4-12-57

Rep. Sidney R. Yates had a motive for snapping out the glittering six-inch blade as he rose to make a speech. He wanted to demonstrate to his fellow congressmen the deadly quality of this juvenile delinquent weapon as he appealed for passage of a bill he has introduced.

Miami, Fla.

The bill would prevent shipment of the knife in interstate commerce.

"Even though many states now ban their sale and use within their borders, they have no way of stopping the knives from coming in," Yates said.

He cited the fact that advertisements for the knives have appeared in comic books designed for consumption by eight-year-olds.

"This isn't some toy for a youngster to play games or carve with," he said. "This knife is in the same class as a bayonet—its use is limited to murder and mayhem. And yet we allow it to be sold to our children."

He pointed out that at present there is no legal barrier to ordering a knife of this type through the mail, and no restrictions of any kind on transporting switchblade knives between states.

Yates said he sent a questionnaire to police departments in seven large cities, including Chicago, Detroit, New York, Los Angeles, Boston and Cincinnati.

"Every department I contacted agreed that legislation of this kind is of prime importance in halting the rise of juvenile delinquency," he said, "as well as having the added benefit of removing this weapon from the reach of the adult criminal element."

The knife ... to illustrate his sp... was borrowed from the Metropolitan Police Force in Washington, D.C.

Hoover Hits Criticism Of Those Aiding FBI

Star Fri. 4-5-57 P.9-A
Washington D.C.

Confidential informants used by the FBI deserve praise and encouragement instead of unjust criticism by "certain elements in this country," Director J. Edgar Hoover told a House subcommittee in testimony given out today.

He reported to the Appropriations Subcommittee studying his agency's $101.4 million budget request for the 1958 fiscal year that the help of such informants last year resulted in the recovery of almost $644,000 in stolen goods and arrests of 1,211 persons, including two in the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives."

"Information relayed to the bureau by our informants concerning matters within the investigative jurisdiction of local, State and other Federal law-enforcement organizations brought about an additional 700 arrests by those agencies after the Bureau had disseminated the information to them."

Mr. Hoover, as well as the agency's request for $5.9 million more than it received for the current fiscal year, received a highly favorable hearing, the subcommittee transcript showed. Representative Preston, Democrat of Georgia, assured Mr. Hoover that "we believe you handle the taxpayer's dollar wisely and we recognize that your responsibilities have increased by reason of Congress assigning many additional duties to your agency."

The FBI had 13,526 employes last January 1 and would get an additional 63 under the requested appropriation. Mr. Hoover explained that none of those additional 42 special agents and 21 clerks would be in Washington.

Turnover Low

"Despite the strict demands which face our personnel at all times," Mr. Hoover said, "we have become a tightly knit career service. Our turnover, past and present, has been traditionally low. During the 1956 calendar year the turnover rate for our investigative staff averaged less than four-tenths of 1 per cent per month. During the same period, applications were received from 45 former special agents requesting to be reinstated. The average turnover for the Federal service is 2.7 per cent, and in manufacturing and industrial concerns it is as high as 4.4 per cent.

"The administrative work week is 40 hours. However, during the fiscal year 1956, our investigative staff performed overtime totaling 3 million hours, the equivalent of 1,449 cost-free agents on a full year basis. This represents a net saving to the Government of $6.3 million.

"Each special agent is currently averaging in excess of two hours voluntary overtime daily, more than an extra week's work each month of the year. It is no secret, of course, that the work of the bureau cannot be fulfilled through regular working hours. Criminals, spies and subversives do not work on an eight-hour day or 40-hour week."

Information Provided

Much of the material concerning the bureau's operations and the Treasury revenue received as a result of FBI investigations was previously published in the agency's last fiscal year report. More recent information provided by Mr. Hoover to the subcommittee included:

1. An over-all announcement that the FBI "does not foresee any decline in our security responsibilities" during the coming fiscal year.

2. An estimate that Communist Party membership in the United States as of last January 1 was 17,360, a decrease of 2,929 from January 1, 1956.

3. A warning that the Communist Party has stepped up its program of infiltrating mass organizations. Mr. Hoover commented that "these front groups provide a very fertile auxiliary corps of dupes, misguided pseudo-liberals and do-gooders who have utterly failed in their attempts to properly analyze the true motives behind the concealed Communist-sponsored programs."

4. A report that the FBI last year conducted 542 specialized "civil rights schools which 27,000 agents and police officials attended. Mr. Hoover remarked that "we have felt that special agents should receive specialized training as to the manner in which these violations should be handled in view of the sensitive and delicate nature of these cases and the emotion that frequently envelops them."

5. At the beginning of 1957 the FBI files contained 114,332,874 fingerprint records from this and other countries. The number of police prints on file was 29.9 million, representing approximately 11.5 million persons. The 113.4 civil file fingerprints represented 61.1 million persons.

GRAND JURY INDICTS THREE OFFICERS IN NUMBERS PROBE

Policemen Were Already Suspended

Daily World
Sat. 4-13-57
Atlanta, Ga.

BY SAMUEL ADAMS

Three police officers and a garage owner were indicted Friday on bribery charges growing out of a Grand Jury probe of alleged police protection of a multi-million dollar lottery operation on Howell Mill Road.

The true bills were returned against Paul F. Bennett, C. E. Carter and G. H. Wade, all police officers, and against Horace Ingram garage operator accused of running a lottery business. Carter and Wade were jointly indicted. Bonds for the three officers were set at $10,000, and Ingram was assessed $50,000 bond.

Formal charges against the men came two days after Police Chief Herbert Jenkins told aldermen that M. P. Dorsch, federal revenue agent who reportedly said Ingram was running a well "protected" lottery, did not mean the illegal operation was under "police" protection. Chief Jenkins said Dorsch told him he meant the Ingram garage was the best "physical" protected with one-way glass doors panels, iron bars, etc

Bennett, Carter and Wade were charged with receiving bribes from Ingram, who was charged with four counts of bribery. Ingram was specifically charged with giving sums of money as a "reward to influence the behavior" of the three accused traffic officers. He is also accused of attempting to bribe Ptl. R. M. Clark and R. T. Apling.

The Grand Jury has been under pressure since "protection" charges were hurled at police following the arrest several weeks ago of seven men on charges of operating a lottery at Ingram's Howell Mill Road. garage.

The actual evidence the grand jury heard before returning the bribery indictments was not disclosed but a source close to the panel revealed that a witness claimed to have seen money change hands on two occasions as he stood some 60 feet away.

On August 13, 1956, the bill against Ingram charges the accused attempted to bribe Clark and Apling and failing this told them in effest "I've got more power and more politics than either one of you and you won't be on this beat a week before I have you moved, and I'll bet you a thousand dollars I can."

The document said Ingram wanted Clark and Apling to refrain from prosecuting his son who was given a copy of charges for a traffic violation on August 11, 1956.

Chief Jenkins, in a statement regarding the indicted policemen said:

"The officers named in the indictments already are under suspension. They will be required to turn in all equipment that has been issued to them including their uniforms, and they will certainly remain suspended until their guilt or innocence has been established in Superior Court."

"In fairness to the public and all concerned, I hope the officers indicted Friday will demand, an immediate trial so that justice will be done promptly and quickly with out delays." Jenkins added.

On the status of the other eight policemen under suspension from the police department, the chief said they are still being investigated. "I hope to have an announcement soon concerning the other eight officers." he said.

"PAPER BAG" BANDIT TO FACE TRIAL

Daily World
Tue. 4-16-57
Atlanta, Ga.

BY SAMUEL L. ADAMS

An Auburn Avenue man accuse of pulling a shot gun from a "pape bag" and robbing a local real estat firm will face a recorders cour judge later this week, police report ed yesterday.

The prisoner, Willie John Chamblee, 319 Auburn Ave., NE, was arrested Friday, the day after the King Real Estate Co. was robbed of $230 in a daylight holdup. The arrested man denied involvement in the crime.

Robbery Detectives Y. H. Allen and B. G. Holland said the suspect had a white substance in his mustache that resembled the print of adhesive tape at the time he was taken into custody. A sample of the substance was sent to the state crime laboratory, detectives said.

The robbery was staged about 2:10 p. m. at 200 Auburn Ave. as three women employees sat working in the real estate office. Witnesses said the holdup man wore white gaue and zabhesive tape over his face and demanded money while pointing his shotgun at Mrs. Nina King Miller, a co-owner of the firm.

Investigating officers said a weapon believed to have been used in the holdup was found leaning against a building on the escape route of the bandit.

Several witnesses of the holdup and persons who observed the suspects "curious makeup" identified him with gauze and tape as well as without it, police said. Officers were uncertain as to the exact day and time the arrested man would be given a preliminary hearing in recorders court, but they indicated he would be arraigned later this week.

Police Mistake "Diabetic" For Being Drunk

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tue. 4-30-57

An unidentified man, who was arrested late Sunday for being drunk on the street was discovered to be Diabetic and apparently suffering from an attack, police reported.

Motorcycle Patrolman J. E. Dyer, said he was advised by his superiors to report the incident of a man he picked up at approximately 11:50 p. m. at the corner of Spring and Mitchell Sts.

Dyer reported he had arrested a man "who I thought to be drunk."

He said the arrested person "had the cdor of alcohol on his breath and was in a state of condition that I could not get any information from him."

The officer said he took the man to Grady Emergency Clinic, "and the doctor who looked at him said that he was not drunk, and that he was a Diabetic."

In previous c asseinvolving Diabeties, testimonies have come out at City Court that a sufferer going into an attack often appears drunk, and will usually have a sweetish odor, smelling like alcohol on his breath. Diabetics usually carry cards showing they are sufferers, it has been revealed.)

Sick Prisoner Dies At Hospital

Daily World
Sun. 4-28-57
Atlanta, Ga.

A city prisoner died early Saturday in the Emergency Clinic of Grady Hospital where he had been taken for the second time in approximately two hours after becoming ill on the fifth floor of the City Jail, police disclosed.

The prisoner identified as Laymon Thomas, of 306 Old Wheat St., NE, was pronounced dead at 12:10 a. m. Saturday. His body was later released to the Grady morgue, while the coroner's office was notified.

A report by Detectives W. S. Acree and Sgt. J. E. Helms quoted a Grady physician as saying Thomas was first brought to the clinic about 9:15 p. m. Friday and sent to City Jail at approximately 11:20 p. m. The doctor was further quoted as saying the prisoner was brought back the second time about 11:30 p. m.

Patrolman A. D. Smith, who was on duty on the fifth floor of the jail was quoted as saying he sent Thomas to the hospital the first time because of physical complaints.

Smith was also quoted as saying Thomas was returned about 11:20 p. m A station house porter shortly afterwards reported the prisoner sick again. Smith sent him back a second time.

Actual cause of death was withheld pending investigation by the Coroner's office. The fifth floor of City Jail is generally reserved for internment of prisoners under intoxication.

Men Allegedly Were Taken From Home At Gunpoint

World P.1
Sat. 7-6-57
B'ham, Ala.

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Two white men who reportedly kidnapped two Columbus Negroes at gunpoint are free under $11,000 bonds after beind bound over to Muscogee Superior Court.

Charges have been filed against James Hayward Huguley, 37 and Julian A. Murphy 39 both of Opelika, Ala. following a hearing last Saturday before Judge Frank U. Garrad, Jr.

TAKEN FROM HOME

The arrest of the men came after police acted on a tip that Willie Johnson and Jim Mobley, both Negroes of Columbus had been kidnapped from their homes.

Detective J. W. Chapman said they arrested the two men near the Georgia end of a bridge spanning the Chattahoochee river last Thursday.

Johnson, one of the men held, testified that the men came to his house about 6:45 a .m. Thursday and Huguley demanded payment of about $300 which Johnson owed him. Johnson said he went into another room and when he returned Huguley stuck a pistol in

his face.

He quoted Huguley as saying "I've come after you or the money one. You don't believe I'll kill you, do you?"

World P. 8

The man said he answered "Yes Sir, I believe you'll kill me."

Huguley got into Johnson's car with Johnson and ordered him to drive to the home of the other man, Jim Mobley. There, Mobley came out to the vehicle and Huguley told him to get in the back seat which he did, Johnson testified.

Huguley then told Johnson to drive to Phenix City, across the river from here, but just before driving onto the bridge, the men stopped and Huguley told Johnson to buy him some liquor. Aobut this time, Chapman arrived.

Huguley and Murphy denied the charges. Huguley said he had let Johnson borrow the money because Mobley had asked him to, and then he had known Mobley all of his life. He said he went to see Johnson to collect the money and Johnson said he would have to go to town to try to get it.

He said Johnson asked him to go along in the car.

"I had the pistol out playing with it," Huguley testified. "I wasn't pointing it at anybody."

Murphey said he was with Huguley because the latter had asked him to drive him to Columbus.

Huguley's bonds were set as follows: two cases of kidnapping, $5,000 bonds each; carrying a pistol without a license, $500; carrying a concealed weapon, $500. He also was sentenced to $52 fine or 52 days on a charge of resisting arrest.

Murphy's bonds were two cases of kidnapping, $5,000 bond each; possession non-tax paid liquor. The officers said they found a small bottle of "moonshine" whisky on Murphy's person.

Det. Chapman testified before the court that when he told Huguley he was under arrest, Huguley replied: "You can't arrest me. I'm an official of Alabama. Wait until I get hold of Sheriff Howell and you won't have a job tomorrow.

The detective did not specify whether Huguley referred to Muscogee Sheriff E. F. Howell.

Chapman said Huguley cursed him and resisted arrest. The officer said he snatched a .38 caliber snub nose revolver from Huguley's hand and said: You're going if I have to take you in pieces."

GEORGIA EDITORS LOOK OVER THE STATE:

Journal + Constitution P. 7-C

Law Enforcement Officers Are Urged to Draw the Line

Sun. 8-18-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Augusta Chronicle

BEACH RESORTS, as a rule, are fairly "open" places in the sense that those who patronize them are never hard put to get their favorite alcoholic beverages. Also many of them offer visitors an opportunity to risk a bet through some form of gambling.

But apparently they have let down the bars at Savannah Beach—popularly known as Tybee—, and the sky's the limit as far as vice is concerned.

A reporter for an Atlanta newspaper made a personal tour of the places at Savannah Beach and says he found state liquor and gambling laws flouted on every hand at the ocean resort. There was open gambling, on horse racing machines, at blackjack and dice tables, and even on the counters of barrooms. Teen-agers, he reported, were sold liquor which could be purchased on Sunday with no trouble at all.

Augusta, as every other community in Georgia, has enough troubles of its own—and vices, too —without sticking its nose into Savannah's business. But there is some concern here, as elsewhere in Georgia, when Tybee is pictured by the inquiring reporter as a sort of "Phenix City" where it is rumored that the notorious Frank Costello and other gambling interests have gained control of certain Savannah Beach property.

Chatham County authorities ought to draw the line if there is a chance that hoodlums and racketeers are going to take over at Savannah Beach.

The (Gainesville) Daily Times

IT'S EASY to understand but difficult to explain the peculiar quirk in our area attitude toward law enforcement that permits some establishments to engage, with impunity, in the serving of beer, the maintenance of slot machines and the protection of gambling.

These establishments are private and the public's view, we suppose, is that a private organization can indulge in a modicum of unobtrusive law breaking as long as little noise is raised and the practices don't fall under the direct view of the law.

This week the inevitable pay-off came and the community is fortunate it was not marked by murder and riot. As it was, the scrape at the Amvets club (Negro) resulted in injuries and could well have resulted in death for one or more participants. The fact that no one was killed apparently stems from luck and a poor aim rather than intent.

Some of these "private" organizations, formed ostensibly for veterans or some other specialized group, are out and out gambling and drinking halls operated for profit. They lack even the reasoning that the profits of illegal pastimes support charities and community services. . . .

Our legal agencies should keep a closer eye on all clubs and try to warn responsible members when matters are getting out of line. If we have many repetitions of this week's incident, either whisky and beer should be cut out altogether, or the clubs closed until they become clubs again in the full meaning of the word.

Savannah Morning News

THE APPLICATION by the State Highway Department of Georgia to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for permission to construct a bridge across Tybee Creek in connection with the proposed spur to Little Tybee Island indicates that the road, after reaching the island, will lead to the highland portion near the center of Little Tybee. Thus, the proposed road would come no nearer than two miles from any portion of Little Tybee's six miles of beach.

This is the initial phase of the project, and it was so projected to enable the owners to have access to the island so that they could participate in later phases of construction to include access roads to the beach area proper. In a sense, therefore, access to the beach will be contingent on plans of the developers after the island has been reached by bridge and causeway.

State Highway Board Chairman Roy F. Chalker has declared his department's determination to see that additional beach areas are opened up by the proposed spur. "The project would be of no value unless the beaches could be reached by the public," he told the Savannah Morning News, "and I am sure the federal government would not participate unless the project is to be completed. . . ."

A spur to Little Tybee which reaches only the wooded area in the center of the island and not the beach would, within itself, be of little benefit to the public.

Waycross Journal-Herald

NOT SINCE GEN. Robert E. Lee commanded the Confederate forces, has a Southerner demonstrated a more brilliant brand of leadership than that displayed by Georgia's Sen. Richard B. Russell in the civil rights fight.

The South has won a major victory over the Eisenhower Republican-Northern Democrat coalition.

The original measure was a harsh one, apparently drawn up for the purpose of making the South toe the mark.

Indeed its provisions were such that many members of the U.S. Senate from other sections of the nation could not stomach the bill without amendment.

A major victory was won when the Senate approved an amendment which would require jury trials in all federal court cases involving criminal contempt.

This was the part of the civil rights bill that Southerners objected to most vehemently. They stood their ground firmly against the provision which implied that justice could not be obtained from Southern juries.

It was the astute generalship of Sen. Russell which won needed support for Dixie's cause and led to the defeat of the objectionable provision. . . .

Columbus Ledger

CAN'T GOV. MARVIN Griffin find any more "deadwood" on the state payrolls?

A few weeks ago the chief executive explained the canceling of a Veterans Service Department contract with a public relations man by saying he was cleaning the "deadwood" off the state payrolls. He coupled the explanation with a promise to continue the search for "deadwood" and trim it wherever it was found.

To date, there have been no other reports of "deadwood" being found and removed. Has the governor had so much else to do that he could not press his search, or is it that there is no more to be found? Some say there is plenty around.

Perhaps it was as the public relations man said—that his contract was canceled because he was a friend of Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, an unannounced candidate for governor, who apparently will oppose a man backed by the chief executive.

Crime Increases In The Gate City

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed 1-9-57

Local authorities and the federal government Tuesday reported sharp increases in serious crimes in Atlanta and throughout the country.

Sgt. C. W. Blackwell, officer in charge of Atlanta crime records, said his incomplete year-end reports reveal an increase in all serious crimes except assaults where there was a seven percent decrease. The greatest increase was 142 percent rise in the number of larcenies reported (not including automobile larceny).

While 1955 records show 79 alleged murders, some 85 were slain here during 1956, it was reported.

The director of the federal bureau of prisons, James V. Bennett, in a release from Washington, D. C., said similar increases were noted in serious federal crimes. However, the increase in the total number of inmates in federal prisons was slight.

Bennett said the rise was in serious offenses such as bank robbery, but minor violations actually decreased. His estimates were based on the number of offenders received in federal prisons.

877 TOTAL

The number of bank and postal robbers placed in federal prisons in 1956 was 877 — a record number, or about 75 per cent more than five years ago, the prison director reported. Violators of narcotics laws increased 18.5 per cent over 1955, and there were similar increases in the number convicted for embezzlement and fraud. Two of the latter violators were Atlantans.

The increase and longer average sentences, Bennett said, place a greater strain on the already "seriously overcrowded" federal prison system, particularly maximum custody prisons such as Atlanta and Leavenworth. He noted that congress is aware of the "critical nature of this situation and has authorized the development of two new federal institutions — one of them a maximum security prison.

In the Atlanta report, local police handled 67,490 cases in 1956, and 63,890 during 1955.

A partial break down of these figures show:

CRIME	1955	1956
Rape	52	53
Robbery	180	205
Assault	765	643
Burglary	2318	2478
Larceny (except auto	5604	7030
Auto Larceny	1207	1267
Suicide	42	42

A study of the 1956 suicides reveals that 36 of those who were successful in taking their own lives were white and six were Negroes. Distribution by sex show that no Negro woman took her own life in Atlanta.

On the other hand, the reports relate that six Negro men, 29 white men and seven white women died of self inflicted wounds. Officials said a great number of white women made unsuccessful attempts on their own lives.

Soldier Admits Kidnapping Of Girl, Age Eight

Daily World Sat. 1-26-57 Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (INS) — A 29-year-old Army sergeant, father of three children, pleaded guilty Friday to the kidnapping of an eight-year old Columbus girl.

SFC Donald Sides of Ft. Benning, was bound over to Muscogee Superior Court under $5,000 bond by Judge Frank U. Garrard, Jr., who said, "I have no patience whatsoever with an offense such as this."

The girl identified Sides as her alleged kidnapper. She said he picked her up in his car while she was walking home from school. She said he did not harm her.

Vandals Damage New High School Near Cordele

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 2-6-57

Constitution State News Service

CORDELE, Feb. 5 — Vandals have inflicted considerable property damage at the new county high school now under construction.

Sheriff J. R. Meeks said 15 windows had been shattered at the school. Some shot out with air rifles or .22's, the sheriff said. Three new screens not yet installed were ripped apart, and two slats were broken from a door leading to the boiler room. Superintendent Proctor Allen said the contractor had insurance converage for malicious mischief. Workers had not been on the premises for several days due to a temporary delay.

$6,000 Is Recovered

Police Arrest Five In Holdup-Abduction

Daily World Tues. 2-12-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY SAMUEL L. ADAMS

Some $6,000 of the money alleged taken last week in a bold daylight robbery was recovered Monday as police arrested five Westside Atlanta men on suspicion of robbery.

Police said about $2,000 is still unaccounted for in the abduction and robbery of two officials o fthe Atlanta Currency Exchange about 10 a. m. Friday. Q. V. Williamson, president of the firm, said $7,960 was taken in the robbery.

Holdup Victims William O. Robinson, 396 Forrest Ridge Rd., N. W., and David McNair, 1079 Hunter St., the assistant manager and manager of the firm, were abducted just after they withdrew the money from the Citizen's Trust Co. The money was to have been used to operate their business.

THOSE HELD

Arrested were Russell Early, 28, of a Simmons St. address, Johnny Gamble, 28, of 34 Taliferro St., N. W., Robert Herndon, Jr., 29, of 796 Playlane St., N. W., Apt., 167, and Edwin Alvin Spier, 44, of 1078 Assby Grove, S. W. A fifth person said he probably did not have anything to do with the robbery. They said he was taken into custody because he was found in the company of Gamble and Herndon.

Det. J. H. Barnes identified Spier as the "finger man" in the case. He said police has statements regarding the robbery from four of the suspects.

Robbery Detectives Y. H. Allen and B. G. Holland said: $1,380 was found burried in the rear of a Hunter St. home of a relative of Early's; $1,089 was discovered in the West Lake home of Herndon's sister; and $3,105 was found in a safe at Spier's home. Of this amount, $729 was given Spier for "safe" keeping after the robbery money was divided, police reported.

Investigators said the suspects have admitted that $4,000 of the recovered money came from the holdup. They said Spier claims that another $2,000 found in his home belonged to him and was taken in the robbery. They quoted him as saying his share of the loot was about $1,000.

The first break in the case came when the two victims identified Early from police "mug" files. He was arrested Friday night and questioned continually since that time.

Two of the alleged robbers pointed pistols at Robinson and McNair and forced the pair to drive them back of Washington Park, just off Lena St. The armed men then fled across a railroad at the dead end of Lena St. and boarded an old model get-a-way car driven by another of the alleged conspirators.

Money And New Shoes

2 White Bandits Abduct-Rob Man

Daily World P. 1 Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 2-19-57

Two young white bandits scooped up a Cooper Street man, then rode and robbed him early Monday before releasing the victim on a lonely dirt road without shoes.

The gunmen abducted Arthur McWorter, of 474 Cooper St., S. W. as he was walking down Forsyth St. on his way to work about 7:15 a. m. They robbed him of $55 and a new pair of shoes.

McWorter was forced into a 1946 Ford automobile, driven through city streets, robbed at gun-point, and then put out to walk barefooter. The abduction occurred between Garnett and Trinity Sts. and the victim was released somewhere near Dodson St. and Campbliton Roads

Robbery Squad Detectives B. G. Holland Y. H. Allen and Lt. R. F Jordan said McWorter told them the white bandits first asked him if he wanted to buy some denims When the victim asked what denims were, the white men replied "overall pants......we have four pair we'll sell you for $5," police were told.

McWorter said he told them he had a $10 bill and would get change and return. But they ordered him to get into the car and pointed a nickle plated revolver against his neck, police reported.

The victim said his abductors--riding in a 1946 Ford, bedecked with leopard skinned headliner, chrome dual exhaust pipes, and a Cadillac type "V" mounted on fender skirts-carried him down Peters St. to McDaniel, west on McDaniel to Greens ferry, continuing west to Gordon Rd. They turned from Gordon onto a dirt road where he finally was released. McWorter said they took his money and shoes and told him to walk and not to look back. He walked to Campbellton and Dobson Sts. where he called police from a gasoline station.

Lineup Fails To Point Out Other Crimes

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 2-14-57

BY SAMUEL ADAMS

Four holdup suspects will be

FOUR BOUND OVER TO FULTON GRAND JURY IN WESTSIDE HOLDUP

Daily World Fri. 2-15-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Holdup Details Are Revealed At Court Hearing

By SAMUEL L. ADAMS

Four robbery suspects were bound over to the Fulton County Grand Jury Thursday in the abduction and holdup of two Westside business men involving nearly $8,000.

The four men were arraigned before Municipal Court Judge Luke Arnold at 7:30 A. M., and accused of taking a $7,960 bank withdrawal from two agents of the Atlanta Currency Exchange. Each entered a guilty plea.

Eight hours after the arraignment, well-known Edward Alvin Spicer, 44, of 1078 Ashby Grove, S. W. was free on $15,000 bond. He posted bail about 3:30 P. M.

Still in jail were: Johnny Gamble, 28, of 34 Taliaferro St., N. W., Robert Herndon, Jr., 29, of 796 Playlane Street, N. W., and Russell Early 28, of a Simmons St. address. They are being held under bonds of $20,000 each.

Apparently moved by Spicer's 17-years employment record as a railroad dining car waiter, Judge Arnold set his bond at $5,000 less than that of his alleged conspirators.

Testifying against the defendants were the victims of the robbery, David McNair, 1079 Hunter St., N. W., and William O. Robinson, 396 Forrest Ridge Road, N. W.

Before setting bond, Judge Arnold asked the defendants where they worked. He first set bonds at $10,000 for Spicer and $15,000 for the other three suspects, but these amounts were hiked on the complaint of Robbery Detective Y. H. Allen who said he thought the men were equally guilty.

ONE ARREST

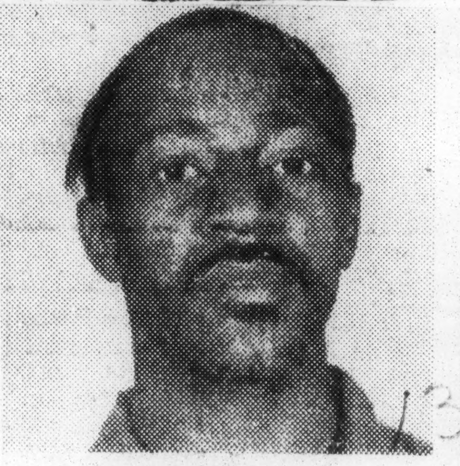
Early told the judge his record consisted on one arrest for lottery. He said he was employed at a service station, but he has been out of jail only five or six months.

Herndon said he was a painter and Gamble was not employed. Officers said Gamble has no police record and the others have been convicted on minor misdemeanor charges.

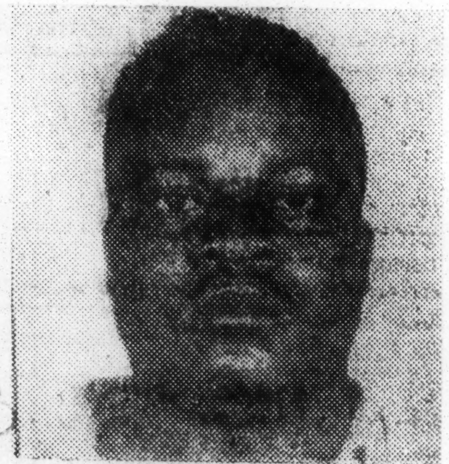
Witnesses told the Judge that Early and Herndon, armed with pistols, forced the victims to drive them to a spot near the Washington Park tennis courts in the victims' car. The two masked men then put the victims out after taking their money, and left the first vehicle running West across the railroad at the dead end of Lena Street, their testimony said.

SECOND AUTO

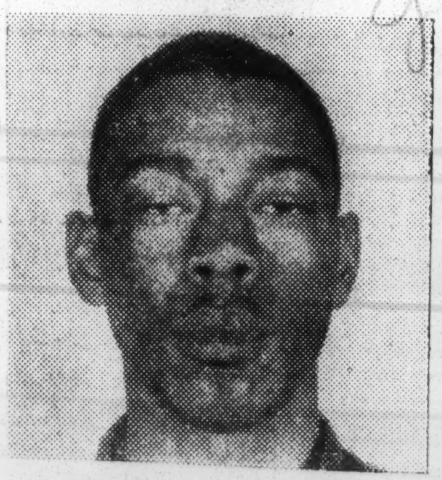
After getting across the tracks, they boarded a Ford car driven by Gamble, detectives said. They met Spicer at the Apartment of a friend on Booker Washington Dr., where they divided the money among them, the judge was told.



RUSSELL EARLY



JOHNNY GAMBLE



ROBERT LEE HERNDON

EDWARD A. SPICER

---

arraigned at 7:30 A. M. today in Municipal Court on charges of abducting and robbing two Westside business men of nearly $8,000.

To face the early morning court are Johnny Gamble, 28, of 34 Taliaferro St., N. W., Robert Herndon, Jr., 29, of 796 Playlane St., N. W., Russell Early, 28, of a Simmons St. address, and Edward Alvin Spicer, 44, of 1078 Ashby Grove., S. W.

The suspects are charged with taking a $7,960 bank withdrawal from the manager and assistant manager of Atlanta Currency Exchage -- David McNair and Willam O. Robinson.

Police said two of the suspects, armed with revolvers, forced the victims to drive them to an isolated spot at the rear of Washington Park and fled across the railroad with the money. The masked men then boarded another car driven by another of their alleged conspirators and escaped.

The prisoners faced several police lineups Wednesday, but none of 14 robbery victims were able to identify either of them as perpetrators of several unsolved crimes.

Det. Sgt. George Christian at first said the hearing probably would be held Friday because he thought lineups would run throughout today. They were completed earlier, however, and the case was placed on the calendar of today's morning court session.

Det. Y. H. Allen said he would ask the judge to bound the suspects over to the Grand Jury on $25,000 bond each.

He said $6,000 of the money taken in the robbery has been recovered, but $2,000 of this is being contested by Spicer who said it longed to him before the holdup.

The detective said Spicer conceived the plan but did not actually help take the money. He said they planned to pull the robbery six weeks ago but it did not take place until last Friday.

Daily World

Here is the essense of the detective's account of the holdup:

Spicer, driving a 1957 Chrysler, pointed out the victim's car to Herndon, Early and Gamble who were riding in an old model Ford. The Ford was parked on the drive-in lot of the Citizens Trust Co. about three spaces from where Robinson and McNair parked when they went to withdraw money with which to operate their business.

The detective said Herndon and Early forced their way into McNair's car after Robinson came out the rear of the bank with the money. They turned right and thein took a left on Lena to the dead end, he continued.

Gamble, he said, drove behind them down Hunter St. but did not turn at Booker St. He reportedly continued to Stafford, turned left and came to where Lena St. dead ends at a railroad just in time for the fleeing men to jump into the car.

Police said the men divided the money among themselves at an apartment occupied by a friend of Spicer.

"Paper Bag Bandit" Indicted For Daylight Holdup On Auburn

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Wed. 4-24-57 P. 1

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

An Auburn Avenue man, believed by police to be the so-called "Paper Bag Bandit" who held up the King Real Estate Company April 11, Tuesday was formally charged with stealing a shotgun and using it to perpetrate one of two robberies he is now accused of committing.

The Fulton County Grand Jury Tuesday indicted William J. Chamblee in the Auburn Avenue holdup, larceny of a shotgun, and robbery by force of $90 from a Houston Street man.

The jury also indicted two other men on charges of committing two robberies in the City of Atlanta recently.

PAPER BAG BANDIT

Chamblee, whose address was given as 319 Auburn Ave., N. E. was arrested by Detectives Y. H. Allen and B. G. Holland the day following the day-light holdup which netted $230.

Police said Chamblee had a white substance resembling the prints of adhesive tape in his mustache at the time he was taken into custody. A weapon believing to be the shotgun used in the holdup was found along the so-called escape route of the robbery suspect, police said.

2:10 P. M. ROBBERY

The robbery was staged about 2:10 p. m. in the office of the firm, located at 200 Auburn Ave., N. E. when a man, his face almost completely covered by a white gauze and blue shades over his eyes, walked into the building with a large paper bag.

A shotgun was drawn from the bag and used to force Mrs. Nina King Miller, one of the owners of the company to give him the cash on hand. The gunman then escaped through a nearby alley.

FIRST BILL

The first bill of indictment charged Chamblee with Larceny from the House, and charged that he took a 12 gauge double barrel shot gun, valued at $65, from the home of Mrs. Daisy Arnold at 619 Rankin St., N. E.

The second true bill contained two counts of robbery. The first count declared • Chamblee "did wrongfully, fraudulently and violently by offering and threatening to shoot one Nina King Miller with a shotgun which accused exhibited, the same being an offensive weapon and one likely to produce death when used in its usual and customary manner, take from" Mrs. Miller "without her consent and with intent to steal the same, $230."

The second count said Chamblee committed robbery "with force and arms" by "force and violence, by striking, beating and wounding with his hands and fists, and by suddenly snatching take from the person of Wiley Lockwood, $90."

The bill listed Lockwood's address as 396 Houston St., N. E., Apt. 16.

OTHER INDICTMENTS

The Grand Jury also indicted two other men, identified as Eddie Joe Allen, and Murray Jones alias "Kitten Head," on three counts of robbery.

The first count charged them with the April 5 theft of $35 from J. H. Eberhart, of 1241 Stewart Aev. S. W.

The second count charged the two men with robbing Dan Bryant, of 636 Northside Drive, of $105.50 last April 3.

The third count charged them with taking from Ollie Lewis, $69.27 on April 3.

Both men were also indicted on misdemeanor charges of carrying a pistol without having a license.

Body of Man Found in Creek

Constitution P. 12 Fri. 6-7-57 Atlanta Ga.

POOLER, June 6 (AP)—The body of a 20-year-old Negro man was found floating in a small creek near here today, police reported.

County patrolman Harry Wells said two Negro women found the body of Johnny Howard under a railroad trestle when they went to the creek to fish.

2 Columbus Youths Are Arrested In Beating, Drowning of Stranger

Constitution Wed. 5-22-57 P. 1 Atlanta Ga.

COLUMBUS, May 21 (AP)—Two Columbus teenage youths have been charged with murder in the death of a man who drowned Sunday in the Chattahoochee River, Sol. Gen. John Land said Tuesday.

Land identified the boys as Charles D. Busby, 17, and Jimmy L. Harris, 18. He said they have been charged with murder and jailed in connection with the death of Minter L. Robinson, 53.

Preliminary harings are scheduled in Recorder's Court Wednesday, police said.

Police, who obtained statements from the two youths, said Busby, Harris and two other boys came upon Robinson sitting at the river bank shortly after noon Sunday.

According to statements, Land related, Busby and Harris started "knocking him around." Robinson either slipped into the river accidentally or jumped in trying to escape from the boys, the solicitor continued.

Once in the water, Land said, Robinson "dog paddled" to keep afloat, but Harris and Busby threw rocks at him to keep him off shore.

Police said the current of the river apparently caught Robinson and carried him downstream a short distance below the Dillingham street bridge where pedestrians crossing the bridge saw him struggling in the water near the old riverboat landing.

Officers said persons working on a river barge took Robinson from the water. He was carried to the medical center where he was pronounced dead.

Police said one of the boys told them that they heard an ambulance going toward the river after leaving the scene, and commented, "I bet it was going to get that man."

Officers said Busby is a Marine home on leave. Harris is employed at Ft. Benning.

The boys gave no reason for attacking Robinson and said they did not know him, police reported.

The other boys with Busby and Harris, police said, did not participate either in beating the man or throwing rocks at him. They were not identified.

Officers said the white motorist thus far has not been identified.

Grocery Boy Knifed By Irate Motorist

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sun. 5-19-57 P. 1

A 22 year old grocery deliver boy was reportedly stabbed in the abdomen Saturday by a white motorist who had a few minutes earlier attempted to hit him with his vehicle as the man attempted to load groceries in another auto police reported.

The wounded man, identified by police as Joe Byrd, of 55 Hammock Pl., S. E., was being treated at Grady Hospital for stab wounds of the abdomen and arm pit, Ptl. J V. Lynn and L. F. Harris disclosed

Officers said Byrd was stabbed in a store at a Capitol Avenue grocery store where he worked at approximately 2:15 p. m. after fleeing from his assailant.

A second motorist was quoted as saying Byrd was bringing groceries to his auto when the white man who is cripple in one leg "snaked" at him as he stepped out into the street.

Police further quoted the witness as saying the driver then pulled over to the curb, stopped and got out with a knife in his hand. The youth reportedly picked up a garbage can and attempted to ward off the blows of the knife several times. He finally dropped it and dashed back into the store, where he was stabbed, the witness was quoted as saying.

Grand Jury Indicts Lady For Burglary

Daily World Sat. 5-18-57 Atlanta Ga. P. 1

A 37-year-old woman, who reportedly looted a Peachtree Street jewelry store as a policeman watched, Friday was indicted by the Fulton Grand Jury, and charged with burglary.

The woman, identified as Mamie Courtney, of 259 First Street, was formerly charged with stealing three wrist watches valued at 150.25.

She had been arrested by Ptl. A .W. Brazel on May 10 after he watched her walk up to the store at approximately 4:25 a. m. and break a window showcase with a ball pen hammer.

MANY BURGLARIES

The Grand Jury returned nine bills of indictment against 10 men, who were also charged with burglary. They were listed as: Ben Comer, Sr.; James E. Dixon, William E. Thompson; Davis Foster Clayton Lowe; Paul Wilhite; John Harvey Lamar Carithers; Charles Hull; Fleming Jones; Roy Arthur Mathis, and George Reynolds.

Death Is Labeled "Regrettable"

Daily World, P. 1 Fri. 5-31-57 Atlanta Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga., — (INS) — Columbus police chief E. S. Moncrieff Thursday called the death of a Negro woman who fell from a moving patrol wagon a "regrettable accident."

Moncriff said he has not completed investigation of the incident, but hinted that no officer participating in the arrest of the dead woman, Miss Bertha Hill, 23, was at fault.

Miss Hill died after falling through the door of a patrol wagon after taken into custody late Tuesday with Miranda Olmo, 24, a Puerto Rican soldier. Police said they had been "necking together in a parked car."

New Trial For The Present Saves Atlanta Man From Death In Chair

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Wed. 6-12-57 P. 1

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

A new trial, which for the present saves a 32-year-old Atlanta man from a rural Georgia death by electrocution conviction of armed robbery of a white man, has been granted by the Georgia Supreme Court which listed a total of five errors committed in a swift arraignment last fall.

The reversal of a death sentence meted out last October by Marion County Judge Hicks Fort, was gained by two prominent Atlanta women lawyers, who entered the case after the defendant was convicted with an alleged White Citizens Council official acting as his counsel for defense.

FILLING STATION PORTER

The defendant is Albert McGruder, a filling station porter, who formerly resided with his wife Mrs. Mary McGruder at a Merritts Avenue address.

The attorneys who saved him from the death sentence are Mrs. Grace Thomas and Mrs. Ruby Poole.

The young defendant was arrested last September as he worked in the field of his cousin Wylie Simpson, a Marion County farmer. He had gone from Atlanta to visit relatives in Buena Vista, the Marion County Seat.

His brother, Willie McGruder, who lives at 1458 Akridge Avenue, N. W. said "He wasn't down there over the two weeks when they arrested him. He didn't know anybody down there."

The brother said he and the defendant's wife went to the state prison and visited him Sunday. There were no children born of this marriage, he said.

The arrest grew out of an alleged case of armed robbery in which a white man reported he had been knocked in the head last September 3. He had further claimed that he was knocked out, and discovered his billfold, containing cash was missing when he regained consciousness.

McGruder's two lawyers, Mrs. Grace Thomas and Mrs. Ruby Poole said their investigation revealed the sheriff of Marion County declared two weeks later he knew who had committed the crime because 'there is a strange Negro down here," who fitted the general description the alleged victim had given.

Daily World

McGruder was immediately arrested and lodged in the county jail. He was never taken before a police lineup, his attorneys said, but was simply identified by the victim as he stood behind bars, as a person "who looked like" his alleged attacker.

The county then appointed A. L. Haden as attorney for the Atlanta man. Haden was identified by the Atlanta lawyers as an official of the White Citizens Council. McGruder was indicated quickly by the grand jury and charged with armed robbery. The case came up for trial the following month with Haden representing him, and McGruder, insisting he was innocent found him guilty without a recommendation for mercy. He was then sentenced to die in the electric chair.

Wed. 6-12-57

GROUNDS OF ERROR

McGruder's family later requested the air of Mrs. Poole, the defendent's former attorney. She called in Mrs. Thomas, and they filed a Bill of Exceptions for a new trial, alleging eight special grounds of error and three general grounds. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the lower court, which has been presided over by Judge Hicks Fort, on the following grounds.

1. In permitting a Georgia Bureau of Investigation official to remain in the courtroom during the trial and then to testify as rebuttal testimony.

2. In charging the jury as to the power of the governor and the pardon and parole board to revoke or modify a jury sentence.

3. In failing to charge on circumstantial evidence.

4. In failing to define the crime of robbery.

5. In failing to charge that "intent" was an essential element in robbery.

Police Seek Man Who Shot Peachtree Service Station Patron

Daily World Sun. 8-4-57 P. 1 Atlanta Ga.

Detectives indicated late Saturday they had no new leads on the identity and whereabouts of a white man who shot a Negro patron at a Peachtree Road service station Friday night.

The victim, Bill Simms, 55, of 376 Jones Ave., was dismissed from Grady Hospital after being treated for a gun shot wound in the leg. Simms reported an unidentified white man shot him when he entered a service station office at 3188 Peachtree Rd. at about 8:50 p. m. Friday.

The station night manager Brad Casyce, of 116 N. Paces Ferry Rd., told officers Simms was shot by a man who had just completed a 30-minute telephone conversation with someone believed to be named "Sue". When Simms entered the office, the man turned and said to him. "You don't want anything here' and then fired, according to Casyce who said he was standing in the door next to the victim.

Witnesses said the white man and a companion walked out of the office, got in a car and sped off south on Peachtree Road.

APPEARED INTOXICATED

Casyce reported overhearing the man call the name "Sue" while he talked on the telephone in the office. He also told police the man appeared to have been drinking heavily.

Prior to the shooting, he said he heard someone around the station remark that the man was carrying a gun. Someone also said "Oh he is a policeman," according to the night manager.

Detective Lt. Little said Saturday morning that Detectives Adams and Jordan were working on the case and that he had no further information concerning the shooting which apparently was not provoked.

CLUE TO IDENTITY

He said he thought, however, that a porter at the service station, Eddie Neal Patterson who fled from the station immediately after the shooting, might have some information which would give them a clue to the identity of the white man.

Detective Adams said late Saturday he was unable to contact the porter and that the victim could [illegible] not shed any light on the incident.

Witnesses in and about the service station gave police brief discriptions of the two men and of their getaway car. Several numbers on the license tag were recorded.

Officers reported finding a .38 calibre slug next to the office. The spent cartridge was turned in to police headquarters.

Simms reportedly stopped at the station to buy gas and went in'o the office to speak to night manager Casyce when the white man whipped out a gun from a hip holster and shot him in the leg.

Men Allegedly Were Taken From Home At Gunpoint

Daily World Wed. 7-3-57 Atlanta Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Two white men who reportedly kidnapped two Columbus Negroes at gunpoint are free under $11,000 bonds after beind bound over to Muscogee Superior Court.

Charges have been filed against James Hayward Huguley, 37 and Julian A. Murphy 39 both of Opelika, Ala. following a hearing last Saturday before Judge Frank U. Garrad, Jr.

P. 1

TAKEN FROM HOME

The arrest of the men came after police acted on a tip that Willie Johnson and Jim Mobley, both Negroes of Columbus had been kidnapped from their homes.

Detective J. W. Chapman said they arrested the two men near the Georgia end of a bridge spanning the Chattanooga river last Thursday.

Johnson, one of the men held, testified that the men came to his house about 6:45 a.m. Thursday and Huguley demanded payment of about $300 which Johnson owed him. Johnson said he went into another room and when he returned Huguley stuck a pistol in his face.

He quoted Huguley as saying "I've come after you or the money one. You don't believe I'll kill you, do you?"

Daily World

The man said he answered "Yes Sir, I believe you'll kill me."

Huguley got into Johnson's car with Johnson and ordered him to drive to the home of the other man, Jim Mobley. There, Mobley came out to the vehicle and Huguley told him to get in the back seat which he did, Johnson testified.

Huguley then told Johnson to drive to Phenix City, across the river from here, but just before driving onto the bridge, the men stopped and Huguley told Johnson to buy him some liquor. Aobut this time, Chapman arrived.

Huguley and Murphy denied the charges. Huguley said he had let Johnson borrow the money because Mobley had asked him to, and then he had known Mobley all of his life. He said he went to see Johnson to collect the money and Johnson said he would have to go to town to try to get it.

He said Johnson asked him to go along in the car.

"I had the pistol out playing with it," Huguley testified. "I wasn't pointing it at anybody."

Murphey said he was with Huguley because the latter had asked him to drive him to Columbus.

Huguley's bonds were set as follows: two cases of kidnapping, $5,000 bonds each; carrying a pistol without a license, $500; carrying a concealed weapon, $500. He also was sentenced to $52 fine or 52 days on a charge of resisting arrest.

Murphy's bonds were two cases of kidnapping, $5,000 bond each; possession non-tax paid liquor,

The officers said they found a small bottle of "moonshine" whisky on Murphy's person.

Det. Chapman testified before the court that when he told Huguley he was under arrest, Huguley replied: "You can't arrest me. I'm an official of Alabama. Wait until I get hold of Sheriff Howell and you won't have a job tomorrow.

The detective did not specify whether Huguley referred to Muscogee Sheriff E. F. Howell.

Chapman said Huguley cursed him and resisted arrest. The officer said he snatched a .38 caliber snub nose revolver from Huguleys hand and said: You're going if I have to take you in pieces."

Police Arrest Suspect In Peachtree Station Shooting

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 8-11-57

A 27 year old white man was arrested Saturday and charged with shooting a Negro patron of a Peachtree Road service station 11 days ago police disclosed Saturday.

The suspect, whose identity had apparently been the key to solving the August 2 shooting, was picked up by detectives who had sought him for two days after tracing the alleged assault to him.

He was identified as R.E. Rabern of 1851 Richmond Circle, S.W Rabern was charged with shooting another and carrying a pistol without a license. Bond was set at $200 in the shooting issue. It had not been set on the lesser charge Saturday.

Rabern was charged with shooting a man identified as Bill Simms, 56, of 376 Jones Ave., N.W. in the office of a service station located at 3188 Peachtree Rad at approximately 8:50 p.m August 2.

Simms, who suffered a gunshot wound of the leg, was dismissed from Grady Hospital after treatment. Police said he was unable to identify the man who shot him apparently without having been provoked

NON-COOPERATION HAMPERS PROBE

Detective Lieut. R.E. Little, head of the Atlanta Police Department's Homicide Squad, said investigation was hampered through an apparent lack of cooperation of residents and partial witnesses none of whom would admit knowing the identity of the white suspect.

Simms, who reportedly stopped at the station to purchase gas, told police he went to the office to speak with the manager, but ran into the gunman who shot him after exclaiming "You don't want anything here."

The station manager Brad Casyce, of 116 N. Paces Ferry Rd., told police Simms was shot by a man who had just completed a 30 minute telephone conversation with someone believed to be named "Sue."

Officers said they learned from witnesses the suspect walked out of the office after the shooting, entered a car and drove off with a companion. The manager disclosed the white man had been drinking heavily, and had apparently flashed a gun around the service station.

Daily World Sun. 8-11-57

NAACP Probes Alleged Beating of Mother, 60

Courier Sat. 8-10-57 Pittsburgh Pa.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

FOLKSTON, Ga.—A full report has been sent to the New York office of the NAACP of the alleged beating by policemen of Mrs. Flossie Williams, 60, and her son Lemon D. Whitaker, a veteran, here recently.

Georgia Field Secretary Charles E. Price of the NAACP sent the report which told how Deputy Sheriff Caston came to Mrs. Williams' home between 11 P. M. and midnight in pursuit of Lemon who had reportedly been in an altercation with one Randy Jones.

Jones had sworn out a warrant for Whitaker's arrest. The deputy was trying to serve the warrant, the report stated.

In the course of making the arrest, according to the NAACP report, the deputy put handcuffs on Lemon and then proceeded to strike and beat him.

■

MRS. WILLIAMS seeing what was happening to her son then asked the deputy to stop beating her son. According to the report, the deputy then pulled out his blackjack and started beating the mother.

Mrs. Williams fought back, but was subdued and dragged out of the house and dragged about 30 feet and put in the deputy's car. She was in such a condition from the beating that the deputy had her treated by a Dr. Roy before lodging her in jail.

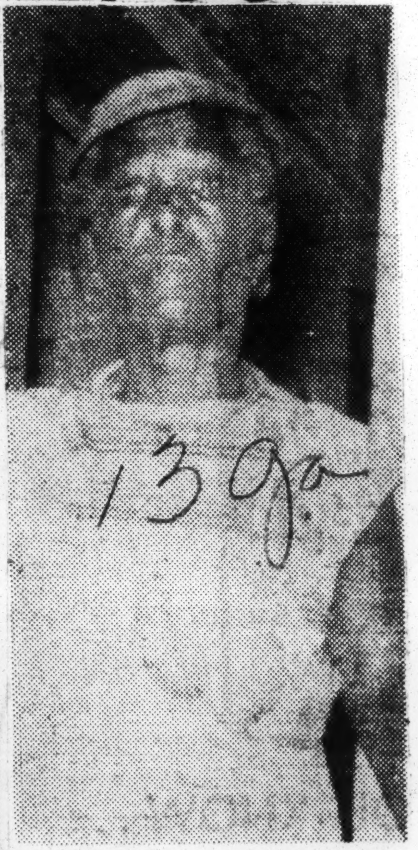
The mother remained in jail until late the next evening when she was released on bond. The charge against her is resisting arrest.

Purnell Whitaker, 44, another son, was also jailed along with Whitaker who is 27. They will be tried in September, Purnell for alleged drunkenness, and Lemon for incidents growing out of the affray at his home.

Mrs. Williams admitted she fought the deputy, who she says invaded her home, mistreated her son, and struck her.

The deputy was also treated for scratches and bites inflicted by Mrs. Williams. The boys are by a former marriage. The mother asked the NAACP for help in the case.

LEMON WHITAKER
... defended by mother



S. FLOSSIE WILLIAMS
... Ga. mother beaten

Forces 2 Women at Gunpoint

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-26-57

ATHENS, Ga.—A white man, whose identity has not been revealed, was arrested on charges of forcing two Negro women to drive him out of town in a car. One of the women told Police Chief Clarence Roberts the man tried unsuccessfully to rape her.

There was a baby in the car with the two women when the man forced his way into the car at pistol-point and ordered them to drive him to Gainesville.

AFTER THE unsuccessful rape try, he demanded money. The women told him they could get money if he let them return to Athens. He did so, and when one of the women went into the house to get the money, she called police instead.

Chief Roberts arrested the man as he was trying to drive away in the woman's car.

Robert said the man gave several different names.

Koinonia Chief Jailed In Americus

AMERICUS, Nov. 5 (AP) — The president of the controversial Koinonia Farms, an interracial religious community near here, was released today after spending a night in jail on a traffic charge and after reporting he had been beaten by an unknown assailant in downtown Americus.

According to Sumter Sheriff Fred Chappell, Conrad Browne of Koinonia was jailed when he couldn't, or didn't, make bond on a warrant charging him with driving with improper tags.

Clarence Jordan of Koinonia Farms said Browne was unloading a shipment of pecans at the express office when a man approached, removed Browne's glasses and began to beat him about the face.

According to Jordan, "quite a few people saw the assault," but none attempted to do anything about it.

But Sheriff Chappell said his investigation failed to turn up anybody who had seen it, even though it allegedly occurred on a downtown street shortly after noon.

The sheriff expressed doubt about Jordan's description of quite a few people standing around watching and pointed out that Jordan himself was not there to see it.

The express agent, who the sheriff said did not see the assault, helped Browne to a doctor where he was treated for bruises on the nose and mouth.

While Browne was being treated, police made a case against him for driving with an improper tag. Jordan said the Koinonia truck carried a New Jersey tag showing and a Georgia tag "inside." The sheriff said it carried no Georgia tag.

Let's Get Rid Of These Mean Men

Daily World Fri. 8-16-57

Atlanta, Ga. P. 4

The lone bandit who held up and robbed the street car operator on the Magnolia bus line on Wednesday could easily qualify for the "meanest man" role in our social order.

Boarding the car at Vine and Magnolia, apparently for a ride, the robber drew his gun on the conductor and relieved him of his and the company's monies. After doing this he left the bus and ran across Play Lane with his loot.

Surely, such a bold daylight offense committed by a lone bandit deserves the best efforts of everybody concerned in its solution.

There are all too many people lounging around the street corners and in the alleys with no visible means of existence. There is plenty of work around for everybody who wants a job and surely in these times when everybody is concerned in their own welfare, it would not become any one to resort to such a low station.

Let the police officers flush out of these dives and alleys those suspicious characters who cannot relate where they have done an honest day's work in years.

As long as we countenance wholesale vagrancy, we are going to have this menace around.

The decline of the bug racket will bring from cover many suspicious characters who have never worked. These people must have something upon which to go while the bug is in jeopardy and the breaking in of homes, the stealing of automobile wheels, tires and hub caps are fast becoming the order of the day.

Let the communities cooperate with police in flushing from among their premises those suspicious characters who infest dives by day and eke out an existence by night.

Let us hope that the suspect will be brought to book.

Cobb Wife Wounded, Shoots Negro Intruder

Constitution (Atlanta, Ga.) P. 15 Wed. 10-30-57

Special to The Constitution

MARIETTA, Oct. 29—Police widened their search Tuesday for a Negro wounded in an exchange of shots with a Marietta housewife late Monday night.

The housewife, 23-year-old mother of three was admitted to Kennestone Hospital with a bullet wound in the stomach. Hospital attendants said her condition was good Tuesday night.

Cobb County police said the woman was shot by a Negro who broke into her home about 9:30 p.m. Monday while her husband was at work.

They said the woman wounded the Negro with a shotgun but he in turn shot her with a .22 caliber rifle.

The Negro's motive was believed to have been robbery, officers said.

Following his departure, she crawled to a neighbor's home 300 feet away. From there she was taken to the hospital.

Officers pushed a search in the Lost Mountain area of Cobb County and said they believe the Negro may be wounded seriously. He apparently tried to steal two cars near Lost Mountain Monday night, but was frightened off both times.

Cobb County police said the suspect they are hunting is Leroy Dobbs, 25, of West End, East Point and Dallas, Ga., addresses. They described him as 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighing 180 pounds.

Probe Bares Patterson As Stockholder In Accused Phenix City Small Loan Firm

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P. 1
Thurs. 12-12-57

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, sworn enemy of high-interest money lenders, was revealed today as a stockholder in a company recently prosecuted for making small loans without a license.

State Banking Department officials here said records of Investors Inc., of Phenix City showed the company collected charges exceeding the legal 8 per cent interest allowed by law.

Banking Supt. Lonnie Gentry said the firm also sold insurance on loans, a practice Patterson has publicly condemned along with charging of usurious interest rates.

But Investors Inc., was charged only with making loans under $300 without a small loan license from the banking department. President Jack A. Gunter paid a $300 find plus $17.50 costs last Friday.

A warrant against the company was sworn out in Russell circuit court last Thursday and served on Gunter as president. Gunter pleaded guilty before Special County Judge Roy Phillips the following day.

Phillips served in place of County Judge Jack Miller who had excused himself because he, like Patterson, is listed as a stockholder in the company. Miller and Patterson were law partners before the attorney general took office.

Incorporation papers on file in probate court also listed Russell Circuit Solicitor James H. Caldwell as a stockholder and director of Investors Inc., and Sheriff Lamar Murphy, State Rep. Homer Cornett, former Phenix City Mayor Clyde Knowles, County Commissioner M. M. Dudley and the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, James E. Seymour, as incorporators and stockholders.

Gentry said his examination of the company's book indicated Investors Inc., dealt "almost entirely" in small loans.

EXAMPLE CITED

He mentioned one loan as an example. The borrower got $130 for eight months and the interest and other charges totaled $66.40. The other charges included $38 for insurance and $8.80 to discount the loan.

Alabama law limits interest to 8 per cent a year but provides no criminal penalty for violation.

Patterson, a prospective candidate for governor next year, has undertaken a widespread campaign against usurious lenders on the grounds they constitute a public nuisance. In a test case originating in Montgomery, the State Supreme Court held that the deliberate and persistent charging of usurious rates is a nuisance.

Circuit Judge W. A. Jenkins Jr., in Birmingham, also has held in a companion case that the practice of selling credit insurance on loans in lieu of high interest charges is merely a scheme to evade the usury laws.

After the Supreme Court ruled with him in the Montgomery case, the attorney general announced plans to undertake a massive campaign against loan companies elsewhere. He filed injunction suits against 41 operators in Anniston Monday.

Patterson, commenting on the Investors Inc., disclosures today, said he is merely a stockholder and has "nothing to do with the operation of the company."

"If the company was violating the law, it should have been prosecuted," he declared. "Mr. Rosser is to be commended."

The attorney general said he accepted an invitation to buy stock when Investors Inc., was organized and that he understood the organizers planned ultimately to form a new bank in Phenix City.

"I don't know anything about the operation of the company," he said. "I put in some money, about $10 a month for several months."

Bi-Racial Farm Is Shot at Again

Evening Star Sat. 2-2-57 Washington, D.C. P.5

AMERICUS, Ga., Feb. 2 (AP).—Another shooting incident has been reported at Koinonia Farm, a bi-racial community about eight miles southwest of Americus.

Clarence Jordan, treasurer of the farm, said that between 10 and 12 shots were fired into farm buildings last night from two cars.

One bullet went through a window and narrowly missed an 11-year-old girl who was lying on a bed, he said. No one was injured, however.

On Tuesday seven bullets were fired into a tenant house on the farm and another bullet struck a car beside the house. No injuries were reported.

Late last year a dynamite charge thrown from a moving car ripped open a roadside produce stand and grocery operated by the farm. It was repaired and continued in use until another blast, followed by fire, destroyed it early in January. Between the two explosions bullets were fired into the structure.

VICTIMS FORCED TO DRIVE BANDITS TO PAL

Daily World Sat. 2-9-57 Atlanta Ga. P.1

BY SAMUEL L. ADAMS

Three armed bandits abducted two officials of a Westside Currency Exchange and robbed them of nearly $8,000 Friday as the victims were leaving a Hunter Street bank with money they had withdrawn for operation of their business.

The victims were identified as William O. Robinson, 396 Forrest Ridge Rd., N. W., and David McNair, 1079 Hunter St.

For five-blocks, McNair, manager of the Atlanta Currency Exchange, was forced to drive his car at gun-point to an isolated spot behind Washington Park, just off a dead end of Lena St.

SECOND GUN

Another revolver was held on the firm's assistant manager, Robinson, who had just withdrawn the money from the Westside Branch of Citizen's Trust Co.

The masked men escaped in an old model vehicle with $7,960 after forcing the victims to drive them near the Washington Park tennis courts. Here, they jumped out, ran across a railroad, and made a rendezvous with a third person who drove the get-away car.

USED REAR DOOR

Robbery Detectives Y. H. Allen and B. G. Holland said Robinson left the bank by a rear door and got into the car in which McNair waited for him. As McNair backed up to leave the bank's parking area, one of the bandits pointed a nickle plated pistol in Robinson's face, ordered him to move and sat in the front seat with them.

The second masked man got into the back seat and held a blue steel revolver at McNair's back, demanding that he drive as directed.

McNair was told to drive away at a normal speed, "and not too fast." The robbers also gave McNair directed as to when to turn and where to stop. The ride took them west on Hunter from the bank to Booker St. where they turned right, and continued to Lena St. and made a left turn.

Going west again, they continued to the dead end of Lena St. and turned into a drive that runs to the park Tennis courts. The car was stopped about 100-feet from Lena St. where they made the victims get out.

Teen Terror Gang Smashed Here As Convertible-Hater Eludes Hunt

Constitution Fri. 3-1-57 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

A teen-aged terrorist gang which has operated in Atlanta for the last year was believed broken up Thursday, police said.

Eight youths have been identified so far in activities which ranged from ripping the tops of convertibles to burglary, larceny of automobiles and arson, Detective J. L. Carney said.

Three youths, one 16 years of age and the other two 15, were lodged in the Fulton Juvenile Detention Home, Carney said; one 19-year-old is under bond in a burglary case; three fled Atlanta before the investigation started, and one is 11 years of age.

A 16-year-old who originated the idea of ripping the tops of convertibles and damaging the upholstery with a machete has not been apprehended, Carney said.

The group damaged two dozen autos in the forays which began Dec. 20 in the Ansley Park section, Carney and Detectives L. M. Jones and A. L. Melton said. Officers said they concluded that series by setting fire to two autos on Jan. 3—one parked in front of 1595 Evans Dr., SW, and the other at 2297 Venetian Dr., SW.

Members of the group under arrest said the 16-year-old "didn't like convertibles and wanted to get rid of them." Ironically enough, police said, the youth's father traded the boy's car for a convertible. At the time of the trade, the youth was in custody in connection with another investigation.

While out on the slashing raids, police said, the youths were drinking beer which had been taken in burglaries at a warehouse and a railroad box car.

On one occasion, officers said, a convertible owner fired a shotgun at them, sprinkling one with birdshot. Another car owner opened fire at them with a rifle near Grady Stadium. Officers said the youths fled, returned later and the car was gone.

Reports cleared so far, officers said, include 11 burglaries at schools as well as burglaries at the railroad car and warehouse; the car rippings; two cases of arson and two of auto larcenies.

Detectives said the youths stole one car in Atlanta, wrecked it at Ellenwood, stole another there and abandoned it on the South Expressway near University avenue, SW.

"You'll never know what we done—we can't remember it all ourselves," one youth was quoted. "I'll bet we caused $50,000 worth of damage."

Constitution

Officers also were quoted as saying they were investigating 25 store burglaries and other reports of auto larcenies as well as widespread window smashings in West End.

P.7

The 19-year-old, Noah Robinson, of a Central avenue, SW, address, was arrested Feb. 1 in a grocery store burglary at 3625 Peachtree Rd., NE. He subsequently was placed under $1,000 bond on burglary charges.

(Names of accused persons under 17 years of age are withheld in accordance with Georgia juvenile law.)

20 TEEN-AGERS IN ATLANTA BOOKED IN SHOPLIFT 'FAD'

Advertiser Wed. 2-27-57 Montgomery, Ala. P.1

ATLANTA, Feb. 26 (AP)—Twenty teen-agers, most of them from well-to-do families, have been charged with taking part in a shoplifting "fad" in petitions filed in Fulton Juvenile Court.

The charges were made by Detective J. E. Sikes who said today three-fourths of the youngsters, ranging in age from 14-16, are girls.

Juvenile Judge W. W. Woolfolk said the petitions will be investigated and the cases scheduled for regular court hearings.

Most of the alleged thefts were made in the afternoons from stores on the Northside and Buckhead areas and began before the Christmas season, Sikes said.

Items taken included cashmere sweaters, phonograph records, costume jewelry, candy, lipsticks and similar items. "Quite a bit" of the loot has been recovered, detectives said.

Sikes reported his investigation showed the thefts were made with the attitude, "I stole so-and-so, why don't you." This became more or less a "group fad," the officer said.

ROBBERY IS OFFICIALLY THE CHARGE

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Wed. 2-20-57 P.1

BY SAMUEL ADAMS

Formal robbery charges were returned against four men Tuesday in the Feb. 8 holdup and abduction of two agents of a Westside business firm.

Jointly indicted were Edward Alvin Spicer, 44, of 1078 Ashby Grove, S. W., Robert Lee Herndon, Jr., 29, of 796 Playlane Street, N. W., Russell Earley, 28, of a Simmons Street address, N. W., and Johnnie Gamble, 28, of 34 Taliaferro St., N. W.

The bill charged that they on February 8 "did wrongfully, fraudulently and violently, by force and intimidation, take from the person of William O. Robinson, without his consent, and with intent to steal the same, $7,911.33 in money, a .45 calibre Colt automatic pistol and two leather brief cases, all valued at $7,961.33."

Robinson, whose address was listed as 396 Forrest Ridge Rd., N. W. and David McNair, 1079 Hunter St., N. W., had just withdrawn the money from Citizens Trust Co. when two men forced them at gunpoint to drive them to an isolated spot near the Washington Park tennis courts near the dead end of

Lena Street. The victims later identified one of the accused men as one of their abductors and he in turn implicated the other three, police reported.

The two gunmen fled on foot from their victims' car and boarded a get-a-way machine driven by one of their conspirators, police reported. Officers said they then met at an apartment provided by the fourth man involved in the crime and divided the money.

Some $6,000 of the robbery money was recovered, reports said.

Spicer has been free since Feb. 14 when he posted $15,000 bond. Herndon, Earley and Gamble were still lodged in the Fulton County Jail late Tuesday. Their bonds were set at $20,000 each.

When the suspects were bound over to the Grand Jury last week, Municipal Court Judge Luke Arnold said the lesser bond was being set for Spicer in consideration for his long work record, of 17-years as a dining car waiter.

OTHER BILLS

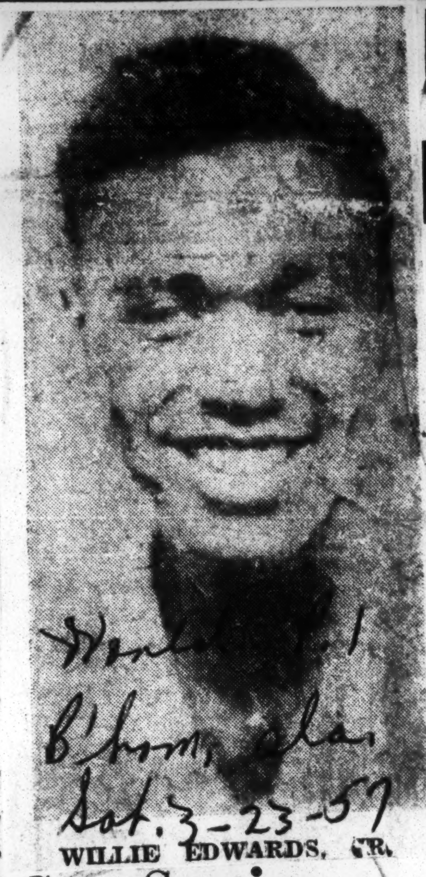
In addition to the robbery suspects, the Grand Jury indicted:

Willie Alexander, Jr., accused of breaking into Carter's Department Store, Inc. on February 6.

James Beasley, charged with receiving stolen goods and burglarizing Caudell Transfer Co. on Jan. 19.

Flint Walker, Sylvester Logan and Albert Johnson, for allegedly breaking into a truck on February 2 and taking 35 cases of beer and ale valued at $250.

And Jerry Harris, on two counts of automobile larceny. He was charged with stealing a $860 Ford, the property of Hazel Yates, 423 Boulevard, N. E., Apt. 4, on Feb. 2, and with taking the $500 Plymouth of Raymond Cohen, 465 Boulevard, N. E., on January 25.



World P.1 B'ham, Ala. Sat. 3-23-57

WILLIE EDWARDS, JR.

REPORTED MISSING: (Montgomery, Ala.—(Special) — Willie Edwards, Jr., of 1513 Rice Street, Montgomery, Ala., was reported missing this week by his wife, Mrs. Sarah Edwards.

She said her husband has been missing since Jan. 22 when he left home for work. She said he was listed as a driver of Kwick Chek Stores Trailer Truck. He had been working two months for this company, the family said.

The missing husband reportedly made a trip to Sylacauga Jan. 22, the date the family said they last saw him. He is the father of two small girls, the wife said. His wife is expecting a third child.

Willis Edward, Sr., father of the missing husband said a reward is offered for information leading to his whereabouts. Persons with such information should call AM 5-3364 or AM 2-2886 or AM -4378, Montgomery, Ala.

Gas Station Dynamited In Macon

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 4-24-57 P.17

MACON, April 23 (AP)—Macon detectives today pressed investigation of the dynamiting of a service station at 190 Main St. which has been operated by a Negro since January.

The station was heavily damaged and 12 windows in nearby buildings were shattered by the blast, about 11:30 p.m. Monday.

The station was closed at the time and nobody was injured. However, F. E. Roberts of 171 Main St. said the blast knocked him out of his bed, the detectives reported.

Spokesmen for the distributorship said a white man, H. F. Meadows, operated the station until late last year. After he left, they said it was difficult to find a replacement and the station remained closed for about four months.

Eleven Policemen Suspended As Lottery Crackdown Intensifies

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P.1 Fri. 4-5-57

Eleven Atlanta law enforcement officers, including two detectives and one police sergeant, were suspended from the police department Thursday night after an investigation by the Police Committee of the Aldermanic Board.

The meeting with the police committee, at first reported to have been called off, came as representatives from the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue released information regarding lottery operations in the city of Atlanta.

Alderman Ed. A. Gilliam said the suspension did not consist of a "final conclusion of guilt," but that the men were under investigation which would be intensified in order to clean up the department.

Gilliam said the committee approved this action, believing it was for the good of the department.

A statement, released by Chief of Police Herbert T. Jenkins said information had come from M. P. Dorch, Chief of the Intelligence Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Originally there were 13 names, but two were eliminated as cases of mistaken identity.

Meanwhile the Fulton County Grand Jury was continuing its investigation. The witnesses called Thursday included: Mrs. Kate Hill and Mrs. Maymie H. Lee, both of 1500 Howell Mill Rd., NW, George Carter, a Fulton Criminal Court investigator, Jackson Nelson, a newspaper reporter, chief Jenkins, Ronnie Clark, former Atlanta police officer, Ptl. R. T. Appling, Bill Springer, a Howell Mill Rd. grocer. Monday the grand jury is expected to call Supt. I. G. Cowan, Capt. E. O. Mullen, and former Atlanta Detective R. A. Boone.

In promising action "if there is any crookedness going on," Ald. Gilliam said, "We are going to root it out, no matter whom it might hit, from the chief to the newest supernumerary."

He said any action at this point will be based on viewing of the motion picture and a check of police which showed some officers in the area of the garage when they should not have been.

Chief Jenkins' prepared statement said:

"The film within itself says very little, but it is an important link in a chain of evidence that places a group of policemen under a dark cloud of suspicion. It appears that some of the policemen have been overcome by the temptations that a policeman is constantly subject to. This calls for positive action.

"We are working very closely with the U. S. Revenue Department and that department, by necessity moves very slowly and at times with great secrecy. This department has furnished them the identity of all the officers and police cars involved, and 14 officers have been instructed to report to their office to day for further questioning and interrogation.

"Some of the statements published in connection with this recently appeared to be greatly exaggerated and not supported by evidence at this time.

"I will confer with the fulton County grand jury and other law enforcement agencies during the day, and with the chairman and other members of the police committee later in the day to review and evaluate all the evidence that has been assembled and to take positive action."

Police Nab Suspect In Firm Holdup

Daily World Sat. 4-13-57 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

A robbery suspect was arrested Friday but his identity is being withheld as police attempt to solve a bold day-light holdup that left an Auburn Avenue real estate firm minus some $230.

Robbery Detective Y. H. Allen and B. G. Holland said a young Northeast Atlanta man fitting the description of the wanted robbery suspect was arrested on a tip from a police informant. His mustache and eyebrows bore a white sticky substance resembling the print of adhesive tape, but officers have not determined whether he is the wanted man. The substance from his mustache was sent to the crime laboratory.

Meanwhile police scheduled a police lineup for today and witnesses will get a look at him.

The manhunt began about 2:10 P. M. Thursday after a paper-bag-wrapped shot-gun was used by a bandit to rob the King Realty Company, 200 Auburn Ave., of $230. The gunman, whose face was wrapped with white gauze and tape, escaped through a police dragnet even though his unusual appearance caused several persons who saw him to discuss his strange facial mask.

About two hours after the holdup, Dets. Howard Baugh and C. J. Perry reportedly found the shot-gun standing against a building in an alley near the scene of the crime. The perpetrator's escape route led through an alley opposite the campaign headquarters of T. M. Alexander, candidate for the Aldermanic board, 208 Auburn Ave.

Employees of the realty firm who witnessed the holdup include Mrs. Nina King Calhoun Miller, Mrs. Lillian Geer, and Mrs. Frankie Tate.

Mrs. Miller, constantly plagued by beggars who come into the office for handouts, said the bandit told her to "Let me have it," and she asked him: "Let you have what?" He told her "the money" and pulled a shot-gun from a large paper bag, witnesses said, pointing it at the woman. The robber took only currency, leaving checks behind.

Court Orders 6 Arrests in Club 19 Probe

Constitution Wed. 7-31-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Bench warrants have been issued for the arrest of six men indicted Tuesday by the Forsyth County grand jury on charges of maintaining a gambling house.

The indictments came as a conclusion of the jury's investigation into the operation of Club 19.

Solicitor Gen. Sam P. Burtz said Tuesday night he would ask bond of $1,500 in each case.

Floyd County Sheriff Loy Barnett said Tuesday night he had not yet received the bench warrants and so had made no arrests. He said that he knew where "some" of the men named were.

The men were listed on the indictments as John O. Tyler, manager of the club, M. Y. Jackson, Ed Gilstrap, Lee Gilstrap, Charles Harben and A. B. Owen.

The club has been padlocked on orders from Superior Court Judge Howell Brooke since last June 21. It is located just across the Fulton County line in Forsyth County.

The six probably will be tried at next term of Forsyth County Superior Court, which will be held in November.

First Of Four To Face Trial In February Holdup

Daily World Thurs. 4-18-57
Atlanta, Ga. P.1

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

The first of four Atlanta men to face trial in the February 8 holdup and abduction of two agents of a Westside business firm, was convicted Wednesday of robbery by intimidation, and sentenced to a term of three to seven years.

Edward Alvin Spicer, 44, of 1076 Ashby Grove, S. W., was convicted of his part in the Westside holdup just outside the Citizens Trust Company's Hunter Street branch but his attorneys announced immediately they would file a motion for a new trial.

3 OTHER MEN

The announcement of plans for a motion brought to a halt the tentative hearing of guilty pleas by the three other men implicated in the robbery. Robert Lee Herndon, Jr. 29, of 796 Playlane, N. W. Russell Early, 28, of a Simmons St. address, and Johnnie Gamble, 28, of 34 Taliaferro St., N. W., had been indicted February 19 on robbery charges along with Spicer.

The men were charged with taking from William O. Robinson, 396 Forrest Ridge Rd. N. W., $7,911.33 Police said the man had been abducted to Washington Park where he was released while the suspects fled, and allegedly met at a nearby house and divided up the stolen money.

ORIGINAL PLOT

Spicer, taking the stand in his own defense admitted being part of an original plot to take the money, but contended he had later attempted to stop the others from going through with the plan.

The defendant's character was offered in evidence, and it was brought out that he had served many years as a dining car porter. A minister, the Rev. R. Julian Smith, was called to testify to his character. The prosecution at this point alleged that Spicer had been convicted of lottery once, and indicted on a murder charge.

Fulton Superior Court Judge Jesse M. Wood presided at the trial. William Gower defended the suspect, and Frank French conducted the prosecution.

"PAPER BAG" ROBBER LOOTS AUBURN AVENUE REAL ESTATE FIRM IN AFTERNOON HOLDUP

THIEF HOLDS WOMEN AT GUN-POINT; REFUSES ALL CHECKS

Daily World Fri. 4-12-57
Atlanta, Ga. P.1

BY SAMUEL ADAMS

A bandit pulled a double barrel shot-gun from a paper-bag and robbed an Auburn Avenue real estate firm Thursday in a daylight holdup that cost the victims some $230.

The robbery was staged about 2:10 p. m. at the office of the King Realty Company 200 Auburn Ave. NE, a few minutes after Cornelius King, co-owner of the firm, walked a few doors away to have lunch.

The gunman, wearing blue shades and an army jacket pointed a weapon at Mrs. Nina King Calhoun Miller, one of the owners of the reality business. Witnesses said he escaped through an alley opposite the campaign headquarters of T. M. Alexander, candidate for the aldermanic board, 208 Auburn Ave.

WOMEN IN OFFICE

In the real estate office at the time of the holdup were Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Lillian Geer, 629 Highland Ave., and Mrs. Frankie Tate, 1380 Sharon St. Mrs. Miller was at the front office nearest the cashier's desk and the other women were at the rear in the booking section.

Mrs. Geer said:

"I heard someone say 'Let me have it.' And Nina answered, 'Let you have what.'"

KNEW WHAT HE WANTED

The bandit repeated his command, adding that she knew what he wanted, "the money," the witness said.

The robber then pulled a double barrelled shot-gun from a brown paper bag and pointed it at Mrs Miller, added Mrs. Geer. Mrs. Miller, she continued, "stood up and started crying and he said be still and don't make any noise and you'll be all right."

Mrs. Miller indicated that the money was at the desk in front of the one at which she was sitting. She related how the wanted man took his time to open the drawer, fish out the checks and leave them behind. He took currency which King estimated at $230.

MANY SPECTATORS

Some 200 curious spectators lined Auburn Ave. soon after the holdup. The busy street had been partially cleared an hour earlier as employees returned to their jobs throughout the area.

After learning of the robbery, several employees of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co. said a man fitting the description of the robber had been hanging around the offices of that firm a short time earlier.

The gunman was described as a thin man nearly six-feet tall, with dark complexion, and wearing a brown army jacket, blue khaki pants, and blue shades over his eyes. Witnesses said his face was covered with white gauze and tape and only hi nose and mouth were showing. His weight was estimated at 160 pounds.

Dynamite Found on Cobb Rail With Train Due in Half Hour

Constitution P.1
Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 5-8-57

Special to The Constitution

MABLETON, May 7—A stick of dynamite wedged into a railroad switch was found here Tuesday just 30 minutes before a 100-car freight train would have passed over it.

Cobb County authorities said that four boys 14 to 16 years of age were taken into custody for questioning. Five more sticks of dynamite were found hidden, police said.

A mail dispatcher from Austell, Henry F. Robinson, left his office shortly before noon to hang a mail sack on the hook by the tracks.

As he looked down the track, he saw the stick of dynamite jammed in the switch, approximately 100 yards from the Southern Railway station.

The dynamite was removed, and the freight, on its way to the Potomac switching yards via Atlanta, rolled safely through the switch.

Although the stick did not have a cap on it for detonation, railroad detectives said the pressure and weight of the train would have set it off.

A demolition expert in Atlanta said the explosion probably would have derailed at least a portion of the train.

Detectives Jesse Holinshed and Harry Black took the youths into custody. The detectives said four sticks of dynamite were found in homes of three of the youths, and that a fifth stick was found across the Bankhead highway, near the switch.

Police Urged To Investigate Alleged Beatings Of Youths

Daily World Tues. 5-14-57
Atlanta, Ga. P.I

Attorney's for three of four youths being held for auto parts theft, yesterday urged police officials to take action in alleged beatings of the boys following a lengthy chase last Saturday.

Two of the youths behind bars in City Jail bore evidence of blows inflicted Attorney W. M. Matthews, of the firm of Henry and Matthews reported. A third, 16 year old, was under treatment by a local physician who said there was reason to X-ray one of his arms, they added.

The youths were identified as Charles Davis, 17, of 413 Henry St., S. W., Eugene Moses, 18, and Lorenzo Ward, 19 both of 412 Henry St., S. W. The fourth was a 16 year old juvenile.

Chief of Police Herbert T. Jenkins assigned Police Supt. J. E. Brown to investigate the issue. One of the youths, seen in City Jail Monday, bore two head patches and one black eye. A second one showed a split lip, but suffered mainly from internal pains.

Attorney Matthews said that he visited three of the youths Sunday nearly ten hours after they were arrested, and discovered they had not been given medical attention. They were taken to Grady Hospital Sunday.

However, Supt. Brown said he had obtained medical records on the youths which showed their hurts to be small as far as he could tell.

The youths were arrested for auto accessories thefts were caught early Saturday after a police chase through downtown Atlanta. They overran two blocades and sideswiped a police car before the vehicle was wrecked. They were caught later.

NURSES GUN SHOT WOUND — Solemn-faced Boyd Cantrell nurses painful gunshot wound at his westside home. The 13-year-old lad is alleged to have been mistakenly shot by an Atlanta policeman. — (Perry's Photo)

Thought To Be Burglar, Boy, 13, Shot By Officer

Thurs. 6-29-57

A 13 year old Atlanta boy, working in a Lee Street grocery store was shot early Wednesday by a white police officer who was quoted as saying he thought the youth was burglarizing the place.

The youth, identified as Boyd Cantrell, 13, of 829 West End Ave., S. W. suffered a flesh wound of the left side of the neck at approximately 2:52 a. m. Wednesday when a shot apparently was fired through the window of Tolbert's Grocery at 393 Lee St., S. W.

A police report signed by Patrolman J. L. Morrow said that while investigating a report on persons allegedly breaking into the store he drove in front of the establishment and looked in. Morrow continued "I saw a colored male's head protruding above a meat counter toward the rear of the store.

"I fired through the plate window which mushroomed the bullet. The pellet did not strike squarely.

The ofice's superior, Sgt. D. H. Riley said the incident began when police car 23 received a call to investigate a prowler breaking in a store. at Lee and West View Dr.

A short time later, he said, a call came on the police radio from another police car, driven by Morrow, "that it was men working in the store and that he had shot one of them."

Sgt. Riley said he arrived at the scene at approximately 3 a. m. and talked with Morrow who told him he thought the victim "was reaching in a cash register."

Morrow said in his first report that the boy had his hands reaching out as though to take money from the cash register."

After the shot was fired, Morrow, said a man, later listed as the proprietor "also appeared from behind the meat counter. He came to the front and opened up and stated they were working.

The officer said, however that T. R. Tolbert, 37 of 1040 Gun Club Drive., N. W. revealed he had not notified police people would be working in the store.

Sgt. Riley said he made further investigation and found that a man identified as James McWilliams, 29 of 336 Abbott St., Apt. 21, had placed the call to police for help.

McWilliams, white night clerk of a second store, Handy's Market, 507 Lee Place, S. E. was quoted as saying a pedestrain passed by earlier and informed him that "he saw some burglars ducking behind the counters at Tolbert's Grocery."

Young Cantrell was treated at where it was determined the bullet did not penetrate.

Police Lieutenant Indicted On Robbery

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 6-6-57

A police lieutenant of detectives was formally charged with in an indictment returned by the Fulton Grand Jury in a special session.

Indicted along with the veteran officer was a white lottery suspect, who was charged with ten counts of operating a numbers business in Atlanta.

The officer was identified as Lt. Clyde C. Hamby, head of the department's Juvenile Squad, with a record of 18 years on the force Hamby was formerly chief of the vice squad, through which a lottery suspect is investigated.

The true bill against Hamby charged that on May 8 he "did wrongfully, fraudently and violently, by force and intimidation, take from the persons of John T. Stroud Jack Pitts, and other persons whose names are to the Grand Jurors unknown without their consent, and with intent to steal the same, two hundred dollars in money."

Bond for Hamby was set at $10,000 A bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Chief of Police Herbert T. Jenkins said he suspended Hamby pending outcome of the indictment.

Hamby is the policeman of highest rank to me indicted so far in the current probe into alleged protected rackets in the city. In addition, he is the only one so far charged with a felony. Operating a number business is listed as a misdemeanor.

Charged in the lottery indictment was Robert E. Stanley alias "Bob" Stanley, who was also placed under bond of $10.000.

He was charged with operating a number business on March 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14. and 15.

13 1957 ILLINOIS

Dinner To Honor Narcotics Chief

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-8-57

By ALBERT BARNETT

Lt. William R. Russell, head of the Narcotics Division, Cook Coun-

LT. WILLIAM RUSSELL

ty Sheriff's Highway Police and the first of his race to achieve that distinction, will be honored with a testimonial dinner on Friday, June 7, in the George Bernard Shaw room of the Hotel Sherman.

The tribute is being sponsored by the Citizens Committee of Chicago and there will be a cocktail hour, 6-7 p.m., preceding the dinner which will be served at 7 p.m.

Expense of the testimonial has been privately underwritten and admission will be by invitation only. Ranking officials of the police, executive and judicial branches of city, county and state, along with the business and professional leaders of the city have been invited to participate in the tribute to Lt. Russell.

The sponsoring committee is headed by Marshall F. Bynum general manager of the Jackson Funeral home and the Jackson Mutual Life insurance company; Bertel W. Daigre, secretary - treasurer New Deal insurance agency inc.; Orvit Minerbrook owner of the Custom Tailor shop; Carl Nelson retired sergeant of the Chicago Police department and Teddy Blum proprietor Hi - Test Drug store.

Lieutenant Russell (Russ as he is known to his wide circle of friends) has had a meteoric rise since he joined the Sheriff's Highway Police as a patrolman seven years ago. Assigned to the narcotics division he has specialized in the detection arrest and conviction of drug addicts and peddlers. He has participated in drives which have resulted in destroying — at the source — more than two-and-a-half million dollars worth of narcotics.

A native of Washington D. C. Lt. Russell received his primary education in New York City and completed his training in Chicago after his arrival at the age of 14.

Claim Deputy Asked For $500

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-13-57

True bills reportedly were returned last week by the grand jury charging Deputy Coroner William Martin and Photographer Malcom Henry with conspiracy to obstruct justice.

The action stemmed from a charge they tried to solicit a $500 bribe to change a coroner's jury verdict.

Martin is the son of J. B. Martin, Sanitary district trustee and a former resident of Memphis, Tenn.

The charge grew out of the death of James A. Lum, 66, of 6001 S. Wabash ave. last April 28. He was a passenger in a car driven by Mrs. Esther Hensley, of 728 Oakwood blvd.

The car crashed into a pole after skidding on wet pavement at 63rd and State sts.

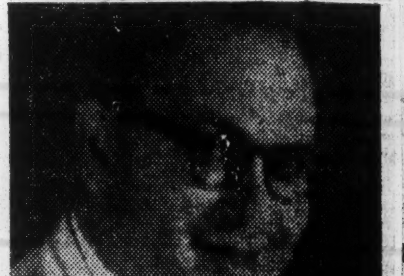
An inquest into Lum's death was opened and continued. During the interval, Mrs. Hensley charged Martin with trying to get $500 from her to "insure an accidental verdict in the case."

At a subsequent inquest, Mrs. Hensley was held to the grand jury for reckless homicide. However, the grand jury returned a no bill.

The case then came to the state's attorney's office.

According to Norman Gibbons, chief deputy cornoner, Coroner McCarron is out of town but had phoned orders suspending Martin pending outcome of the case.

It was reported that Martin refused to testify before the grand jury. He refused to discuss the charges with newsmen.



WILLIAM MARTIN

Defender Sat. 8-17-57 Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM R. Randolph, 25, (right), who reportedly admitted stealing a 1957 Oldsmobile Monday from a parking lot, makes formal statement to Officer Robert Lorthridge in the Fifth District station. Randolph was caught after he had an accident in the rear of 4740 Cottage Grove in which he struck a car which an auto repair shop was working on. Randolph gave his address as 4714 S. Parkway.

MILDRED DOVE

No Chicago Rites For Mildred Dove

Defender, Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-5-57

Funeral services for Mrs. M. B. Dove, estranged wife of John Dove, was held at Warren Street Methodist church, in Mobile, Ala., Friday, with Rev. J. E. Lowery delivering the eulogy.

Her body was shipped to Mobile. It was contained in a sealer which will not be opened for review. No rites were held in Chicago.

Mrs. Dove was found dead in her apartment Saturday night by police who were summoned by neighbors who had not seen her for several days. Medical officials said she had been dead for at least three days.

A native of Birmingham, Ala., she had lived in Mobile and was a graduate of Clark university. She also attended Stillman Institute and Alabama State Teachers College.

Among her survivors are her father, Wiley L. Bolden; brothers, Benjamin H. and Dr. Wiley S. Bolden of Clark university; sisters, Mrs. Carolyn L. Rhodes, Mobile, and Mrs. Madeline B. Douglas of Los Angeles.

Mystery Knifer Slashes No. 8, Is Seized by Rock-Hurling Crowd

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP)—A group of rock-throwing men, led by an off-duty policeman, tonight ran down and captured a man authorities identified as Chicago's mystery knifer.

The capture came a few minutes after the stealthy stabber had claimed his seventh and eighth victims—a young girl and a 24-year-old man.

Police identified the stabber as Joseph Caraher, 39, a watchman. They said he apparently is laboring under a persecution complex and continued to mumble to officers: "Why are they picking on me?"

Asked by a reporter why he went on the stabbing spree, Caraher said: "Because they're trying to hold me up."

Caraher was not charged immediately. Officers questioning him said, "He isn't making sense."

The series of knifings began Monday and were climaxed today with six slashings.

Caraher was captured after two men, Jimmy Darnell, 20, and Ted Daniels, 35, said they saw him threatening two small girls, Christine Uczciwek, 14, and Jeannie Nytz, 12.

Darnell and Daniels said Caraher jabbed a knife into Christine's arm. Then, picking up rocks and other debris along the way, they gave chase—reporting that they felled the man several times with well-placed heaves.

With the help of an off-duty detective, John Keane, and about a dozen other persons, Caraher was cornered in an alley.

At a police station, the Nytz girl and another of today's victims, Robert Josefowicz, 24, identified Caraher as the knifer.

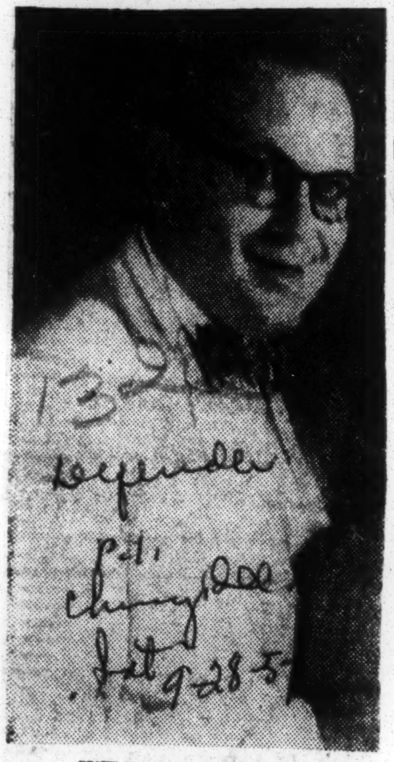
Josefowicz was stabbed as he stood at a West Side department store counter about 15 minutes before the Uczciwek girl was slashed.

Neither he nor Christine nor the earlier victims was seriously hurt, although the little girl was hospitalized.

In Caraher's possession was a blood-stained pocket knife, with a blade about 3½ inches long.

The four other knifings today included two women, a 13-year-old boy and a man. In addition, two other men were stabbed earlier in the week by the ripper.

His victims told police they were unaware they were being attacked until they felt the knife.



WILLIAM MARTIN

Martin Is Cleared In Bribe Case

Deputy Coroner William Martin was freed Friday on charges of bribery and conspiracy, but Photographer Malcolm Henry, who was charged and tried with Martin, was found guilty.

Sentencing for Henry was postponed pending a review of the case on Oct. 10.

Judge Julius H. Miner dismissed the charges against Martin for lack of evidence.

Martin was suspended from his position, which is a political appointment, pending outcome of the trial. He told the Defender he will resume his duties if he is asked to return.

Coroner Walter McCarron was not available for comment after the trial. Martin has been a deputy coroner for five years.

The two defendants were charged with trying to solicit a bribe of $500 to change a coroner's verdict in a reckless homicide case.

Mrs. Esther Hensley, of 728 Oakwood blvd., accused Martin and Henry of trying to get the money from her in order to insure a verdict of accidental death in a traffic fatality case.

The accident victim was James A. Lum, 66, who was killed when the car driven by Mrs. Hensley skidded into a pole at 63rd and State on April 28.

The coroner's jury recommended that Mrs. Hensley be held to the grand jury on a charge of reckless homicide, but she was freed when the grand jury returned a no-bill

Chicago Policy Figure Cleared

Julian A. Black, one of the last of the big-time Negro policy racket barons, was acquitted of income tax evasion charges last week by Judge J. Sam Perry on a directed verdict in U. S. Federal District Court here.

Black had been indicted on six charges of attempting to avoid payment of partnership and personal income taxes over a three-year period — 1949-50-51 — amounting to $52,304.

Black's acquittal came on a motion by defense attorneys at the close of the government case. Judge Perry ruled the government had not presented sufficient evidense to convict Black.

The defendant was represented by George E. C. Hayes, brilliant Washington, D. C. attorney, and Earl Strayhorn of the Chicago law firm of Rodgers, Rodgers and Strayhorn.

Hayes and Strayhorn were also representing Black's partners, Edward Copeland, sr., of 6906 S. Wabash, and Sanders Scott, of 5321 Calumet who were on trial Thursday before Judge Perry on similar charges.

The attorneys said they would move for acquittal at the close of the government case against the other two defendants.

Black, who operates a real estate office at 660 E. 61st st., is a former manager of ex-heavyweight champion Joe Louis.

Black was accused specifically on three counts of "unlawfully assisting, procuring and counseling and preparing of fradulent and false partnership income tax returns for the years 1949-50-51."

JULIAN BLACK

Beats Girl After Asking Time of Mass

A 14 year old Park Ridge girl was assaulted in a church parking lot yesterday by a man who caught her off guard by inquiring about masses.

The girl, Susan Heiderman of 622 Parkwood av., Park Ridge, left St. Paul of the Cross church, 144 S. Northwest hwy., Park Ridge, shortly after 9 a. m.

Goes to Car

While her mother, Mrs. William Heiderman, awaited, Susan went to an adjacent parking lot to get some school books from the family car.

A tall, slim man about 25 years old approached her, asking "What time is the next mass?" He then threw his arms around the girl.

When Susan tried to break away, he struck her twice on the head with a tree branch he had grabbed from a pile in the lot.

Screams for Help

Susan screamed, attracting the attention of children in the area who joined their cries with hers. The man ran to a car and drove from the lot as passers-by commandered an automobile to give chase. They lost the man after following his car two blocks.

Mrs. Heiderman took her daughter to Resurrection hospital where her head wound was stitched and she was held overnight.

Susan told Park Ridge police that her assailant wore a tan jacket and light colored trousers.

MURDERS DROP WHILE RAPES IN CITY INCREASE

Other Categories Show Little Change

Murder investigations in Chicago declined during the first three months of this year, while rape complaints increased, Edward Erickson, head of the police records bureau, reported yesterday.

The report said murders listed dropped to 44, compared with 57 in the same period of 1956, and forcible rape complaints rose to 99, compared with 83 in the same period of 1956.

List Other Categories

Other crime categories—including robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and assaults—showed little change in number, Erickson said, and the total offenses were about the same in both periods—12,387 for this year compared with 12,251 last year.

The Central district was near the top in complaints. The district's 2.26 square miles include the Loop. None of the complaints dealt with murder, manslaughter, rape, bombing, residential burglary, or bicycle theft.

Rather, complaints involving property constituted the bulk of the district's work. There were 43 robberies, 108 nonresidential burglaries, 271 major larcenies, 91 petty larcenies, 31 larcenies of property valued at less than $5, 36 motor vehicle thefts, 144 thefts from motor vehicles, and 32 car strippings.

Exceeded by Three

In number, the Central district's offenses were exceeded only by three districts south of the Loop—Prairie av., Wabash av., and Hyde Park, in that order.

The Central district led all the rest in number of offenses per 100,000 population with 67.6. Next was the Monroe st. district, including Madison street's Skid Row, with 14.2 per 100,000 population.

The lowest crime rate of 1.1 per 100,000 was in the Chicago Lawn district's 20 square miles of area. Second was Jefferson Park, whose 23.5 square miles include O'Hare field, with a rate of 1.5 per 100,000.

Attacked By Burglars She Caught In Home

Mrs. Beverly Northrip, 25, of 5406 S. Woodlawn, was cut on the left arm and leg by burglars who broke into her third floor apartment early Monday.

She was treated at Billings hospital. She told police that two men attacked her when she surprised them in her dwelling.

JAIL CONDITION HIT IN REPORT OF GRAND JURY

Urges Inmates Be Made to Keep It Clean

A critical report of conditions in the county jail was made yesterday by the May county grand jury as it concluded its term. It said, however, that Warden Jack Johnson was doing the best job possible to operate the jail with its present equipment and facilities.

Power to Work

The jury also made a series of recommendations before it was discharged by Chief Justice Wilbert F. Crowley of Criminal court.

The recommendations included:

1. Legislative action to give jail authorities power to compel prisoners to perform tasks in and about the jail to improve facilities and to provide for the welfare of inmates. At present, prisoners cannot be forced to work.

2. Inspections of the jail at least six times a year by a quorum of county commissioners. This recommendation also called for reports on the inspections to the chief justice of Criminal court and other authorities.

3. Steps to improve medical facilities.

4. Establishment of an institution for confinement of short term prisoners to relieve the load in the jail.

First Critical One

Observers noted that it was the first report by a grand jury that was so openly critical of jail conditions. Previous reports of juries have contained words of praise. One of the duties of the grand jury is to inspect the jail.

The May jury, which made its inspection May 20, said it was informed by jail authorities that facilities were inadequate. Much of the jail was not clean, the jury said, but it noted that alterations are in progress.

The report said the shoe repair shop had been shut down at the time of the inspection, that the laundry was not in use, and that the dispensary area was perhaps the most untidy of all facilities.

Headed by Woman

Despite its criticism, the report concluded, "It is the concerted opinion of the grand jury that the Cook county jail is being run in an efficient manner compatible with present equipment and facilities."

The jury was headed by Mrs. Louise Hadley, 52, of 8 W. Chestnut st. It was the second time in 18 years that a woman had served as foreman of a county grand jury.

"WRONG MAN" FREED — Wrong man in prison 10 years is finally freed. William S. Green, 41, a Navy veteran, walks through the prison door, his freedom restored by a full pardon, after serving 10 years of a life sentence for a murder he did not commit. He is shown with his lawyer, Mrs. Rose Kotzin Landy, leaving Eastern penitentiary, Philadelphia. INP Soundphoto.

Indict 2 for Teen Beating of Publisher

Paris, Ill., June 5 [Special] —Two elderly men were indicted by the Edgar county grand jury today on charges stemming from a beating administered to the local newspaper publisher by four hired teen-agers in a row over a young woman.

Principals in the small town feud are Karl O'Hair, 70, president of the Paris school board and a former state representative, who allegedly hired the thugs, and Edward H. Jenison, 42, publisher of the Beacon-News and a former United States representative, who was severly beaten last March 25.

Secretary, 23, Involved

A formal statement of fact read by State's Atty. Wayne Jones at the trial of the hired assailants last month attributed the attack upon Jenison to O'Hair's belief the publisher was trying to take away O'Hair's secretary. The young woman, whose name was withheld, is reported to be about 23 years old and unmarried.

The prosecutor said all evidence indicated Jenison was not trying to take away O'Hair's employe, who worked for him at his auto agency. The young woman, whose name was withheld, is reported to be about 23 years old and unmarried.

The grand jury today indicted O'Hair on a charge of consiracy and a charge of contributing to the delinquency of minors, and named Howard [Jake] Andrews, 71, a retired farmer, on a charge of aggravated assault.

The young thugs had named Andrews as the "finger man" who indicated to them when Jenison appeared in an alley back of his newspaper plant, where they assaulted him in the dark for fees ranging from $1.50 an hour to $5.

Jenison was knocked down, kicked and stamped upon. He suffered a cut near the right eye, face lacerations and chest bruises that required his hospitalization for three days.

Four Assailants Fined

The four assailants were arrested and arraigned before Police Magistrate Grover Hoff at hearings last month in which they pleaded guilty to assault charges and testified that O'Hair had hired them to beat Jenison. The teen-agers were fined from $30 to $40 each.

They are William Cline, 18, a high senior, who has since been graduated; James Griffin, 16, also a Paris High school student; David Malone, 18, and William Matthews, 18.

Cline and Matthews worked for O'Hair at his auto agency and were to be paid only their regular rate of $1.50 an hour for the beating, Magistrate Hoff said. The other two teenagers were to receive $5 each, but it was reported that none of them was paid for the job, which developed unexpected proportions.

Pleads Guilty; Pays $100

A week before the arraignment of the hired sluggers, O'Hair pleaded guilty to a charge of assault in connection with the case and was fined $100 by Magistrate Hoff. He made no comment at the hearing except to enter his plea. Neither he nor Jenison has made any public comment about the case.

Two of the young sluggers, Cline and Malone, are now in the county jail serving 30 day sentences as a result of revocation of probation granted them for other misdeeds but withdrawn because of their assault convictions. Cline was sentenced for malicious mischief and Malone for larceny of items from a farm.

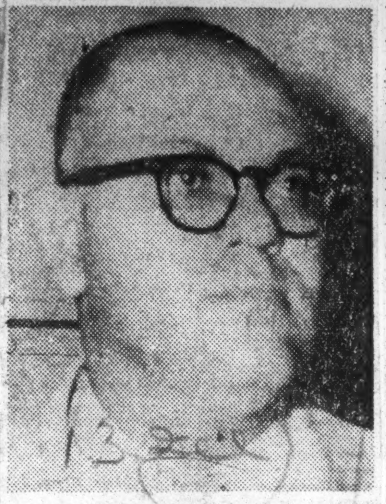
Escape Second Case

Prosecutor Jones said the four teen-agers, altho named as conspirators in the indictment against O'Hair, were not made defendants in the grand jury charge because they had been granted immunity by Circuit Judge Robert F. Cotton in return for their testimony in the case.

Vote to Indict Coroner's Aid in Bribe Case

A deputy coroner and a free lance photographer were named in true bills reportedly voted by the grand jury yesterday, charging them with conspiracy to obstruct justice and conspiracy to solicit a bribe in an auto accident fatality case.

The deputy coroner is William Martin, 825 Drexel sq., son of J. B. Martin, south side



William Martin

Republican leader and sanitary district trustee. The photographer is Malcolm Henry, a reputed friend of Martin, whose home address was unavailable. The jury fixed bonds of $2,000 for each man.

Report Asking $500

Victim of the auto accident was James Lum, 66, of 6001 Wabash av., a retired CTA employe who was fatally injured April 28 when the auto in which he was a passenger struck an abutment at 63d and state sts.

Lum's widow, Mrs. James Lum; Mrs. Esther Hensley, 728 Oakwood blvd., driver of the auto, and Atty. David W. Pelky, who represented Mrs. Hensley at inquest proceedings, reportedly testified demands were made to pay $500 to assure a verdict of accidental death.

The demands were refused. The coroner's jury ordered Mrs. Hensley held to the grand jury on a charge of reckless homicide.

When Mrs. Hensley's case came before the grand jury, it voted a no bill, refusing to act against her. Members of the jury reportedly questioned the propriety of the coroner's jury action against her and an investigation was started.

Refuses to Testify

The women reportedly were summoned separately to Martin's home by Martin prior to the coroner's jury verdict. Martin greeted them and then left the room. Henry then reportedly made the demand for the bribe. Pelky reportedly was present with Mrs. Hensley when the demand was made of her.

Martin, who was ordered yesterday morning to appear immediately before the grand jury, went to the Criminal courts building where the ju rywas sitting but refused to testify or to waive immunity.

Norman Gibbons, chief deputy coroner, said Coroner McCarron is out of town but was notified by telephone and ordered Martin suspended.

Find Fake Cop Was Loan Company Bandit

A 33-year-old man who was arrested for impersonating a policeman has been linked with the Oct. 8 holdup of the Liberty Loan company, 8 E. Garfield blvd. which netted $1,500.

Dennis

He is Homer L. Key, of 5328 S. Wabash ave. who was arrested early Friday morning in the 430 Club on E. 43rd st. for trying to take Miss Delores Bailey out of the club after saying he was a police officer.

NAB ACCESSORIES

He was implicated in the loan company holdup by Charles Dennis, 22, of 5328 S. Wabash ave. who was arrested on Thursday in front of 4819 Calumet ave.

Also arrested in the case are Mrs. Elma Jackson, 37, and Verdis Barcius, 34, both of 5023 Michigan ave. who are charged with being accessories.

According to police all four, Key, Dennis, Mrs. Jackson and Barcius have admitted their parts in the loan company holdup. Police also said that the suspects admitted meeting at Mrs. Jackson's home and dividing the loot shortly after the holdup.

Officers also said Dennis and Key have admitted committing at least four other holdups, and that Dennis has a prison record in New York and has served a six-months term in the House of Correction here. Key, they said, has been here for five years.

DIANE MURPHY(8006 S Michigan ave., sits on sidewalk after being run down by auto driven by a 19-year-old white youth. A 10th District police officer questions Diane, who was treated at St. George hospital. Defender photo by Jones.

Toughs Attack Teen Pupils With Car; Girl, 15, Hurt

By DIANE MURPHY

A 15-year-old Hirsch High school sophomore was struck by a car driven right up on the sidewalk by a 19-year-old youth who reportedly was seeking a fight with a group of Negro students en route home.

Injured was Diane Murphy of 8006 S. Michigan.

Held on a charge of deliberately running her down is Robert John Dunn of 2475 E. 74th place, driver of the vehicle; and Michael Curtis, 18, of 839 E. 75th st.

They are to be given a hearing in Traffic court on Nov. 18.

Several classmates of Diane told police and reporters that Dunn with two companions in the car with him, drove slowly past them several times on 78th st., called them names, taunted them and on two accasions jumped out of their car and challenged the boys to a fight.

WON'T FIGHT

The boys ignored them, they said, but when they got between Indiana and Michigan, Dunn made a sudden U-turn and drove right up on the sidewalk at them. All managed to escape being hit except Diane who was knocked to the sidewalk. Both knees were bruised and cut and her shoulder and back injured.

After treatment at St. George hospital, she was released and is confined to her home.

After Diane was run down and the youths sped off, Harold Hill of 7819 Wabash ave., and several other spectators gave chase and were able to get the license number of the car before the youths made a complete escape.

They returned to the scene and gave the number to police who had arrived. Later police picked up Dunn.

Chicago Defender Sat. 10-12-57

Nab Pugh After Fight In His Home

Defender Sat. 11-23-57 Chicago, Ill.

Earl Howard Pugh who received $51,000 in 1955 after spending 17 years in Statesville prison for a crime he did not commit is in trouble again.

Pugh is currently charged with simple assault and resisting arrest by officers of Hyde Park police station, 5233 Lake Park ave.

Pugh, who has resided at 1221 Hyde Park blvd. since his release from Joliet in 1953, was released by Hyde Park police on a cash bond of $50, at 11 a. m., Saturday. Although arrested for fighting and disturbance of the peace, he declined to name his opponent.

EARL PUGH

Pugh was arrested at 3:15 p. m., Friday. by officers Alvin Roberts and James Crowell, of Hyde Park station, who were summoned to stop a disturbance at Pugh's home.

Pugh was originally convicted of the killing of William Haag, who was found stabbed to death on Sept. 5, 1953, and Pugh was accused of the murder with the motive claimed as robbery.

Accusations against Pugh were proven foundless — 17 years later —when his legal consultants proved that the murdered man did not regain consciousness or identify his killers before his death.

'We Did It for Action'

Marauding Girls Terrorize Chicago

Herald Miami, Fla.

CHICAGO — (AP) — Police rounded up five teenage girls who, they said, attacked three other groups of girls in a vicious automobile foray.

The girls said they belonged to an 118-member gang called the Southern Queens.

Questioned about the attacks, one girl was quoted: "We had no reason; we just did it for action."

Police said the Southern Queens quintet, traveling with two teenage boys, patrolled their near North Side neighborhood in an automobile.

At least one of the girls armed herself with a knife and a piece of rubber hose, police said. In all, eight girls were attacked suffered a variety of cuts and bruises. None was hurt seriously.

The marauding females simply cruised the neighborhood and upon sighting other girls on the streets swooped out of the car and set upon them, police said.

One 18-year old girl and the mother of another girl were charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. The other girls were held without charge.

Still being sought were the two boys who accompanied the Southern Queens.

HUNT 3 YOUTHS IN BEATING OF KIDNAPED BOY

Daily Tribune Chicago, Ill. Thurs. 10-31-57

Three Will county youths were sought yesterday for a vicious and unprovoked attack on an Indiana grade school boy who had hitchhiked a ride in their car.

Chief Deputy Prosecutor Floyd Vance of Lake county, Ind., declined to reveal the names of the youths until they are arrested. He said they may be charged with kidnaping and assault with intent to kill Charles W. Cauley, 14, an 8th grader at MacArthur school in Crown Point.

Cauley said he was beaten with fists, a blackjack, and a ball peen hammer in a wild ride that began when the youths picked him up Tuesday night near his uncle's farm home outside Crown Point as he hitchhiked to Gary to visit his parents.

Cuts Require 12 Stitches

At St. Margaret's hospital in Hammond, 12 stitches were

taken to close cuts on Cauley's forehead and left cheek. His

Charles Cauley

condition was reported as good.

The beaten lad was dumped out of the kidnap car late Tuesday night in route 30 at Dyer, Ind., near Our Lady of Mercy hospital. He was found staggering along the highway by a passing motorist, who took him to the Dyer police station.

Police Chief Clifford Giese of Dyer said the boy told him that, instead of dropping him off in Gary, the three youths, driving a 1949 or 1950 Ford of black or dark green color, sped thru the town.

Hit Him with Hammer

At the outskirts of Gary, Cauley said, he attempted to get out of the moving vehicle. The driver reached into the rear seat and hit him with the hammer, saying, "You've had it."

The kidnapers drove into Valparaiso, where they asked a private policeman employed by merchants where to find a gas station. The policeman gave them this information and took the license number of the car, which he provided to Chief Giese.

Cauley said he believed his kidnapers also drove near Michigan City, beating him as they drove along in the night hours. He said he did not fight back, realizing it would be useless.

Trace Car to Frankfort

The car was traced to a family living in Frankfort, Will county. Indiana state police and Will county authorities joined the search for the three youths believed to have beaten Cauley.

Cauley went to live with an uncel and an aunt on a farm near Crown Point so he could remain there and finish grade school after his parents, Charles B. and Lulubelle, moved to 2737 W. 6th av., Gary.

Arrest Nurse In Wave Of Apartment Looting

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-6-57 p. 1

A practical nurse, suspected of thefts totaling $600,000 from wealthy Chicago and New York homes, told police how she looted apartments to satisfy her $15-a-day craving for narcotics.

Authorities said Mrs. Grace Hathaway, 30, of 1105 E. 52nd st. arrived in Chicago last September and looted 14 apartments of valuables worth $300,000 which she sold at a fraction of their cost.

New York police said Mrs. Hathaway was wanted for committing burglaries in Manhattan in which $300,000 in loot also was stolen. She also was sought for jumping a $7,000 bond on robbery charges and for violating parole.

Mrs. Hathaway was described by New York authorities as a registered practical nurse who worked in Kings County hospital and who served a term on the New York State prison farm.

Chicago police said that 57 pieces of jewelry, already identified as stolen property, were found in a small suitcase in her home. Her husband, James, 28, a cab driver, was also arrested and charged with possession of marijuana.

She was picked up after leaving narcotics court where a charge of possessing marijuana against her was continued to April 18.

Detectives working on the **burglaries for some time said she fitted a description of a "cat burglar" given by maids in two Gold Coast apartments.**

Confronted with the burglary charges, Mrs. Hathaway said the idea for the thefts stemmed from her work as a practical nurse.

She related that she noticed that many persons in luxury apartments left their back doors open.

Taking a large shopping bag, she said she roved the Gold Coast area and went up back stairways looking for large apartments with open doors.

If an apartment was occupied, she would pretend to be a maid **looking for work.**

The Move Against Switchblades

Birmingham, Ala. Herald Sat. 4-27-57 p. 8

A Congressman from Illinois has made a strong appeal against the shipment of switchblade knives across state lines. The fact is, the solon wants to bring a halt to the use of sales of such weapons. He believes they are dangerous to the public's interest.

"Even though many states now ban their sale and use within their borders," Rep. Sidney R. Yates, (Dem. Ill.) said, "they have no way of stopping the knives from coming in."

When one looks at the violence, the week-end crime and the killings that frequent our big cities over the nation, he is inclined to support the proposals of the Congressman. It is always better to move ahead of a problem, cut off the source before it reaps the damage that we want to avoid. No one can predict the exact number of crimes that would be prevented if knives were not always at the disposal of those who would use them, but a check in many of our Southern communities lend testimony to the reckless use of them. It would be difficult to pinpoint the number of people who have died from the blade of a knife.

Although the Congressman is correct in his suggestion, there should be deeper concern about the dangers of knives and the crimes they have been back of.

First of all, it seems that we must look deeply into the social beliefs of people who carry such weapons and examine the conditions under which many of them live. It seems there is definite need to start cutting off the source of the crime long before we get to the switchblade. The kind of community from which one comes has a lot to do with whether he will buy a switchblade or pen knife. People who live in up-to-date, decent and wholesome surroundings have no use for switchblades. They have learned the art of living and working together. Good recreational facilities, Churches to attend on Sundays and the opportunity to help one's fellowman take precedence over the evils and vile that haunt the usual run-down community.

It is good for the Congressman to be concerned about the knives, but it also seems that he would do his community and country a far better service if Congress could be persuaded to get behind a program that would further clean up the slums, provide adequate health and educational facilities for many who can't afford to buy these things. Give people something to live for. Make it possible for them to want to invest in the more wholesome things that make for adequate living. With a price tag on good housing, education, and recreation in line with the average pocketbook, the sales of the switchblade will be bound to fall.

'Never had a chance...'

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-4-57

By LOUIS E. LOMAX
AFRO Staff Reporter

CHICAGO—This is a reporter's talk with his readers. It is not the sort of piece a writer asks his editor about.

Instead it is the troubled longing of a reporter's soul, following a bitter and tragic experience.

The writer can but sit alone at his typewriter and hope somehow to talk to the readers with the sorrow and shock which troubled his mind.

It is as if you, the reader, were just across the low-playing Hi Fi from me. p. 1

* * *

I WAS AT the Democratic National Convention and saw the Democrats wait until dawn's early light and steal the rights of every black American.

I sat in a plush Conrad Hilton Hotel lounge and told you what I saw, heard and felt.

It was at Clinton, Tenn. I heard the ranting of the maniacal Kasper and felt the howling surge of the mob.

I saw those brave children walk to school in the face of death. I sat in a converted outhouse and told you what I saw.

I was at Sturgis and Clay, Ky. I saw race hate drive men to madness. I saw courage send colored pupils to school in the wake of flying stones.

I SAT IN the home of a frightened Baptist minister and told you what I saw.

Less than an hour after Alvin Palmer had been hammered to death, here in Chicago by hate-filled teenagers, I was at the death scene talking with people. I attended a wake for the dead youth and I sat at home alone to tell you what I felt.

Afro-American Sat. 5-4-57

But these are mild compared to the short tragic life of Curtis Bivens. I have just completed an interview with Mrs. Elaine Williams, the foster mother of the slain youth.

My soul is sick. p. 2

* * *

I DAMN the fact that words cannot bear the burden of telling this story. It is a tale of the soul, a story that only can be communicated by a common fear for the future of man.

Curtis Bivens never had a chance.

He was born an orphan. He lived the life of a foster child. He died a death sparked by racial hate and violence.

He started out at the end of his rope. He tied a knot and tried to hang on but a shotgun blast from a white teenager severed the rope in twain.

* * *

NOW CURTIS BIVENS is dead.

One wonders if he ever really lived. Mrs. Elaine Williams is a slight medium brown-skinned woman.

Six years ago the State of Illinois sent Curtis to live with her as a foster child. It was his first experience outside the orphanage.

The Illinois Public Aid Commission paid the Williams family $60 a month to keep the boy.

Curtis Bivens was not a brilliant boy, but he was a good boy.

His mind leaned toward electronics and he began to tinker with radios and televisions. He dreamed of the day he would be a ham operator. He lived for the day he would be a technician.

* * *

BUT LET Mrs. Williams tell it: "Curtis was a good boy. We wanted to move to California and he wanted so badly to go with us.

"He began attending classes at Fenger High School at night so he could work during the day. That way he would be self-supporting and the family would let him go with us.

"He was only out two or three nights a week. He was always home early. He never did any wrong. May God have mercy on the killer.

"Lord, please don't let them send the boy to the chair, that will not be right; he killed my boy. But killing him in the electric chair is not the solution.

"The killer needs education, kindness and religion to become a worthwhile person."

2nd

* * *

SOMEWHERE THERE are the mother and father who left this child on the steps of an orphanage.

Somewhere there are the white parents who failed to make democracy and Christianity a reality in their homes.

But there is yet a deeper mystery. It is the mystery of destiny of men. A destiny beyond the conception of the mind and the control of the human heart.

And so Curtis Bivens was walking home from school. He started to cross the street and somebody who thought Bivens had thrown a rock at his car snuffed out this short life with a shotgun.

* * *

HOW IS IT that men have lived through Dunkirk and Korea while Curtis died in Cihcago. Without a doubt racial violence is the apparent reason for Bivens' death.

But why was he there at that point at that time on that night? It is the very question Thornton Wilder attempted to answer in the "Bridge of San Luis Rey." He did not find the answer, nor can I.

I know what caused his death: teenage hell-raising seasoned with racial hate.

But what is the reason for the short tragic life of Curtis Bivens. I don't know. If I did I would write no more.

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 5-25-57 P.2

BIG CITY JUNGLE

Teen Age Hoodlums And Barbaric Adults Succeed Syndicate Gangsters As Menace

By LLOYD GENERAL

Chicago, once dominated by the fearsome Capone gang that applied modern techniques of industrial specialization and organization to crime, appears to have a new menace.

What Capone and his henchmen sought through crime was apparent. They wanted wealth and power the easy way and they succeeded. Through graft, corruption, bribery, and sheer force they infiltrated the community, taking over legitimate business and government like an evil octopus.

But as time and the relentless arm of the law has gradually diminished the power of the Capone mob, a new two-headed menace has been spawned to replace it.

YOUNG JUVENILES

The crimes that shock Chicago today and spread fear throughout the community seem to involve juveniles, many of them younger than the highly publicized teen age delinquents, and sadistic adults with no respect for human life or law.

Their crimes marked by a barbarism unknown even to the Capone hoodlums seem all the worse because of the apparent lack of motives that explain most crimes of the past.

Citizens are beaten, mugged, or slain without any known motive. A killer today is not content with taking the life of his victim. He goes a step further. He maims, mangles or dismembers the corpse.

Why?

WHY, WHY, WHY

Over the past few months Chicago has been rocked by a series of crimes marked by two common factors: 1) The youth of the persons involved and 2) the savagery and lack of motive which accompanied the deeds.

Suddenly, the community is faced with task of fighting a new and sinister problem, of answering the multitude of questions raised by this grotesque crime wave.

Why would two boys, aged 9 and 12, burn churches, loot autos, snatch purses and rob mail trucks?

Even more puzzling, why should they be proud when told they are going to the Juvenile Home?

What motivation led a 14-year-old boy to lure a 3-year-old child into a basement den, strangle her and bury the body under the porch?

What emotional quirk could lead a man to pounce on a fleeing woman, stab her 10 times, cut off her head and parade six blocks with his grisly trophy?

ANSWERS SOUGHT

What satisfactory explanation can be made for the acts of teenagers who suddenly decide to go out and kill the first person they meet of the opposite race?

The elusive answers to these questions are puzzling Chicago law enforcement agencies, baffling psychologists, and causing alarm among sober-minded citizens.

In the science of crime detection, the first thing police seek is a motive. Yet, over the past 20 months, Chicago police have been plagued by a series of shocking, and most times brutal, crimes where the usual motives of hate, anger and greed are lacking.

INCREDIBLE STORY

Take the incredible story of two boys, Charles Young, 12, of 525 E. 41st st., and Jasper Johnson, 9, of 437 E. Bowen ave. The list of crimes to which they have admitted would make some hardened criminals seem like choir boys.

It might be conceded that gain was the motive when they snatched purses or robbed cars, but what can explain the burning of churches or the diabolical idea of dousing fire hoses with gasoline to hamper fire-fighters?

And when the law finally caught up with them, they were triumphant.

Juvenile Officer Richard Martin said, "apparently, lift at the Juvenile Home, where they had been before, was preferable to life at home."

Yet, there is reason for severe doubt in this explanation. When the recent rash of senseless, frightening crimes is examined closely no pattern of home, environment, or other common factor emerges.

EXPERTS QUIZZED

Is there then some more basic force at work? Has some heretofore minor element suddenly risen to create a nation of monsters?

The Defender talked to judges, lawyers, psychologists, ministers, parents and children themselves, trying to find a single answer to the monstrous problem.

But their opinions were as varied as the crimes being committed each day by a generation suddenly gone haywire.

Twenty years ago, a church structure was a sacred domain, where children trod lightly and talked softly. But today, two young boys feel no guilt or remorse when they destroy one edifice and set fire to another.

Were the roaring flames from St. Paul's Episcopal church, at 4945 Dorchester, a symbolic pyre on which have been sacrificed the standards of what was once considered human morals?

Or was the blaze which licked at Corpus Christi church, at 49th and S. Park, a flaming testimony to what some consider a complete breakdown of the time-honored institutions of society?

CRIMES LISTED

Authorities will never know how many crimes were committed by the two boys. Here is a partial list:

Fire damage worth $540,000 at St. Paul's Episcopal church; two fires at Corpus Christi church, at least 50 other blazes in homes, garages and apartment houses; numerous purse-snatchings, burglaries and thefts.

Is this outbreak of off-beat violence and crime merely a passing sign of the times or does it herald a complete and permanent change in the nation's moral fiber?

The state will punish and seek to rehabilitate the little arsonists; it will punish Marshall Abraham, who chopped off his sweetheart's head; it will bring to justice all those — youths and adults — who have violated the law and human standards.

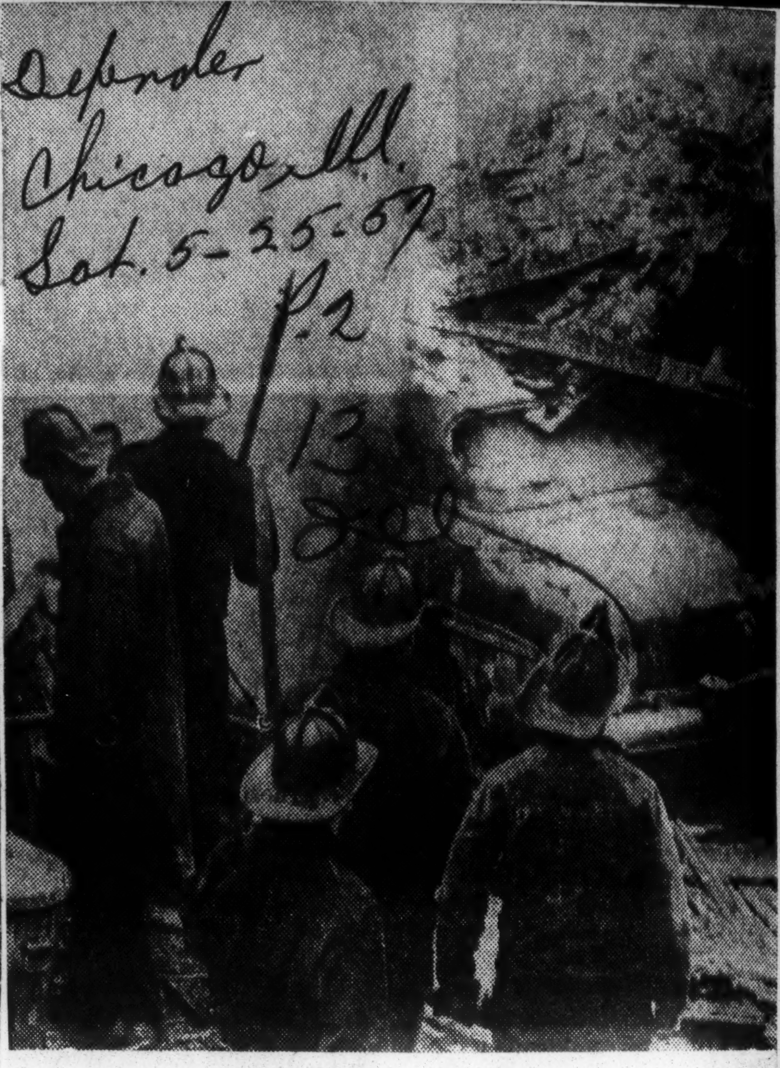
But, above the question of a statute punishment, above the concepts of seeking to return criminals to a useful place in society, there looms larger and larger an appalling problem.

It was exemplified Thursday by a 24-year-old ex-convict, who stood before a judge after having served a three-year sentence for rape. Somehow, he seemed to feel that there was justice in what he had done, and maybe his words reflect the cynical attitude of today's world:

"Any woman on the street at that hour should be raped. She's looking for it."

JASPER JOHNSON

CHARLES YOUNG



FIREMEN BATTLE blaze in garage at 4431 Ellis ave. Police say Jasper Johnson and Charles Young were caught in the act of starting the fire. Defender photo

Hoodlums Beat Fisk Student

Defender P.1

Some 10 or 15 Chicago hoodlums spoiled the holiday vacation of a Fisk university music student when they attacked him and a friend on Chicago's Westside Christmas night.

Delano O'Bannion, 20, suffered bruises of the face.

The friend, John Lillybridge, 19, managed to escape and inform relatives who found O'Bannion lying in a vacant lot. He was taken to County hospital.

O'Bannion, a member of the world famous Fisk Jubilee Singers, was in the city to visit his family and friends.

He was to have Christmas dinner with his lifelong friend, Lillybridge and the latter's wife and two children.

Sat. 1-5-57

Mrs. Lillybridge said the two friends left the house to get some soft drinks and were attacked by the gang. Asked how she could explain the assault, she said, "There always is something like that happening around here."

Lillybridge, a cook at the Illinois Institute of Technology, and his family live in the interracial Jane Addams housing project. The 19-year-old youth also is a night student at Crane college.

Lillybridge and O'Bannion were classmates at Doolittle elementary school and Phillips High school.

O'Bannion returned recently from a goodwill tour of Europe with the Jubilee Singers. The two-month tour carried him to nine countries and leading cities of the continent.

The contemporary singers are related to the original group organized in 1871. The first group raised $150,000 during their first seven years to purchase the site of the present campus and to erect famous Jubilee Hall.

Hires Negroes To Burn The Home Of Another

World Sat. 1-12-57 P.4

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Two Negro men, who were arraigned last week in Felony Court on charges of arsen, told reporters how they were hired by a white man to burn the home of a Negro family, but were not paid after failing to do a "good job."

The men, Robert Baker, 38, and Gerald Smith, 26, said they were offered $50 each by a white man to set fire to the rear porch of Mrs. Jessie Thomas but "didn't do a good job and weren't paid.

Baker and Smith are now in the County jail. The case has been continued until Jan. 24.

The men, according to Fillmore police, soaked rangs in an inflamable solution, stuffed the rags in the porch railings and set them afire.

Aloysius Bottom, 20, who lies in the first floor apartment of the building, smelled the smoke and aroused other occupants of the three flat building.

After police arried, Bottom heard a noise on the back porch and investigated.

Standing on the porch with two boxes of rags, paper and a can of inflammable solution was one of the admitted arsonists.

Bottom and police chased the man a block or so where he met another man. The two were arrested after the smell of inflammable fluid was detected on them.

The fire at the house in that West side area was the latest of several which have struck home in the mixed neighborhood.

Baker and Smith denied being connected with any other fire.

Mrs. Thomas has been living in the area for more than three years and other Negro families hae been in the area for some time also.

$110,000 GEMS FOUND; 4 HELD

Tribune Thurs. 2-7-57

Cargo Handler Admits Theft at Midway

Chicago Ill.

The bulk of a $118,000 diamond shipment stolen from an American Airline plane Dec. 11 was recovered in Chicago yesterday with the arrest of four men by the federal bureau of investigation.

Among those in custody is William James Rogers, 35, of

Rogers [left] and Greene

440 E. 49th st., a cargo handler at Midway airport for American. Rogers told FBI agents he took the diamonds when he saw them in a partially opened box being transferred between planes here.

Diamonds worth about $95,000 were found in a cloth bag in a bureau drawer of Rogers' room. Others worth $15,000 were found a few hours earlier in the possession of Alphonse Greene, 38, of 7242 LaFayette av., a watch repairman.

Two Others Arrested

Arrested with Rogers and Greene were Robert McCafferty, 33, of 6290 Perry av., a meat cutter, and Armand [Tiny] Cohen, 38, of 8949 Phillips av., a 300 pound drug clerk.

Donald Hostetter, in charge of the Chicago FBI office, said the diamonds were en route by air express from Los Angeles to New York City, where

McCafferty [left] and Cohen

they were consigned to Harry Winston, a jewelry dealer.

The roundup of the four men began Tuesday night with the arrest of Greene in the Grant park underground garage. In his possession FBI agents found 46 diamonds. He said he had received them from a man known to him only as Bob.

Traced Thru Auto

The FBI was given a description of Bob's auto by Greene. The agents traced the cad to McCafferty, who admitted he was the go-between to Greene for Cohen. Cohen said he purchased the diamonds from Rogers for $3,000.

Greene was going to pay McCafferty $4,400 for the 46 diamonds and had been promised six diamonds as a commission, Hostetter said.

Rogers has been charged with theft from an interstate shipment and the others with illegal possession of stolen goods. Hostetter said Sgt. Joseph Tye and Detective Elter Gardini of the Chicago police jewelry detail participated in the investigation with FBI agents.

Hostetter said the 2,566 stolen diamonds, which are worth $118,000 wholesale, would have a retail value of about $300,000. The total weight of the shipment was 361.36 carats, 291.59 carats of which have been recovered. Rogers admitted selling some, Hostetter said.

When he took the diamonds, Rogers was transferring them to a New York bound plane from Chicago. The Los Angeles plane they arrived on was going to Detroit.

Pupil Beaten in Extortion, Police Nab 2

Daily Tribune Chicago Ill. Wed. 2-13-57

Terrorism of pupils at Calumet High school, 8131 May st., by a gang of extortionists was reported to Gresham police yesterday after two former pupils were arrested for beating Robert Radtke, 18, a senior honor student.

Harry Raetz, 19, of 7311 Racine av., and James Olliffe, 19, of 8406 Vernon av., admitted they have been extorting from 50 cents to $2 a week from susceptible pupils since school started last fall.

Drank 5 Quarts of Beer

The two were arrested Monday by Detectives Norman Sims and William Rafferty after beating and kicking Radtke, of 7701 Green st., in a robbery attempt half a block from the school. The two assailants said they drank five quarts of beer in company with four other youths before assaulting Radtke, who is in St. George's hospital with a compound fracture of the nose, and possible fractured cheek bone.

Detective Sims said that Raetz was coöperative when questioned yesterday but that he goes wild when drinking.

Seek Suspected Accomplice

Sought by police as an accomplice in the beating is a Robert Peterson, 17, of Blue Island. Arrested for questioning were Charles Hagestrom, 17, of 651 W. 87th st., and John MacDonald, 16, of 2949 W. 87th st., Evergreen Park. Police said Hagstrom and MacDonald helped drink the beer but apparently were not involved in the extortion.

Also being sought is the sixth member of the beer drinking party, held in Olliffe's automobile. He is Mike Des Jardin, address unknown.

Sim said that several complaints about weekly extortion of money were received after Raetz's arrest, but that the number of pupils who paid off is unkown. The detective said that the periodic robberies never were reported by parents or teachers, apparently because the victims were intimidated.

Three Others Attacked

After beating Radtke, Raetz, Olliffe, and Peterson allegedly attacked three other Calumet pupils in robbery attempts at 82d st. and Racine av., near the school Raetz and Olliffe have been identified by the three—Charles Sparks, 15, of 9107 Stewart av.; Maurice Buckner, 15, of 355 W. 91st st., and Philip Stack, 18, of 7701 Green st.

William Hennessey, captain of the Gresham station, said he is investigating to find out how the six youths were able to obtain beer. Two taverns reportedly made the sales.

4 INDICTED, 14 SUED IN HONOR PUPIL BEATING

Chicago Ill.

Ask $30,000 in Teen Gang Attack

3-8-57

A severe beating administered by five teen-agers to a Calumet High school honor student Feb. 11 led yesterday to indictment of four on assault charges and the filing of a dram shop suit against 14 persons asking $30,000 damages, the maximum permitted under law.

The victim, Robert Radtke, 18, of 8547 Bishop st., was confined in St. George's hospital for a week after the beat-

Olliffe [left] and Raetz

ing, his attorneys said. He suffered fractures of the nose and check bone and a brain concussion, and needs expensive plastic surgery.

Indicted on 3 Charges

The grand jury indictments charged assault to kill, aggravated assault, and assault to

Peterson [left] and Hagstrom

rob. They were returned in Criminal court against Harry Raetz, 19, of 7311 Racine av.; James Olliffe, 19, of 8406 Vernon av.; Robert Peterson, 17, of 2158 W. 121st pl., Blue Island, and Charles Hagstrom, 17, of 651 W. 87th st. Bond was fixed at $5,000 each.

The dram shop suit, filed in Superior court, named as defendants the indicted youths and John McDonald, 16, of 2949 W. 87th st., Evergreen Park, alleged to have been the fifth member of the attacking gang.

Bars in Same Area

Also named defendants were operators and owners of the property of three taverns where, the suit alleged, the five youths drank liquor before attacking Radtke.

These are Barney's club, 751 W. 74th st., operated by Burkhardt J. Klumpp on property owned by Catherine and Mary Kotakes and Esther Contes; Nugent's Tap room, 8634 S. Racine av., operated and owned by Richard and Dorothy Nugent, and Min's Inn, 1208 W. 82d st., operated by Stella O'Meara on property owned by Paul and Cecelia Levin.

The dram shop act limits recovery to $15,000 from those committing the offense and $15,000 from taverns serving them. The suit, prepared by Attorneys Fred Lambruschi and Robert McAuliffe, asked the maximum from each group. Lambruschi said the amount asked may not even pay medical bills.

Youth, 17, Calls Illiteracy Base Of All His Troubles

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat 3-2-57

By JIM FOREE

The future of a 17-year-old semi-illiterate, now awaiting trial in the County jail, stands at the crossroads, according to two people who know him.

The youth was arrested recently, along with three friends, in connection with a burglary at a Westside store.

An Episcopalian chaplain and a juvenile officer believe he could develop into a worthwhile citizen —if someone is sufficiently interested to see that he learns to read and write.

WORK PROBLEM

Father James G. Jones, chaplain at the County jail, and H. T. McMikel, juvenile oficer at the Fillmore police station, believe the teen-ager's troubles stem from his not having a working knowledge of reading and writing.

In an interview with the Defender, the youth admitted he was disgusted because his handicap prevented him from holding a job. He once worked as a delivery boy but couldn't distinguish between names on the objects to be delivered.

He quit going to church after he was asked to read certain passages from the Bible.

"I couldn't read them," he said. "So I used to go downstairs until the reading was over. I liked church, but I didn't want the oth-s to find out I couldn't read ite, so I quit."

ER DEAD

rn in Greenwood, Miss., near Money where Emmett Till was killed over a year ago, the youth came here in 1949, he said. He lives with his mother, sister and brothers. His father is dead.

Father Jones said if someone takes an interest in him, the youngster can be made into a good citizen.

McMikel, the juvenile officer, said if the boy can be taught to read and write, he probably would acquire different type of friends.

"I know he doesn't like doing the things his friends do," McMikel said, "but he allows himself to be influenced by them. If he could learn to read and write, he probably would feel more secure and develop confidence in himself."

Meanwhile, the teenager's current ambition is to learn the alphabet.

Teacher Knifed In Battle With Drinking Pupil

Herald Tribune

Tues. 3-12-57 New York, N.Y.

Parries With Chair as a Shield, Youth, 17, Trapped in Classroom

An angry student who had taken several drinks of birthday whisky drew a knife in a Chelsea Vocational High School classroom yesterday morning, slashed his teacher across the knuckles and then pursued him around the room, police reported. "I can lick any teacher," the boy, Octavio Arocho, of 21 E. 110th St., allegedly told police. Arocho is seventeen today.

A detective said the boy admitted downing half of a quarter-pint bottle of whisky before school.

Noisy In Class

The teacher, Edwin Phillips, forty, of 123 Hamilton Ave., Glen Rock, N. J., is a husky six-footer. He said the incident began because Arocho had been noisy during a blueprint-reading class in the school annex at Clarkson and Varick Sts. Mr. Phillips asked him to say for a talk after the other students left.

Instead of talking, the teacher said, Arocho, who is five feet tall and weighs 105 pounds, grew abusive, then suddenly picked up a chair and threw it.

"I ducked," Mr. Phillips said. "Then he pulled out a kitchen knife he had hidden in his belt. He cut me slightly across the knickles and I picked up a chair to hold him off."

Parried Thrusts

The teacher said he spent the next few minutes backing across the classroom, parrying knife-thrusts with the chair. He told police he would have used the chair as a club to stop the boy, but "I didn't want to hit him on the head or hurt him."

At the door to the room, Mr. Phillips ducked out. Then he slammed the door shut and held it until half a dozen other teachers came to his aid. Together, they cornered and captured Arocho, who had the quarter-pint bottle in a pocket. The boy was later held in $5,000 bail on a felonious assault charge.

Arocho was in a special class for slow learners at the school. Police asked him what he planned to do for a living. "Fight," he said.

13 1957

NARCOTICS (ILLINOIS)

$150,000 DOPE RAID

Police Investigate Link To Slain Narcotics Witness

Herion said to be worth more than $150,000 was seized Thursday morning by narcotics detectives who raided an apartment at 1114 E. 45th st.

The apartment was leased to a Melvin Harris, 41, of 4950 S. Prairie ave., who had been arrested Wednesday night at 62nd and Stony Island after he sold some narcotics to an informer, police said.

After Harris' arrest, the apartment on 45th st. was placed under guard until detectives could obtain a search warrant from Judge Fred (Duke) Slater.

OFFERED BRIBE

When arrested, Harris offered to buy each of the five detectives a new Lincoln auto and to give them $20,000 if they would let him go, Det. George Sims said.

Besides the narcotics, equipment used in the marketing and processing of the heroin was found in the apartment.

Sims called Harris the supplier of most of the addicts on the Southside.

"By cutting him off," the detective said, "we cut off the supply 60 per cent in the city."

The arrest of Harris, the owner of two Southside business places, came after a House of Correction guard was arrested on his job Wednesday.

GIRL PEDDLER TALKS

James Mack, 27, of 6104 S. Greenwood ave., was arrested on information furnished by a girl who said she sold narcotics for him. The girl had been arrested for possessing narcotics.

Mack, according to detectives, admitted having several girls who sold narcotics for him. In a closet in his room, the detectives said they found 28 packages of heroin.

Mack's arrest led to a raid on an apartment at 1524 E. 62nd st. An occupant of an apartment there leaped out a window. He was caught, however, and a search of the apartment led to one half ounce of heroin.

This man turned informer and agreed to make a purchase from Harris. Harris was arrested during the transaction, Sims said. The raid on Harris' apartment followed.

WITNESS SLAIN

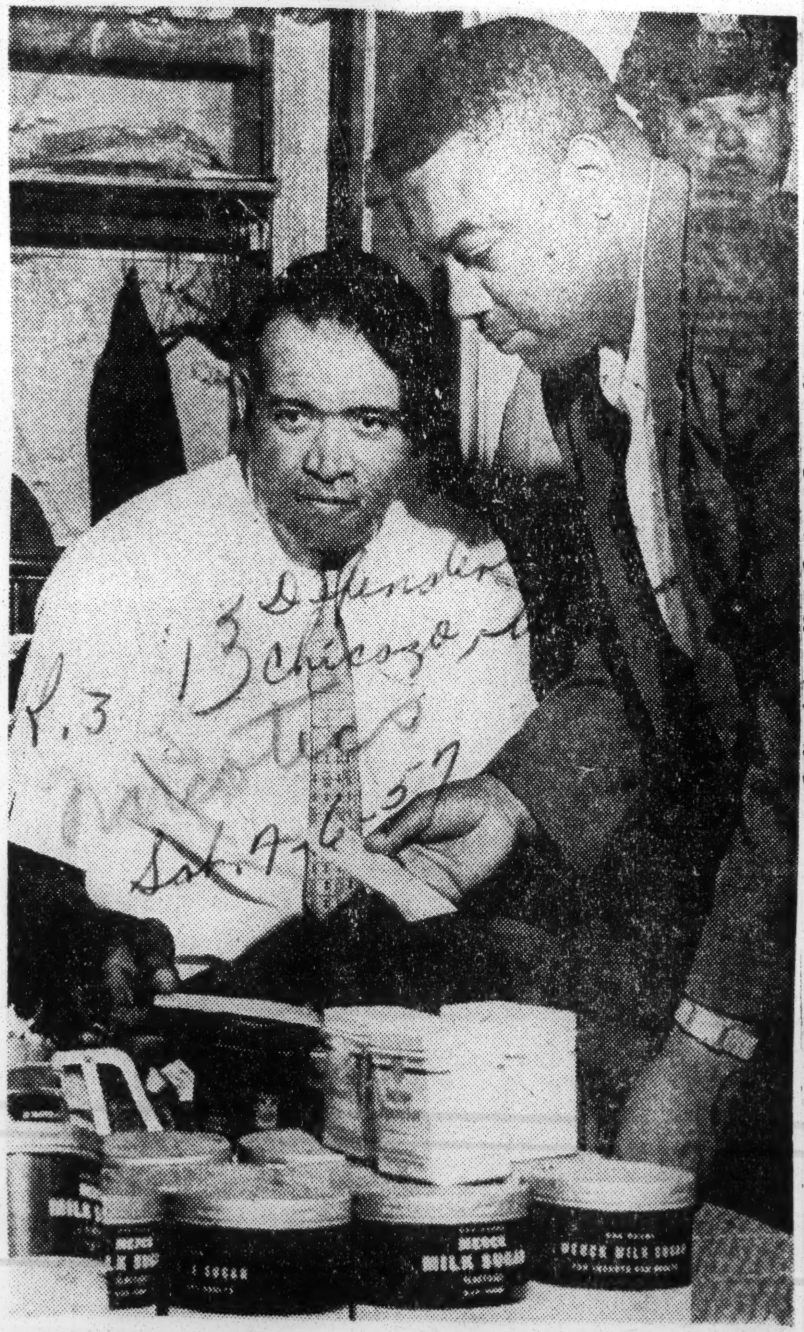
Besides Sims, other narcotic busters participating in the raid were: James Bryson, Thomas Bingham, John Urso and John Matassa.

Sims said Harris is believed to be the supplier of Queenie Saunders, Milton McSmith and Otis Sears.

The Saunders woman and McSmith have been questioned about the slaying of a Leroy Love, 57, who was found fatally shot in his apartment at 4715 S. Ellis Tuesday night.

Love was to appear as a key witness against Saunders and McSmith in a narcotics case before Jude Thomas Kluczynski in Criminal court July 9. Sears is out on an appeal bond in connection with a five-year sentence for sale of narcotics, Sims said.

Sims expects the arrest of Harris to put a dent in narcotics operation on the Southside. Harris is said to own the Metropolitan Livery and Drug store at 4501 S. Parkway and the Harris Livery Services at 47th and Vincennes.



NARCOTIC BUSTERS James Bryson and George Sims examine part of $1,000,000 in heroin seized in raid on apartment at 1114 E. 45th st.

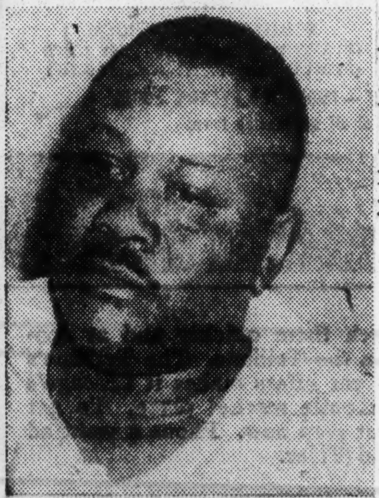
$125,000 DOPE SEIZED IN RAID ON SOUTH SIDE

Nab Drug Store Owner as Wholesaler

Heroin valued at $125,000 was seized by police yesterday in a raid on a third floor apartment at 1114 E. 45th st., made after the arrest of a south side drug store owner as a dope wholesaler.

The prisoner, Melvin Harris, 41, of 4950 Prairie av., owner of the Metropolitan Drugand Liquor store, 4501 South Park way, was accused of keeping an appointment to sell an ounce of heroin for $500 to a police informer.

The informer, John Norwood, 34, was arrested Wednesday in an apartment at 1524 E. 62d st., where narcotics detail detectives armed



Melvin Harris

with a search warrant found a quarter of an ounce of heroin. Norwood, the police said, offered to lead them to "one of the biggest wholesalers."

Trapped by Phone Call

Harris was arrested Wednesday night at 62d st. and Stony Island av. when he appeared there, the police said, to deliver the heroin after a phone call from Norwood. The heroin was found on Harris.

Detectives who followed Harris from the drug store said he stopped in the 45th st. apartment. They kept a watch on the apartment until daylight. Then they looked inside and saw a stack of envelopes such as are used in drug peddling.

On this evidence, they obtained a search warrant from Judge Fred Slater of Municipal court and broke into the apartment. They confiscated jars and bags of heroin, 40 cans of milk sugar used to dilute the dope, and 10 boxes of envelopes.

Seven Masks Found

The detectives also found two gas masks and five surgical masks. The masks, they said, are used by workers mixing the heroin with milk sugar to protect themselves against harmful effects. The apartment, the police said, evidently was a center for storage and cutting of dope.

Lt. Dan Dragel, chief chemist of the police crime laboratory, said the heroin weighed 3¾ ounces and already had been cut to one-tenth of its so-called pure strength. Sold in the illicit market, he said, it would bring about $125,000.

Command Follows 3 Negroes' Arrest In Dance Fracas

Bystander
Des Moines Iowa
Thurs. 11-21-57

Davenport, Ia.—In the aftermath of the arrests of three Negroes by 14 policemen in a fracas early Sunday morning, Nov. 17, at the Danceland Ballroom in the Eagle's building here, Police Chief Ray Schieser ordered officers to use all necessary force to withstand assaults on their persons while involved in the performance of their duty.

P. 1

3 Davenporters

According to Davenport police records, the three identified as Milton Robinson, 22, of 1308 Spring street; Herbert D. Twyner, 27, of 1616 Judson street; and James R. Cooper, 27, of 1111 Ripley street were arrested by officers on duty at the dance. They appeared in police court Monday charged with intoxication and resisting arrest. Their bonds were set at $600 each and their hearing continued until next Monday, Nov. 25.

Crowd Forms

The 2 a.m. fight, which started when a crowd atempted to block the departure of the arresting officers and their prisoners, prompted the calling of four police cars and the sheriff's night patrol to the secne.

Chief Schieser said two officers were injured in the incident as a result of kicks and blows.

"We wil not tolerate any incidents of this kind in the future," Chief Schieser added.

There were four off-duty officers at the dance, which was organized by David Booker, of Kansas City, according to Chief Schieser. Officials of the Eagle's Lodge said they will permit no more dances by Booker in their biulding.

2 In Bullitt Burglary Convicted by U.S. Jury

Griffin, Gilespie Found Guilty In Half Hour; Judge Sets Sentencing for November 22

A Federal Court jury, after less than 30 minutes' deliberation, yesterday convicted two of the defendants in the William Marshall Bullitt burglary.

Bozzia Griffin, 48, of 1300 Belmar Drive, and Alphonso Gilespie, Jr., 27, of 1058½ Cecil, were found guilty of conspiracy to transport over $5,000 of the stolen money from Louisville to Jeffersonville.

Griffin was also found guilty of the actual transportation. Federal Judge Roy M. Shelbourne set November 22 for sentencing the two.

Courier-Journal Photo

BOZZIA GRIFFIN

Notes 2d Trial Date

Gilespie's attorney, Rudolph V. Binus, asked for the delay. He noted that Gilespie's trial on a charge of knowingly receiving stolen property is scheduled for November 14 in Criminal Court here.

The maximum penalty on the federal conspiracy charge is five years in prison and a $10,000 fine. On the federal transporting charge, Griffin is subject to an additional penalty of up to 10 years and a $10,000 fine.

The Government charged that Griffin took about $5,000 in a black suitcase with brass trim, bound by chains, to a friend's house in New Albany several months after the burglary at Oxmoor last November 25.

Testify About Purchases

Witnesses yesterday testified to purchases of a Cadillac, television set, and new home by Griffin during the months following the burglary. Estimates of the loot have ranged up to $274,000.

At the close of the Government's case, Binus introduced no witnesses for Gilespie. Griffin's attorney, John Mayer, introduced only two character witnesses.

A Government witness, Dave Wood, Jeffersonville, testified that he had known Griffin for several years, but denied any knowledge of the stolen money.

Assistant District Attorney William B. Jones asked, "Did you know that Griffin, by his own statement, said he left a bag with over $5,000 in it in your house?"

"No," Wood replied.

Brought 'Something In'

Another Government witness, Bruce Williams, New Albany, testified that Griffin brought "something wrapped in a paper bag" that looked like a suitcase into his house last June.

Williams said he could not identify the "something" as the shiny black suitcase with brass trim—introduced as evidence in the trial—that the Government claimed was used to transport the money.

Griffin had "asked me if he could leave a bag with valuable papers" at his home, Williams said.

Williams' wife, Mrs. Evelyn Williams, was asked by Jones if Griffin had asked permission to leave a suitcase. She answered yes.

"What did he bring?" Jones asked.

"A suitcase, I think it was black and had a chain around it," she replied.

Tells of Car Purchase

John H. Schindler, a salesman for West Broadway Motors, said Griffin bought a $4,750 Cadillac from his firm last February, with a down payment of $3,050 in cash.

J. E. Johnson, loan officer for Jefferson Federal Savings & Loan Association, said he handled the closing transaction for Griffin's purchase for $9,500 of the house and lot at 1058½ Cecil. Griffin made a $3,500 cash down payment, according to Johnson.

"It (the down payment) was predominantly in $100 bills," Johnson added.

Charles C. Osgood, custodian of income-tax returns at the Internal Revenue Service office here, read tax returns the two men filed. Gilespie listed $1,289 income in 1954; in 1955, his income was $924, and in 1956 his return showed $1,453 income.

Case Set for Today

Griffin listed $3,505 income in 1954; in 1955, he listed $3,299, and in 1956, $4,396.

Judge Shelbourne set today for Gilespie's trial on charges of conspiracy to transport $52,000 of the stolen money from Louisville to Washington, D. C. He is also charged with the actual transportation.

A codefendant on the conspiracy charge, Carl Hamilton Jackson, 32, of 1022½ W. Walnut, has pleaded guilty but has not been sentenced!

Bullitt Ex-Chauffeur Gets 5 Years In Oxmoor Case

Easley Charged With Taking Over $100,000

James Anderson Easley, former chauffeur to the late William Marshall Bullitt, was convicted last night of looting his employer's safe of more than $100,000 last November.

A Criminal Court jury set his sentence for safebreaking at five years in prison.

The jury deliberated an hour after the daylong trial in which Easley said the crime was the aftermath of a heavy drinking bout.

Other Trials Set Dec. 17

Judge L. R. Curtis, after hearing the jury's verdict, set December 17 as the date for trying Easley on two other charges—burglary and grand larceny.

Easley's only comment was:

"I can't understand the new trial. I though it was all over."

He must serve at least 20 months of his five-year term before being eligible for parole. The penalty for safebreaking is two to 20 years.

Six Arrested August 10

Easley and Carl Jackson were indicted November 25 for looting the safe in the Bullitt mansion on his Oxmoor estate on Shelbyville Road.

Easley, 35, Jackson, and four others were arrested August 10, about eight months after the burglary.

Easley, who once was a City policeman, said he drank parts of two fifths of whisky with Jackson and four other persons and that he had about six or seven drinks in a downtown bar the night the burglary occurred.

Drinks Were 'Doubles'

"Were they large or small drinks?" Easley's attorney, C. M. Leibson, asked him.

"Doubles, I usually drink doubles," Easley answered.

"Were you drunk before you and Jackson went to the Bullitt estate?" Leibson asked.

"I guess I was doing all right. I could feel the drinks and I was getting pretty filled up."

Easley said he hadn't given any thought to robbing the Bullitt safe until he and Jackson started the drinking. He said he was "more frightened than surprised" when he found out how much money he got in the break-in.

Courier-Journal Photo

JAMES A. EASLEY

Split Money by Stacks

"I had no idea there was going to be that much money there," he added.

Easley said he and Jackson split the money by stacks, and he believed he got half of the loot. He testified his share amounted to about $52,000, which was recovered and is being held by police.

Easley also told of entering the study of the Oxmoor mansion through an open window and of opening the panel concealing the wall safe with a knife. He explained he obtained the combination of the safe about four or five months earlier when he saw it on Bullitt's desk.

Easley traced his activities from the time he and Jackson started drinking about 6 hours before the burglary until they split the money about 7 a.m. November 25 at his apartment, 3103 Dumesnil.

Jackson, who will be tried later in Criminal Court in the theft, brought several bursts of laughter from the packed courtroom as he testified for the Commonwealth.

Jackson, who was advised by Judge Curtis that he didn't have to testify, said he "wanted to get this thing off my chest and over with."

During his testimony Jackson said he estimated that Easley had consumed about a fifth of whisky during their rounds of drinking.

Drink 2 Fifths and Pint

Jackson said Easley was "our sponsor and we drank two fifths and a pint of whisky that he bought."

"He (Easley) was so nice about treating us that I went home (1022½ W. Walnut) and got some money and started treating him." They started drinking whisky by the drink in two downtown places after finishing the bottles.

Leibson asked Jackson if he was drunk as a result of this drinking.

"It was getting mighty dim," he answered.

After the other members of the party left the pair, Jackson said, Easley told him he knew where there was a lot of money. They then drove to the Bullitt estate, Jackson said, and he waited in the car while Easley entered the home.

Had Two Brown Envelopes

Easley came back with two brown envelopes and "it was plain to see that it was money."

The pair then drove to Easley's apartment, and tried to divide the money.

It was hard to do, Jackson explained, because the money was all mixed up.

"There were $1,000 bills in with $100 bills and $500 bills in with fives," Jackson testified. He said he thought he had about $50,000, but when he counted it later he learned that he had $88,000.

Mrs. Bullitt First Witness

Jackson stated he "couldn't truthfully say how much money Easley got."

On cross-examination by Leibson, Jackson said he and Easley had never discussed robbing anyone before they met the night of November 24.

Mrs. Bullitt, wife of the corporation lawyer who died last month, was the first witness called by Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Laurence E. Higgins.

She testified she found the safe open the morning after the break-in.

'Over $100,000 In Safe'

Mrs. Bullitt said the last time she saw the safe before the burglary was in August, 1956, when Bullitt brought some money home from his office.

"I know there was more than $100,000 in the safe at that time," she said.

Jackson, 31, faces the same three charges in Criminal Court as were placed against Easley.

Jackson previously pleaded guilty in Federal Court here to a charge of conspiring to transport part of the loot to Washington, D. C. He will be sentenced in Federal Court at a later date.

Other Defendants Named

Other defendants in the case who will be tried in Criminal Court on January 15 are:

Alphonse Gilespie, Jr., of 1058½ Cecil, charged with knowingly receiving stolen property and being an accessory after the fact.

Bozzia Griffin, 48, of 1300 Belmar Court, who was indicted on the same charges as Gilespie.

Henry Johnson, 39, of 2116 Magazine, and Cora Mae Palmer, Jackson's common-law wife, charged with knowingly receiving stolen property.

The amount of money taken from Bullitts' safe still is unknown. It was previously indicated by Commonwealth's Attorney A. Scott Hamilton that the loss might have been as high as $274,000.

Seven Boys Involved In Attack on Three French Students Here Given 60 Days In Jail

Judge Warns He Won't Allow Gang Warfare

Seven boys involved in the gang attack last Saturday on three French exchange students were sent to jail for 60 days in Juvenile Court yesterday with this admonition from Judge Louis H. Jull:

"As long as I have anything to do with it, we're just not going to have gang warfare in Louisville."

He told the boys that the purpose of their unusual punishment was "to impress on you that you can't get away with it and to serve notice on others engaged in this gang action that they will not get away with it."

Not Delinquency, Jull Says

At one point in the hearing, Judge Jull said, "It would be a mistake to call this delinquency. This is out-and-out criminality."

The seven boys admitted to the version of the attack made public earlier—that the cars in which the boys and the Frenchmen were riding pulled alongside, there was an exchange of waves and shouts, and then the Frenchmen followed the boys' car for a block.

At 17th and Broadway, six of the seven boys piled out of their car and an altercation followed. One of the students was punched in the nose, windows of their car were broken, and a fender smashed with a lug wrench.

Claim Fight Invited

The boys insisted that the Frenchmen had invited the fight. One boy said the Frenchmen called out, "If you want to fight, meet us at the next corner."

Harry Malone, attorney for one of the boys, said he thought it was unfortunate that "an international incident" was caused, but he thought "both parties were as much at fault."

"What were the Frenchmen roaming around at 2 a.m. for?" he asked.

The seven boys sent to jail are Hollis L. Hockenbury, 15, of 2229 Grand; his brother, Claytus J. Hockenbury, 17; Ronnie S. Hall, 16, of 1017 S. 29th; Paul M. Howard, 17, of 2824 Garland; John M. Washburn, 16, of 2825 Greenwood; his brother, Charles W. Washburn, 15, and James R. Brown, 16, of 2915 W. Kentucky.

'A Misunderstanding'

The younger Hockenbury, referring to the French students, told the court, "One of them motioned something at me, so I swung at him. I'd just call it a misunderstanding."

"That's the type of misunderstanding we're having practically every night on our streets," put in Lt. Lee Ballard of the Crime Prevention Bureau.

Judge Jull said: "We export cowboy and Indian pictures to Europe. We bring them (foreign visitors) over here and give them this kind of a reception. It's no wonder what they think about us. I care, and I think the people of Louisville care what they think about us."

Jull said that while the boys were in jail, their cases would be reviewed and this "might lead to commitment" to an institution when they return to court for another hearing October 23.

He cautioned them: "You may have heard that in some cases I have released boys from jail before their time was up, but I don't have any intention of releasing you."

When the hearing drew to a close, Brown suggested that the younger Washburn boy "be let off" because he had stayed in the car and "didn't want to have any part in the fight."

Can't Divide Responsibility

Jull told Brown, "It is magnanimous of you to make such a suggestion, but if I'm being beaten up, I regard everyone in the crowd as potential an enemy as the next one."

Where gangs are concerned, Jull said, the responsibility for their actions cannot be divided.

It was learned yesterday that the boys had sent a letter of apology to the three French students, part of a group of foreign students at the University of Louisville.

The attack on the Frenchmen prompted a meeting in City Hall yesterday between Safety Director George Matton, Police Chief Carl Heustis, Assistant Chief William Kiefer, and Mayor Broaddus.

"We have here the beginning of organized gangs of juveniles," Matton told the Mayor. "I am alarmed and the police are alarmed."

Special Squad Proposed

The law-enforcement officials asked the Mayor for $72,000 to set up a "special services squad" within the Police Department to concentrate on delinquency and other "current problems."

The proposed squad would be composed of 18 men to work from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. Twelve of the squad would be in 10 roving cars, four men would be attached to the auto-theft detail, and two to the burglary squad.

The Mayor told the police to present the proposal to the Board of Aldermen's Finance Committee at its meeting today.

Courier-Journal Photo

JUDGE LOUIS H. JULL

Serves notice on gangs

$200,000 robbery solved by police

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10—(AP)—Police and FBI agents said Saturday they had cracked the eight-month-old robbery of nearly $200,000 from the sprawling William M. Bullitt estate with the arrest of six persons.

One of those arrested was James E. Easley, 35, Bullitt's chauffeur and a former city policeman. All are Negroes.

Easley and Carl H. Jackson, 31, identified as his friend, were charged with housebreaking and safebreaking in the Nov. 25, 1956, theft.

The money was taken from a concealed wall safe.

Four other persons arrested on charges of knowingly receiving stolen property were Alphonso Gillespie, Cora Mae Palmer, 39, Jackson's common-law wife, Henry Johnson, 39, and Hozzia Griffin, 48.

Police said they had recovered $50,913 after the arrests. Of this, they said $40,000 was found where it was hidden on the Bullitt estate by the chauffeur.

Suspect Wouldn't Admit He Knew Grip Held Bullitt Loot, Says Agent

But Deposits Are Disclosed

Bozzia "Old Dad" Griffin declined at all times to say he knew what was in a black chain-wrapped suitcase that contained perhaps $62,000 in loot from the William Marshall Bullitt burglary.

So testified James V. Cotter, special agent for the F.B.I., who questioned Griffin after his arrest.

Griffin did admit hiding the suitcase in several places in Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind., the agent testified yesterday in Federal Court in the trial of Griffin and Alphonso Gilespie, Jr.

Gilespie, 25, of 1058½ Cecil.

Courier-Journal Photo

ALPHONSO GILESPIE, JR.

On trial in Federal Court

and Griffin, 48, of 1300 Belmar Drive, are charged with conspiring to transport stolen money across a state line. Griffin is also being tried on a charge of having actually transported the money (in the suitcase).

Increased In Amount

Other developments in testimony during the first day of the trial:

1. A Jeffersonville banker, M. E. Poindexter, produced records showing that deposits in Griffin's savings account in Citizens Trust Company there increased sharply—in frequency and amount—after the burglary.

2. Mrs. Bullitt, in mourning for her late husband,, testified that "a good excess of $100,000" was taken from the wall safe at Oxmoor last November 25. She said she had counted the money the previous August—and had got to about $90,000—"but there was so much there I couldn't go on counting."

3. Carl Hamilton Jackson, formerly a debonair party boy, said he had entrusted his share of the loot ("I never did count it") to Gilespie because "him and I

was all right and I figured I could trust him."

'In Big Fat Packages'

Mrs. Bullitt, first witness in the trial, said the stolen money was mostly in $1,000, $500, and $100 bills, with some smaller denominations, "tied up in big fat packages with string around them."

She said the money came from several large insurance companies in the East as reimbursement for expenses incurred by Bullitt. The money belonged to him personally and not to ihs law firm, Bullitt, Dawson & Tarrant, she said.

Estimates of the amount taken in the predawn burglary have ranged as high as $274,000. At least $77,000 has been recovered.

Mrs. Bullitt testified that a maid called her attention to an open window at Oxmoor—Bullitt's 12,000-acre estate on Shelbyville Road near Watterson Expressway—when she went down to breakfast after the burglary.

Told Him After Breakfast

She investigated and found the door of the "so-called burglar-proof safe ajar," she said.

"I did not tell Mr. Bullitt about it until after breakfast," she said. "Then I said, 'I am sorry to tell you the safe has been robbed.' "

She said only she and Bullitt knew the combination of the safe.

After Mrs. Bullitt testified she remained in the courtroom with her daughter, Mrs. Lowry Watkins, who was also wearing black. The two women listened to the testimony with apparent interest, and smiled on several occasions.

The next witness, Jackson—who after his arrest jauntily told police he had "lived it up" with his part of the money and would do the same again if he ever got the chance—seemed considerably subdued yesterday.

The erstwhile big spender spoke in a low, almost inaudible monotone, and had to be reminded to raise his voice. On a couple of occasions, however, some of the old Jackson jauntiness broke through. Sample:

Question: (by Assistant U. S. Attorney William B. Jones): What did you do with the money?

Answer: Well, I took four $1,000 bills and I popped them off across the bars.

Q: You mean you cashed them at bars.

A: (Emphatically): I got rid of them at bars all right. Then I got 10 $1,000 bills.

Q: Pop them off, too?

A: Popped off eight. The police got the other two.

Jackson, 32, of 1022½ W. Walnut, Tuesday pleaded guilty before Judge Roy M. Shelbourne to conspiring with Gilespie to transport $52,000 of the stolen money from Louisville to Washington, D. C., last December. He is awaiting sentence by Shelbourne, who is hearing Griffin's and Gilespie's trial.

Jackson testified that he and James A. Easley, 35, of 3103 Dumesnil, former chauffeur for Bullitt, who is charged by the State with grand larceny, burglary, and safebreaking, drove to the Bullitt home after an evening of drinking.

Says He Figured $162,000

According to Jackson, Easley went inside while Jackson waited in the car. Fifteen minutes later, Easley returned with the money.

The two men drove to Easley's home, left the money there, and went out to do more drinking, Jackson said. Later they returned to count the money.

"There was in the neighborhood of $162,000," Jackson said he figured.

According to Jackson, he and Easley started dividing up the loot by packs. "He'd take a pack of hundreds, and I'd take a pack of hundreds," Jackson said.

'I Had All I Wanted'

After about a half hour of dividing the money, Jackson said, "I had all I wanted."

Jackson said he then went home with his loot in a pillowcase, but "I couldn't sleep after that."

He went out with a "lady friend" for a while and then sought out Gilespie at his house.

"I went down to tell him I'd struck it rich," he said. "But I didn't want to tell him at home, so I asked him to carry me somewhere."

Gilespie drove Jackson to Cincinnati, where they stayed for two days.

When the two returned home, Jackson said, he realized the police were looking for him and he turned a pillowcase full of the money ("I still hadn't counted it") over to Gilespie.

Jackson said he was then picked up by police and was kept in jail for five days, being questioned about the burglary. After his release, he went to Gilespie again.

Gilespie, Jackson said, was getting a little nervous. "He didn't want it around the house." Gilespie had counted the money and reported there was $62,000 in the pillowcase, according to Jackson.

Kept Jackson Supplied

Gilespie suggested that Jackson take the money "away from here," and Jackson agreed. "He didn't say across a state line, he just said 'away from here'," Jackson said under questioning.

According to Jackson's testimony, Gilespie kept Jackson supplied with money, which Jackson "popped off."

Jackson testified that on at least three occasions when Gilespie didn't have money with him, he (Jackson) borrowed from Griffin. The first time was at a race track. Jackson said that Gilespie pointed to a figure in the race crowd (which turned out to be Griffin) and said, " 'That's Old Dad.' Old Dad got some money."

Though he'd never seen Old Dad before, Jackson said he borrowed a total of $800 from him on that and two other occasions.

Henry Johnson, 39, of 2116 Magazine, who is charged by the State with knowingly receiving stolen property in the case, also testified. He said he and Gilespie had known each other about three or four years and were pals.

Johnson said Gilespie brought him a black leather satchel and asked him if he would keep it for a while.

" 'There might be $70,000 in it, or there just might be some old newspapers in it,' " Johnson quoted Gilespie.

Johnson said he put the satchel in an unused refrigerator.

Several days later, Johnson said, his curiosity overcame him and he picked the lock of the satchel.

Johnson said he took $5,000 for himself.

'Throwed Shotgun on Me'

Did you count the rest? he was asked.

"There was too much to count."

Later, Johnson said, Gilespie got the satchel and accused him of taking $13,000.

Johnson said he denied this, but, after several days of some heavy spending by Johnson, Gilespie returned and repeated his accusation.

"He took me out on the dump (on the Ohio River) and throwed a shotgun on me," Johnson said. "I begged for my life."

Johnson said he returned $3,000 to Gilespie and all was square between them again. Johnson sair he had spent $2,000. He never knew where the money had come from, he testified.

13 1957 LOUISIANA

Attempt To Disarm Holdup Pair Almost Proves Fatal

William H. Parker, prominent owner of the Peerless Drug Store, 3801 Washington Avenue, was allowed to return to his home Monday after he had been placed on the critical list at Charity Hospital following a beating and shooting on Thursday night of last week.

Parker, treasurer of the New Orleans Progressive Druggists Association has long been active in this city's business circle.

Two thugs, who covered their faces with brown stockings, attempted to hold up the pharmacy a few minutes before closing time. The stick-up "backfired" when failing to get the narcotics which the first man demanded, the other man beat Parker over the head with a tire iron.

Parker told the Louisiana Weekly that the gunman deliberately turned and fired two shots at him as he lay helplessly on the floor. One of the bullets went through his left thigh. The men were not necessarily Negroes, he said.

The driver of a Louisiana bus told police the men were Negroes but Parker said he does not think they were. The brown stockings over this heads may have accounted for the bus driver's statement, he said.

Thursday night was a dreary one, following an all-day rain and there were no customers in the store at about 10:30 P.M. The pharmacist said he was surprised when he observed a man pointing a gun at him at the end of the prescription counter. The man announced "this is a stick-up."

Thinking this was a practical joke, he asked the gunman: "What did you say?"

"This is a stick - up, where are your narcotics?" answered the thug as he advanced upon Parker. Parker said he grabbed the man's gun hand and almost wrenched it from him when the thug screamed.

The scream brought his partner to the rear of the store with his tire tool. He beat the pharmacist on the head repeatedly.

Pictured above is druggist William Parker as he was admitted to Charity Hospital after suffering a brutal beating by thugs in an attempted holdup. The thugs shot and beat Parker with a tire-iron while seeking narcotics. This ever-growing "menance of dope" can be traced behind a great percent of all crimes committed in New Orleans. Mr. Parker is pictured (inset) in his drug store before the almost fatal beating. (Fins Photo).

Find Arsenic in Body

Poison Kills Union Official

NEW ORLEANS—Homicide detectives were investigating the death of the Rev. Robert B. Lewis Sr., 51, recording secretary of Local 1419, International Longshoremen's Association, after the coroner's office reported he had died of arsenic poisoning.

The Courier learned that ILA President Clarence (Chink) Henry, other officials and the entire membership of Local 1419, the South's largest all-Negro union, have offered authorities full support in a thorough investigation into the Rev. Mr. Lewis' death.

Rev. Lewis

Secretary of the local for nearly 10 years, the Rev. Mr. Lewis had attended a regular business meeting of the union and that night at his home he complained of feeling ill. The following day he was examined by one doctor and on the next day by another doctor who advised him to go to a hospital.

One week later he died in Charity Hospital and union officials asked that the death be probed. Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas Chetta ordered a chemical examination and arsenic poisoning was revealed.

Investigators say the Rev. Mr. Lewis had eaten a ham sandwich for lunch which had been purchased at a nearby restaurant about midday, that no food or refreshments were served in the union's meeting, and that he went home following the meeting.

HOMICIDE OFFICERS have questioned union officials and associates of the deceased man. They told the Courier, "The investigation is still in its infancy and there are no official reports for publication."

The Courier has learned from a reliable source that an anonymous telephone call was received in the union office stating, "President Chink Henry is next on the list."

The coroner's request showed also that heart and liver trouble was contributory causes of the Rev. Mr. Lewis' death.

FUNERAL SERVICES were held from First Free Mission Baptist Church, Algiers, where the Rev. Mr. Lewis was first deacon. Interment was in the McDonoghville Cemetery.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Marguerite Lewis; three daughters, Mmes. Rosa Lee Collins and Ethel Matthews, and Miss Theresa Lewis, and one son, Robert B. Lewis Jr.

2 Nabbed For Mail Thefts Here

An alert bartender, a "wanted" circular, a check, postal authorities and members of the local police narcotics squad combined in the arrest of two people who admitted robbing the mails in the uptown section of this city on May 4. They were arrested Thursday.

The pair, John Dye, 35, and Mrs. Armentine T. Stewart, 34, both now residents of Chicago but stopping with the woman's mother at 2610 Valence Street, were nabbed when they returned for the balance of money due on a check they cashed in a liquor store, according to the authorities.

Angelo Gambino, proprietor of Angelo's Bar, 2701 Dryades Street called the police when he recognized the man and woman from a circular which called for their apprehension.

He said the pair purchased a quanity of whiskey at his store Wednesday and gave him a check and were to return for the cash Thursday. He notified the police and a "stake out" was arranged by postal inspector F. E. Mouton, C. DeRambre, an investigator, and narcotics patrolmen Larry Hand and Jack Fernandez.

Dye was arrested when he entered the bar but Mrs. Stewart drove away but was later arrested when she returned to pick up Dye.

According to the report the pair stole a bundle of mail, containing 200 letters, 17 of which contained checks, in the 1000 block of Jena Street on May 4.

The carrier said he put the sack down and went to make a delivery. He said he saw a man jump from a car, seize the bundle of mail and speed away.

Inspector Mouton said the pair admitted stealing the mail, went to Chicago where they cashed some of the checks and recently returned to New Orleans where they were caught. Three checks were cashed here and 11 in Chicago. The checks totaled $600, the inspector said

When nabbed the inspector said the pair had been in New Orleans three weeks. They were scheduled to be charged last Friday before United States commissioner, R.H. Carter, Jr., with mail theft.

Police Say Bus Bias Not Connected With Shooting

Weekly Sat. 1-12-57

New Orleans, La.

A New Orleans police captain last week denied that the wounding of an alleged knife-wielding suspect as he alighted from the side exit of a crowded city bus by a policeman, was in any way connected with segregation aboard public transits.

Capt. P. J. Trosclair, Jr. of the first district told a La. Weekly newsman that the disturbance aboard a Tulane bus in the 2200 block of Tulane headed for the downtown section last Wednesday morning which resulted in the wounding of 34-year-old Frank Jones, 3605 Thalia, had no connection with bus segregation. P. 1

This summation, he said, came as a result of questioning witnesses, despite the fact that both segregation separation signs had been tossed from the bus, and later recovered by bus driver Lloyd Alexander, 50, 1525 Leonidas.

Capt. Trosclair said it had not been ascertained whether Jones had thrown the "screens" from the bus. But, he continued, it is quite possible that he did in order to distract the driver.

It was reported that when the bus driver returned to the bus with the "jimcrow" signs Jones allegedly threatened him with a knife. It was not known as to whether the men had words before or after the incident, according to police.

Jones, who reportedly boarded the bus at Tulane and So. White, allegedly placed the blade of his knife against the throat of the driver, telling him he was going to take his money changer.

When another Tulane bus driver, E. L. Neumann, 45, 1331 Leonidas, directly behind the halted bus, went to investigate the trouble, he reportedly noticed Jones with a knife at Alexander's throat. He hastily returned to his bus and summoned two policemen--Frank Lovoi and Lawrence Bayer--who were riding the bus to their traffic stations.

Weekly

When Lovoi went toward the front, Jones moved toward the side exit which was guarded by Bayer on the sidewalk. Lovoi ordered the bus driver to open the side door and when he did, according to police, Jones got off the bus with the money chager in one hand and attempted to cut Bayer with a knife he held in the other. As Jones stabbed at Bayer again, Lovoi struck him over the heac with his service revolver. Jones reportedly spun around and tried to cut the officer again and Lovoi fired striking him in the lower region of the back.

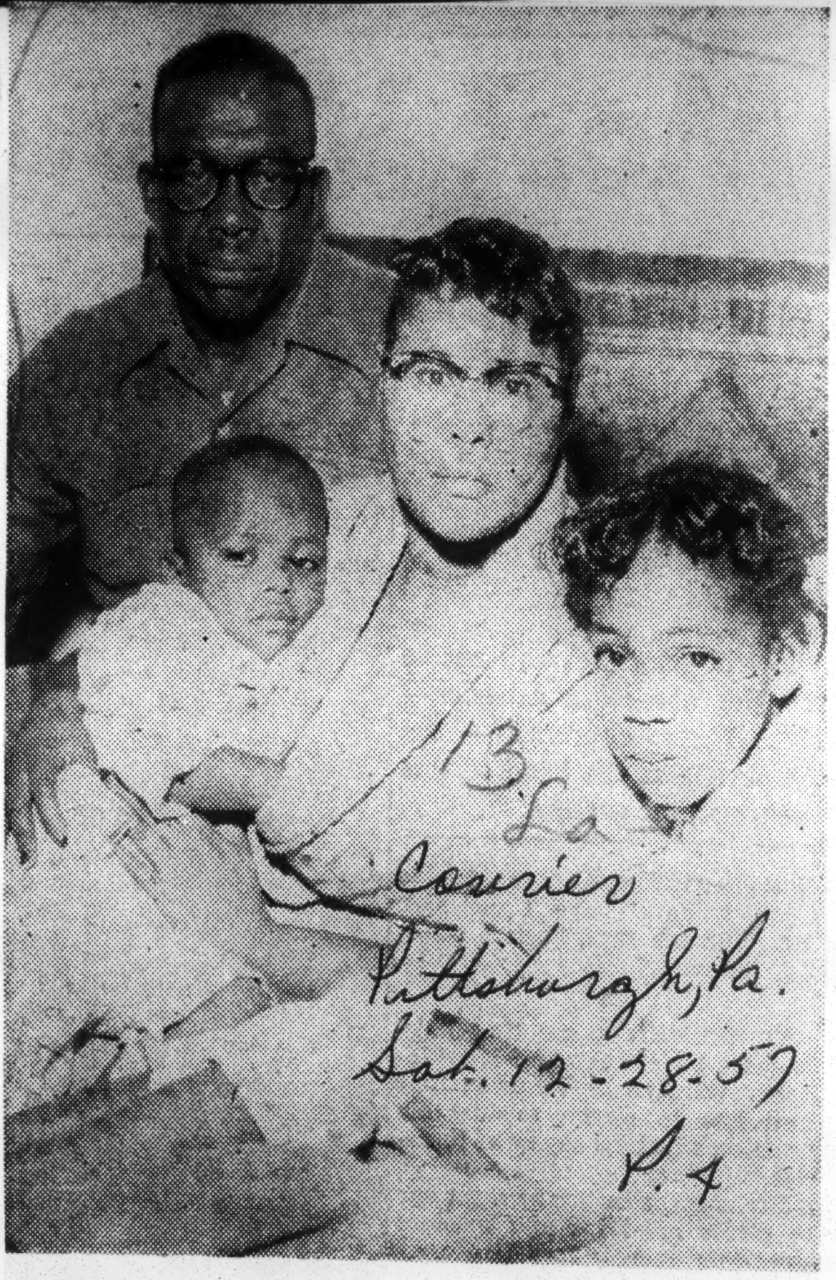
Police said that Jones had a police record dating back to 1950. Sat. 1-12-57

Investigating officers said that several other persons witnessed the incident from their porches and the sidewalk. P. 3

Jones reportedly underwent surgery at Charity hospital last Wednesday. An attache at the hospital declared that his condition was still dangerously serious Friday. He is still under guard.

New Orleans, La.

The incident rated national spotlight last week, indicating that the surge of flareups over biased seating arrangements aboard buses in the South had at last reached the city "that care forgot."



13. La.
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-28-57
P. 4

Bullets for Christmas—New Orleans longshoreman Eugene English Sr., his wife, Laura M. English, and their children, Eugene Jr. and Karen, enjoyed Christmas together despite an attempt on Mrs. English's life. Police say three white youths driving a 1949 model automobile fired on Mrs. English as she stood in front of her home with her small son. The bullet passed through both of her legs. The white youths sped away before neighbors realized what had happened. —Porter Photo.

WOMAN INJURED FATALLY BY CAR

Times-Picayune

New Orleans, La.

Police Say Man Chased, Ran Down 'Friend'

Thurs. 12-19-57

Police were searching the city late Wednesday for a Negro man who ran down a Negro woman with an automobile fatally injuring her. P. 1

The man being sought was identified as Ellis Riley, about 35, 5444 N. Villere. The woman killed was Alma Modica, 27, of 1320 S. Roman.

Police said the incident took place at S. Broad and Industry about 10 a. m.

The woman leaped from the car, officers said, and began to run down the sidewalk. Ellis, they said, drove up on the sidewalk, struck her and smashed her against an iron fence.

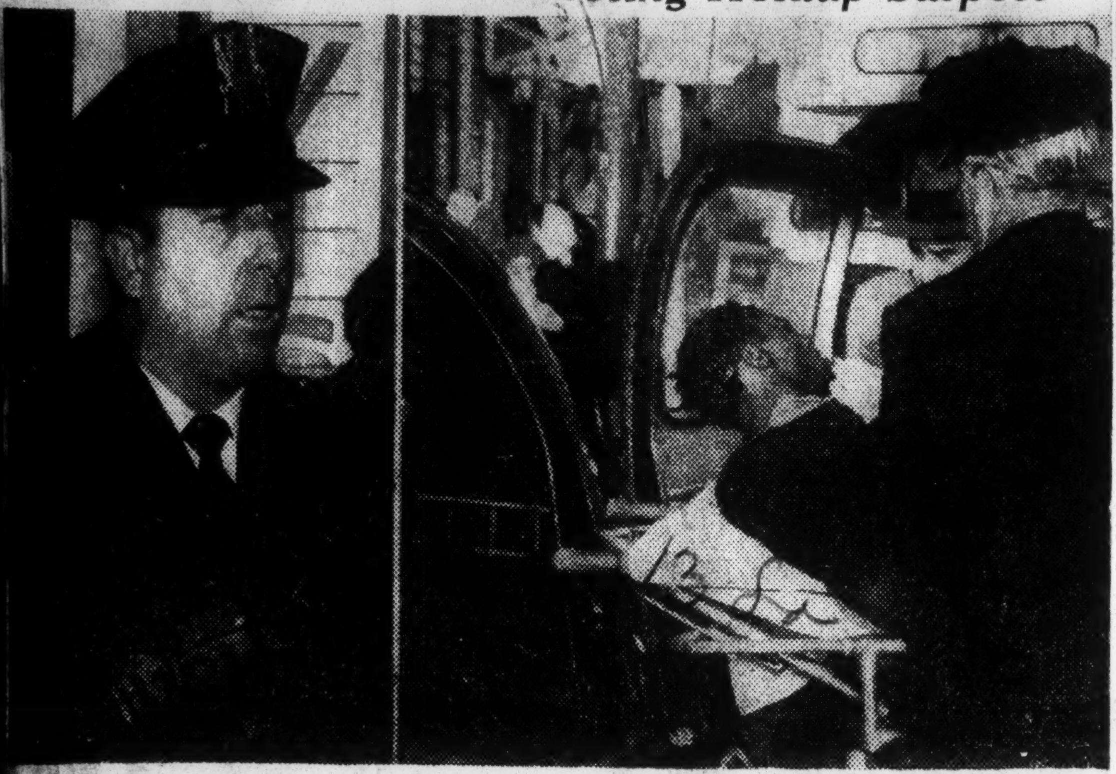
The automobile dragged her body some 36 feet then struck a parked automobile belonging to Leon Giraud, 2735 Havana. Ellis jumped from his car and escaped on foot, police said.

The woman was taken to Charity hospital about 10:40 a. m. She was pronounced dead at 12:45 p. m. She suffered leg fractures, and abdominal and head injuries.

Investigating the case are homicide patrolmen Edwin Klein and Walter Holmes.

Officers said the woman was Ellis' "girl friend" and that apparently she got out of the car during an argument. The woman said Ellis was "making advances."

Patrolman Tells of Shooting Holdup Suspect



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

PTN. FRANK LOVIE (left) Wednesday tells how he shot Frank Jones, 24, Negro, as the latter fought with him and Ptn. Larry Baker when they interrupted a holdup attempt on a bus driver at S. Galvez and Tulane. At right, the wounded Jones is carried to an ambulance at the scene of the shooting.

ALLEGED ROBBER OF BUS WOUNDED

Times-Picayune

Police Shoots Man Following Disturbance

Thurs. 1-3-57

A 34-year-old Negro was in Charity hospital Wednesday with a gunshot wound of the lower back after he was shot by a policeman following an alleged disturbance and armed robbery of a driver on a crowded bus.

Frank Jones, 3605 Thalia, was booked by First District police with attempted murder of two police officers, armed robbery of the bus driver, and resisting an officer.

He was placed under guard at Charity after police said he underwent surgery. His condition was believed serious.

Jones, whose police record dates back to 1950, was shot by Ptn. Frank Lovoi shortly before 8 a. m. after the Negro alighted from a New Orleans Public Service Inc. bus at Tulane and S. Galvez and allegedly tried several times to cut Ptn. Lawrence Bayer with a knife.

Police reported that Jones left the bus by the rear door, brandished a knife with a four-inch blade, and tried twice to cut Ptn. Bayer, but that on both occasions, the officer avoided being cut.

Ptn. Lovoi came to Ptn. Bayer's aid, struck the Negro on the head with his service revolver and the man staggered, spun around, then attempted again to cut Ptn. Bayer. Ptn. Lovoi fired and Jones fell, dropping a money changer he allegedly took at knife point from driver Lloyd Alexander, 50, 1525 Leonidas.

According to police, Jones threw two segregation signs out the window of the crowded bus and driver Alexander retrieved the signs. Then Jones reportedly placed the knife at the driver's throat and said "throw all this stuff out the front door," indicating the bus operating gear.

"I'm gonna take this money changer, too," he added. The approximately 50 occupants of the bus were in a near panic, police said.

Lovoi and Bayer, riding to their traffic stations in another bus behind that operated by Alexander, were summoned by their bus driver, Edwin L. Neumann, 45, 1331 Leonidas, who went to the front bus to investigate and noticed the Negro holding a knife at Alexander's throat. Neumann said Jones told him not to come in the bus or he (Jones) would kill Alexander quicker.

Bayer guarded the rear door while Lovoi ... the front of the bus, told the passengers to be calm and followed Jones to the rear of the bus. After Lovoi told Alexander to open the rear door, Jones exited, and tried to cut Bayer, officers said.

Homicide officers Cyril Frois and Raymond Comstock investigated with Sgt. Verlin Nodier, Ptn. Armel Echelard and First District Capt. P. J. Trosclair Jr.

P. 16

Shot on bus, La. man is near death

Afro American

NEW ORLEANS — Frank Jones, 24, was given a 50-50 chance of survival in a New Orleans hospital, Thursday, after being shot through the spine by a policeman during a dispute on a bus.

One report of the incident said that Jones had boarded the bus and torn down the segregated seating screens and threatened the driver with a knife.

Another said that he threatened the bus driver with a knife and robbed him of his coin changer.

Police said that Jones was shot by Patrolman Frank Lovoi.

Sat. 1-12-57

Negro Man Shot In N. O. Bus Row

New Orleans, La., Jan. 6.—(Special)—A New Orleans policeman shot a Negro on a crowded bus here during a fracas in which the Negro pulled down two segregated seating signs and threw them out the window.

Patrolman Frank Lovoi shot Frank Jones, 24, in the back. He was rushed to Charity Hospital, where his condition was reported serious.

Bus Driver Lloyd Alexander, 56, said Jones first threatened him with a knife, then threw the signs out of the bus and demanded the driver's coin changer. The Negro was quoted as saying, "As long as we're at it, you might as well give me the money."

Two patrolmen in another bus got off quickly and stopped Jones as he tried to escape.

Slashed Twice

Lovoi said Jones slashed twice at Patrolman Lawrence Bayer, but missed. Lovoi said he knocked Jones down with a blow on the head with the revolver, then shot him "in the confusion of the fighting."

Lovoi said that when he entered the front door of the bus, Jones was holding a knife at the throat of Driver Alexander, but saw Lovoi and ran to the rear exit.

Lovoi calmed passengers who began to panic and fill the aisles.

"Please be calm. I'll handle this," Lovoi said.

Advocate Sat. 1-12-57

Police Reports

Times Picayune, New Orleans, La.

SUSPECT IS SHOT FIGHTING ARREST

Sat. 1-19-57

Faces Battery, Shoplifting Charges, Say Cops

A Negro shoplifting suspect was shot twice Friday by a police officer after the two engaged in a fight in the 2000 block of Euterpe following a chase.

Wounded in both legs was Peter Calvin Smith, Negro, 43, 314 Burgundy. Police said he would be booked with theft and possession of five nylon nightgowns valued at more than $20, simple battery and resisting arrest. He was taken to Charity hospital for treatment but officers said his wounds were not believed serious.

Smith, who told officers he has served a six-year penitentiary term for manslaughter, was shot by Ptn. Alfred Parker, a Negro officer working in plainclothes, shortly before 2 p. m.

Sixth District Sgt. Jarred Rankin said Ptn. Parker was in the vicinity of Dryades and Euterpe when someone told him that a man believed to be a shoplifter was leaving Kaufman's Department store, 1712 Dryades.

When Ptn. Parker saw a man fitting the description, he ordered him to stop. Then the officer chased the man about two blocks when the man started running.

The man, identified as Smith, ran into an alley between 2012 and 2014 Euterpe. The officer chased him and the two began struggling when Smith apparently realized he was cornered. In order to subdue Smith, Ptn. Parker fired the shots, Sgt. Rankin said. Smith admitted taking the nightgowns, Rankin added.

Body of Farmer Found on Track

Times Picayune Mon. 2-4-57

LAFAYETTE, La., Feb. 3—The body of a Lafayette parish farmer was found, on a Texas and New Orleans railroad track about 10 a. m. Su... ...e mile north of Carencro ...an was identified by La... parish deputy sheriffs as ...y J. Bernard, 35, a Negro, ... Carencro.

Investigators from the office of Sheriff Mayo Harson said the man probably was sleeping on the railroad tracks and a freight train ran over him early Sunday morning.

Dr. H. C. Voories Jr., coroner, said one foot and one arm were severed and the body was badly mangled. Deputies are continuing the investigation.

Long Defends Prison Labor On His Farm

Advertiser Thurs. 1-24-57 Montgomery, Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 23 (AP)—Gov. Earl Long, under fire for having convicts paroled to work on his farm, said yesterday there were 50 to 60 "they want to let out" if someone would give them a job.

P. 4-B

Long defended his action in a press conference, but banned the reporter who broke the story for a New Orleans newspaper.

Speaking of two Negro parolees who worked on his Winnfield Farm, Long said, "They lived in an air conditioned house, good as mine. Not many Negroes have air conditioning. They eat at the same table I eat at and get the same food."

In a series of stories, the New Orleans States said:

1. Long had convict James Turner of New Orleans paroled to work on his farm, and that Turner was paroled before he was eligible for parole.

2. When Turner ran away and was returned to Angola, Levester Black of Shreveport was freed to work for the governor but only paid $10 of the $25 per week he was promised.

3. Long's farm is managed by Clem A. Huffman, state police cattle patrolman assigned in the area.

New Orleans States Reporter Emile Comar, who handled the stories was told the governor was displeased with the stories and he would not be permitted in the conference.

Police Reports

THUGS STAB MAN AT STREETBLOCK

Dragged from Car, Robbed by Youths

Mon. 2-11-57

A 33-year-old Negro was stabbed in both arms early Sunday at Willow and Broadway, where he was assaulted by youths who entered his car, which had been blocked by another car parked across the street.

Police identified him as Calvin Allen, 1317 Hillary. He told police he had made a right turn into Willow from Broadway about 5 a. m., when he was confronted with the car blocking the roadway.

After he had stopped his car, two white youths emerged from the shadows, opened the car door, and dragged him into the street, police said.

Police reported the youths cursed him, while one of them stabbed him with a small knife in his right arm, then in his left arm. They seized his wallet, removed a dollar bill, leaving two dollars in the wallet, and returned the wallet to the victim.

The youths reportedly fled with four other youths up Willow in the car that had been blocking the roadway.

YOUTHS' MURDER CHARGES UPHELD

Judge Refuses to Throw Out Indictments

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 28 (AP)—District Judge Charles A. Holcombe today overruled a defense motion to throw out murder indictments against two high school youths.

The defendants are William S. Rowan, 17, and Herbert Ray Mears, 16, charged with murder in the Dec. 22 robbery slaying of Marion O. Durbin, 31-year-old sewing machine center manager.

Durbin's body was found in his locked car. The coroner said he died of strangulation.

The defense had attacked the indictments as vague and unconstitutional.

Judge Holcombe, however, summed up a seven-page decision with the statement, "The question might well be asked, if this indictment is faulty, in what language would a valid indictment for the crime of murder be couched?"

District Atty. J. St. Clair Favrot said the two youths possibly would be brought to trial next month.

TRIO HELD IN SHOOTING

Negroes Accused Of Firing At White Women's Car

OAK GROVE, La., March 11.—(UP)—Three Oak Grove, La., Negroes were held in West Carroll Parish Jail Monday after one reportedly fired on a car carrying three white women which tried to pass the Negroes.

West Carroll Parish Sheriff J. R. Butler said no reason was given for the firing. He said Enos James Jr., 24, would be charged with attempted murder. Clenton Coston, 18, and Raymon Fairley, 17, would be charged as accessories to the crime, he said.

Sheriff Butler said James fired on the car three times with a 22-revolver as the women tried to pass on Highway 17, seven miles north of Oak Grove.

Sheriff Butler said the Negroes shouted obscenities at the women. He said none of the shots hit the women's car.

DOG POUND HEAD DENIES BEATING

Sat. 4-13-57

Only Took Camera from Mrs. Lighter, He Says

Clarence J. Cantrell Sr., manager of the St. Bernard parish dog pound, denied Friday that he beat a New Orleans woman who took a photograph of chained animals at his home.

Cantrell said he only yanked the camera from the hands of Mrs. Jack Lighter, 4101 Prytania, vice-president of the New Orleans Animal Havens League.

Cantrell faces charges of simple assault filed after Mrs. Lighter said he knocked her down, beat her and smashed her camera when she photographed six chained dogs at Cantrell's house, 1031 Angela, Arabi.

'Frightful,' Says Mrs. Lighter

Mrs. Lighter said the dogs were secured with heavy chains which she considered "a frightful thing."

Cantrell gave this account of the Wednesday afternoon incident:

"I tipped my hat and said, 'Good evening, madam, who gave you the authority to come on my grounds and take pictures.

"She didn't say a thing. She started fixing her camera.

"I said, 'Take one more picture and I will smash your camera into a million pieces.' She took another picture.

"I grabbed the camera from her hands and threw it to the ground. I took the film out of it, too.

'Didn't Hit Her'

"When I grabbed the camera, I had to yank it. I may have touched her. I didn't hit her."

Cantrell said he is considering asking charges of trespassing, causing false arrest, and invading his privacy against Mrs. Lighter.

Mrs. Lighter said she believed Cantrell's residence was the parish dog pound. The parish pound is about a mile from his house on the north end of Angela, Cantrell said.

At the time of the incident, Mrs. Lighter was in the company of Mrs. Harry S. Armstrong, 401 Fairway dr., Metairie, and Mrs. William A. Osborne, 5831 S. Claiborne.

Doctor Also Fined $1,500

Skipped Taxes, Gets 18 Months

NEW ORLEANS—Prominent physician and surgeon, Dr. Alvin J. Smith, 1827 Louisiana Ave., was sentenced last week by Federal Judge Herbert W. Christenberry to serve 18 months in the penitentiary and to pay a $1,500 fine for evading income taxes totaling $18,136.11 between 1950 and 1954.

The physician, charged last month on five counts of attempting to evade Federal income taxes, pleaded "nolo contendere" and was sentenced to a term of 18 months on each count. Judge Christenberry, however, ordered the terms to run concurrently.

The complaints charged that Dr. Smith, in 1950, avoided payment of $3,545.80; in 1951, $2,083.34; 1952, $1,346.90; 1953, $7,573.90, and 1954, $3,586.17.

The court released him for one week in order that he may settle his affairs.

Unprovoked Attack Stirs Up Residents

A speeding auto containing three white youths, early last Saturday evening, swung off Washington Avenue onto Liberty Street, slowed down just long enough for one of the passengers to fire a shot gun at a young Negro mother holding her son in her arms, and then swerved around onto Fourth Street before the woman realized she was wounded.

This unwanton incident has left New Orleanians shocked, stunned and incensed. Some persons have theorized that the group of white youths responsible for shooting the young mother, could have been the same group that fired a shot gun into a crowd of Negroes standing together in Jefferson Parish.

The victim was Mrs. Laura English who was shot in both legs as she was entering her home at 2720 South Liberty. Her two year old son was not injured. Mrs. English's thighs bore many pellets from the blast. She was taken to Charity Hospital, treated, then released. Mrs. English is scheduled to report for surgery Thursday, for possible removal of the pellets.

Mrs. English told a Louisiana Weekly newsman that she was returning to her home after

MRS. LAURA ENGLISH

visiting a neighbor that lives just across the street, when she noted a car speed around the corner from Washington Ave. She said she didn't pay any attention to it, proceeding to place a key in her lock. All of a sudden, Mrs. English related, she heard what sounded like back fire. She said she thought to herself that it might be someone celebrating Christmas early and entered her home.

As she walked to the bathroom she felt blood running down her legs and upon discovering she was shot raced to the door and yelled "I am shot. . .I am shot."

An ambulance was summoned and Mrs. English was taken to the hospital.

The car in which the youths were riding was described as a grey 1949 Ford or Chevrolet.

A quick check around the neighborhood disclosed the fact that a child near the scene of the shooting hear one of the youths say, "They aren't our kind. . .let's kill them."

Mrs. English's husband, Eugene, a longshoreman, was informed on the job that his wife had been shot. He told The Louisiana Weekly that he couldn't believe that anybody would be so ruthless as to shoot a woman with a baby in her arms for no reason.

Mr. English pointed to the door that bore numerous holes from catching the pellets of the shot gun shell. A total of 12 holes were counted.

Mrs. English said that the pain is pretty intense and that she is presently having some difficulty walking.

Gun Waving Addict Shot In Showdown

A man, who was identified as the bandit who held up two drug stores Saturday night in a vain search for narcotics, was shot by a policeman in a chase early Sunday. He was in possession of a bus ticket to Los Angeles when police said he threatened another man with his gun in the Greyhound bus station.

The gun-toting robbery suspect was Icham Thomas, 25, of 2120 1/2 Willow Street. The man he threatened was T. J. Fleming, 32, 2502 St. Philip Street.

Even after he had been wounded in the shoulder and captured the suspect is said to have told the arresting officer, "you should have killed me because I'll kill you." He was treated for the gunshot wound at Charity Hospital and then taken to jail.

It all began early Saturday night about 7:30 when Thomas found himself fresh out of "junk" and apparently with no money to purchase any.

First he struck at the Lynsdale Pharmacy, corner Magnolia and Peniston Streets. He called Dorothy Jackson, a clerk over to him, pulled out a gun and demanded to know where the narcotics were kept.

ICHAM THOMAS

Louis Gottesman, relief druggist answered Thomas by telling him that he didn't know where the narcotics were kept. So the gunman proceeded to empty the safe, the cash register and Gottesman's pockets of some $165 and fled.

Apparently desperate for a "fix" with narcotics, Thomas struck at the Hill Pharmacy, 2100 So. Claiborne Avenue twenty minutes later. Three customers, the proprietor, Clarence Hill, and two employees were in the store at the time. The bandit ordered them to the rear of the store and made his demand for narcotics. Hill handed him a package of narcotics. The gunman then took $11 from Hill and about $13 from the safe and fled.

Later, Icham Thomas, bandit, discovered that the narcotics he finally did get could do him little or no good for his dope habit. Persons in the drug store at the time of the hold-up recognized him as a man who lived a short distance from Hill's Pharmacy.

On Sunday, Thomas' eagerness to brag on his gun caused his capture. When T. J. Fleming complained to Patrolman Roland Laborde that Thomas had threatened him in the Greyhoung bus station, Ptn. Laborde attempted to arrest Thomas there but the latter fled up Villere Street with the officer in hot pursuit on foot.

Reports say the officer fired several warning shots but Thomas continued running. He dashed into a parking lot only to find himself cornered. There he wheeled and tried to pull his gun to give battle but Laborde shot him in the shoulder.

Assisting in capturing Thomas were Philip R. Brown, III and Albert E. Stevenson, special investigators for the taxi cab bureau.

In addition to his bus ticket Thomas had $59.60 in his possession when finally apprehended. Police reports reveal that Thomas has a long record of arrests.

13 1957

LOUISIANA

Conflicting Stories Told In Arrest Of Williams Family

The arrest of two juveniles and their father turned the Desire street project area into a battle field and near riot Tuesday night, when two juvenile officers were given a rough time trying to investigate a complaint that a "teen-ager" had been stabbed in the back.

Patrolmen Warren "Panther Red" Aubry and Sidney Cates called at the apartment of Mrs. Mildred Robinson, 3403 Desire, Apt. C, where a birthday party was in progress to investigate the stabbing of a youth, Samuel Harris, who had earlier attended the party. According to the arresting officers, they were met with shouts of protest and outright disregard for authority.

It is reported that an unruly crowd gathered and yelled "you can't make any arrests and you'll be fired soon like all of the rest of the cops." The tension grew and it is alledged that Albert Williams, Jr., 17, 3403 Desire, Apt. A, was the loudest offender in the crowd. He openly objected to the investigation and was promptly arrested by Aubry and Cates.

According to the mother of the youth, Mrs. Dorothy Williams, 36, Patrolman Aubry, said "Bring him (Albert) down for loud talking. "This, said Mrs. Williams, "caused my daughter, Yvonne, 18, to cry out 'Look, Look, they are going to arrest Albert,' for which officer Aubry said he would arrest her, too."

"My son had been placed in the police car when Ptn. Aubry came for my daughter and pulling her to the car, too. He struck her in the stomach and on her neck (the girl showed her scratched neck to the Weekly reporter)."

"Albert attempted to get out of the car to help his sister and my husband, Albert Williams, Sr., 39, an employee at Veterans Hospital, came from the house to see what was the matter. It was then that "Panter Red" struck him (the husband), knocking him to the ground. My husband is crippled, too."

The mother did all of the talking and asserted that "My family has been disgraced, humiliated unnecessarily by this policeman and releases in the daily newspapers." She continued by declaring that "I am glad that the La. Weekly is interested in how Colored people are treated.

It was not necessary for them to beat my children like this "(here she had Albert to show his puffed mouth and swollen lips and lacerated arms).

When questioned about the "near riot" Mrs. Williams claimed that the action came

YVONNE WILLIAMS

not from those attending the birthday party but persons from the neighborhood who came to the scene of the commotion. "It was little children in the neighborhood who threw stones and bottles at the police car and broke the glass. My son, Albert, did not do that, and if he did his hands would be all cut up." Here Albert demonstrated a pair of nicotine-stained hands, without cuts.

Neighter of the two arrested youths are in school. Yvonne's last school attended was Booker T. Washington. Albert was formerly employed by the A & G Restaurant in Gentilly.

There is one point in both stories where all agree and that was in the necessity for Ptn. Cates to fire a shot into the ground to ward off the crowd and call for help from headquarters.

In the melee Aubry it is reported suffered multiple abrasions of the lips, two loosened teeth and multiple scratches on the arm, when he claimed that Williams's father and sister attacked him.

Ptn. Aubry and Cates earlier

ALBERT WILLIAMS

were the arresting officers Monday of Mrs. Elzada Ambrose, 31, 923 St. Peter, questioned about the abandonment of her two children. The Ambrose woman it is reported came home while the two officers were there in a drunken condition and attempted to strike one of them in the face with her fist. It was necessary for the patrolmen to tussle with the woman to make the arrest. The children were placed in the custody of their father Joseph Ambrose who arrived on the scene.

The three Williams were booked at 5th district jail on a total of 12 charges. The father was charged with assault and interferring with police. Young Williams and his sister, Yvonne, were booked with simple battery, resisting an officer, distrubing the peace, criminal mischief and being intoxicated.

Young Williams asserted that he was not taken directly to the 5th district jail and Aubry continued beating him as they rode around the streets. He and Yvonne were locked up until Thursday afternoon. Williams said that he was treated nice at the jail. The trail date had not been set.

Mob of Negroes forces policeman to free speeder

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14—A belligerent mob of Negroes forced an off-duty white policeman to release a Negro speeder yesterday by attacking the officer. They also turned on more than a dozen other officers called to the scene.

Patrolman Alphonse Guichard, in civilian clothes, said he arrested George Martin after chasing the 28-year-old motorist at 70-miles-an-hour.

Guichard said he was searching Martin near his car when the mob formed. He said the Negroes started punching him and knocked him to the ground.

The disturbance developed into a free-swinging fight when more than a dozen policemen, called by an observer, arrived. The officers arrested nine after subduing the crowd with fists and "slapjacks."

Martin, who escaped during the fight, is sought on charges of driving while under the influence of intoxicants, assault, resisting arrest and simple escape.

White Boy Injured In Race Fight

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 19 (AP)—A 19-year-old white youth was slashed behind the right ear today during a street fight between 12 Negro airmen from Barksdale Air Force Base and seven white men.

Police Maj. C. A. Giglio said the fight broke out about 1:30 a.m. at a bus stop in the business section. He said none of the participants would say how it started.

"I think they don't even know themselves," Giglio added.

He said there was nothing to indicate it was a racial disturbance.

Police identified the youth cut with a razor as Pat Studstill, 19, a star quarterback on last year's Byrd High School football team. They said the wound required 15 stitches.

Negroes Wage Attack On Cops In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS (AP)— A belligerent mob of Negroes forced an off-duty white policeman to release a Negro speeder yesterday by attacking the officer. They also turned on more than a dozen other officers called to the scene.

Patrolman Alphonse Guichard, in civilian clothes, said he arrested George Martin, 28, after chasing him at 70 m.p.h.

Guichard said he was searching Martin when the mob formed. He said the Negroes started punching him and knocked him to the ground.

The disturbance developed into a free-swinging fight when other policemen, called by an observer, arrived. The officers arrested nine.

Martin, who escaped during the fight, was sought on charges of driving while under the influence of intoxicants, assault, resisting arrest and escape.

2 NEGRO YOUTHS SHOT IN SHREVEPORT 'WAR'

Conflict Erupts On Midway At State Fairgrounds

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 22.—(UP) — A Negro gang war erupted on the midway of the State Fairgrounds Tuesday night and two young Negroes were shot down.

Thousands of persons ran for cover when the shooting broke out about 8:30 p.m. on "Negro Day" at the State Fair.

Police estimated there were between 60,000 and 80,000 persons at the fairgrounds when four Negro gangs chose the midway to settle a feud.

Fourteen Negro youths were arrested and Bobby Mathis, 18, and Jerry Carey, 15, were shot. Mathis was shot four times in the back, leg and arms. Both youths were expected to live, hospital attendants said.

Police said the violence apparently involved only the Negro gangs, which have been fussing over who will "run Shreveport."

No fist fights accompanied the shooting and the crowd did not become involved in the melee.

Negroes Mob Cop, Speeder Escapes

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14 (AP)—An off-duty city policeman was forced to release a Negro speeder yesterday when an angry mob of Negroes attacked the officer.

More than a dozen officers were called to the scene and the disturbance developed into a free-swinging fight when the mob became belligerent.

Nine persons were arrested after the police subdued the crowd with fists and "slapjacks." The speeder escaped during the scuffle.

Ptn. Alphonse Guichard, in civilian clothes, said he forced the speeder out of his car and was searching him when the mob formed.

Negro Mob Forces Cop to Free Speeder

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—An off-duty city policeman was forced to release a Negro speeder yesterday when an angry mob of Negroes attacked the officer.

More than a dozen officers were called and the disturbance developed into a free-swinging fight when the mob became belligerent. Police arrested nine persons after subdueing the crowd with fists and "slap jacks." The speeder escaped.

Patrolman Alphonse Guichard, in civilian clothes, said he was led on a 70-mile-an-hour chase before overtaking the motorist. Mr. Guichard said he was searching the speeder when the mob formed.

A bystander called police reinforcements.

Negro Gangs Fight At Fair

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 22 (AP)—Rival Negro gangs clashed on the crowded midway of the state fair grounds Monday night. Two gang members were shot.

Police said the crowd, mostly Negroes attending Negro day at the week-long fair, quickly scattered at the outbreak of the shooting and no bystanders were reported hurt.

Hospital attendants identified the wounded as Jerry Carey, 15, and Bobby Mathis, 18. Mathis, shot in the back, right calf, right hip and upper part of his right arm, was listed in critical condition.

Attendants said a bullet struck Carey in the left chest and penetrated his left lung. His condition was described as serious.

Detective Capt. E. L. Festervand said 14 Negroes were picked up in connection with the fight. He said 11 were being held for juvenile authorities. The other three were held for investigation in the shooting.

He identified the latter three as William Frank Fields, 17, Nathaniel Wyeatch Jr., 29 and Clint Willis, 20.

Festervand said witnesses told officers when the gangs met Fields pulled a gun and started shooting.

Mathis was wounded last year in a fight at a Negro recreation center here.

The youth recently was released on bond pending an appeal on an aggravated assault conviction in another case, Festervand said.

NEGRO AIRMEN FIGHT WITH WHITE YOUTHS

Melee Occurs In Shreveport —19 Persons Involved

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 19.—(AP)—A 19-year-old white youth was slashed behind the right ear Saturday during a street fight between 12 Negro airmen from Barksdale Air Force Base and seven white men.

Police Maj. C. A. Giglio said the fight broke out about 1:30 a.m. at a bus stop in the business section. He said none of the participants would say how it started.

"I think they don't even know themselves," Major Giglio added.

He said there was nothing to indicate that it was a racial disturbance.

Police identified the youth cut with a razor as Pat Studstill, 19, a star quarterback on last year's Byrd High School football team. They said the wound required 15 stitches.

Charges of fighting were filed against all 19 involved. Major Giglio said one of the airmen, Lowell Glass, 20, was charged with aggravated assault with a razor.

Major Giglio said W. E. Rowe told him the fight broke out when several of the airmen ganged around a bus stop and started throwing concrete chunks, portable news stands and a wooden platform at him.

Rowe said he threw the objects back. Then the other airmen "seemed to come out of nowhere," he said.

As to what started it, Rowe would only say that "some words had been passed" before the objects started flying through the air, Major Giglio said.

Police said the disturbance finally was quelled by some five carloads of patrolmen sent to the scene.

Teenager Shoots Negro Worker

New Orleans, La., Aug. 28—A white teen-ager, sitting in a car with two friends, fired a pistol bullet into a group of Negro workmen today, wounding one in the leg.

Police captured the teenagers 4 minutes after the shooting. They questioned them about a rash of other shootings that broke out in the city during the past few days.

Brother Robert Schroeder, 35, a Roman Catholic clerk from Chicago was slightly wounded as he walked in the street last night. Two bullets were fired into the room of two Tulane University coeds last weekend, missing both. The cleric and the students were white.

Annoyed Workmen

Police said the teen-agers had been annoying the Negro workmen for several days. As they were digging a ditch today, a .22 caliber bullet was fired at them. The bullet struck Harry Luckey in the leg. He was treated by a private physician.

The car sped away. But Oliver Felix, 29, a former policeman, watched the shooting from his nearby residence and immediately phoned police with a full description. The capture followed quickly.

The arrested boys were William Paulus, 18, Revice Magee, 18, and a 16-year-old whose name was withheld.

Police booked Paulus and Magee with aggravated battery and turned the 16-year-old over to juvenile authorities.

All three also were questioned in connection with the wounding of the cleric and the firing into the room of the students, Bertha Pollard, 21, of Greenville, Miss., and Bobbie Lois Gardner, 21, of Jackson, Miss.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Boy Killer Is Transferred To School For Defectives

News + Observer P.1
Tues. 3-12-57
Raleigh, N.C.

A 15-year-old former Raleigh boy who shot to death a Maryland school teacher has been committed to a Maryland institution for defective delinquents.

Billy Ray Prevatte had entered

BILLY RAY PREVATTE

Maryland Park Junior High School in Seat Pleasant, Md., last spring after he had been expelled from Hugh Morson Junior High School here for threatening the life of a teacher. The youth was caught smoking, an infraction of the rules.

Prevatte was sent by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Prevatte, to live with a brother in the Maryland town. The boy's father is employed as a machinist at Pilot Mills. While in Raleigh, the youth lived with his parents in the mill vicinity.

After the smoking incident at Hugh Morson, juvenile court authorities here were agreeable to Billy's leaving the State.

On May 4, 1956, Billy Ray went to the Maryland Park school in a cold rage of resentment. Looking for the principal, he gunned down two teachers. One of them died in seconds. The other recovered after being critically wounded. A third teacher was slightly wounded. The youth surrendered the weapon, a .22 caliber rifle belonging to his brother, to a workman who had entered the hall.

He was convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. Maryland law provides that a minor committing a crime for which an adult could receive the death penalty is not under juvenile court jurisdiction and shall be tried in the regular criminal courts.

Yesterday Billy Ray was taken from prison and committed to the Patuxent Institute for Defective Delinquents, Jessups, Md.

Circuit Judge J. Dudley Digges, ruling the boy a defective delinquent, ordered him confined to the institute for an indefinite period.

The judge said, "If he's going to be helped at his tender age, it'll be at such a place as Patuxent Institute."

Dr. William N. Fitzpatrick, associate director of the institute, testified at the hearing yesterday that Prevatte "commited the crime because he couldn't stand the frustrations that can be endured by an ordinary person."

Bomb is thrown in postoffice

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-4-57

BALTIMORE

"I didn't have anything against the postoffice . . . but it's a part of the U.S. Government . . . and I've got a beef against the Veterans' Administration."

Police offered this statement in testimony in Northwestern police court on Monday afternoon, as having been given by a suspect held for the incendiary bombing of the Druid Station postoffice at 1217 W. North Ave., on Easter Sunday morning.

As a result, William Oliver Ross, 33, a pensioned army veteran of 602 W. Lanvale St., was ordered held without bail for possible grand jury indictment on an arson charge.

Mr. Ross entered a plea of not guilty. No testimony was taken.

He was not represented by an attorney at the hearing before Magistrate Linwood G. Koger, Sr.

* * *

A SMALL, meek-looking man barely five feet tall and weighing about 112 pounds, he appeared slightly confused by the proceedings.

Mr. Ross, according to police, told them a letter from the Veterans Adminstration on April 16 and the fear of the loss of an army pension prompted the bombing.

Police said he had been receiving a pension of $50 a month.

Mr. Ross is said to be a former soldier attached to a transportation unit in Germany directly after World War Two.

Reason for the pension was not disclosed..

* * *

A LABEL of "mad bomber" had been placed by some investigating authorities on the person responsible for the Druid Station postoffice bombing and fire, prior to the arrest of Mr. Ross.

Mr. Ross approached Patrolman John E. Carter at 9 o'clock Sunday evening on Pennsylvania Ave., near Lanvale St. and voluntarily surrendered as the wanted man in the bombing case, Sgt. Edwin Lawrence told Magistrate Koger.

This occurred while police and postal authorities were still scouring the area of the damaged postoffice and the city at large for clues to the identity and whereabouts of their "mad bomber."

The Druid Station postoffice was set afire about 8 o'clock Easter Sunday morning, when two witnesses observed a man break a plate glass window and toss something inside.

The fire burned itself out on an oak divider which partitions the postoffice's business section from the public.

SAM FRANKEL, superintendent of the Druid branch, said on Monday that about $500 in damage resulted.

He said the station might have been a complete loss, if the tossed incendiary bomb or fire had reached some 15 feet further to the mails.

Sgt. Lawrence stated that the incendiary bomb used by the suspect was a bottle filled with an inflammable liquid. It broke into small pieces inside the building.

He said police found nine empty lighter fluid cans in the suspect's room after his arrest.

* * *

MR. ROSS spoke only twice during the hearing. Each time his voice was barely above a whisper.

"I plead not guilty," he said, when Magistrate Koger read the arson charge to him.

"What do you mean, on bail?" he asked, when the magistrate mistakingly told him, "I can't try this case here. You understand, I'm going to have to hold you under bail."

Magistrate Koger quickly corrected this, when Capt. Millard B. Horton, Northwestern district chief, reminded him that arson was not a bailable offense.

BOMBER'S TARGET—Arrow shows part of damage that was done at the Druid Station post office on Easter Sunday morning after the fire which was caused by an incendiary bomb.

7 Youths Held In Montgomery Thrill Fires

Evening Star, Washington, D.C. Sat. 8-10-57

Police Say Sons Of Good Families Dynamited Houses

Six juveniles and an 18-year-old youth have been arrested by Montgomery County police for the thrill burning of at least four unoccupied houses and a series of dynamitings.

The youths, police said, come from well-to-do families. The juveniles, 16-and-17-years-old, have been released in the custody of their parents.

Police said the 18-year-old was Dennis Riley, of Rockville, ordered held in $5,000 bond pending a hearing Monday in Silver Spring Police Court. He is payroll clerk for a Baltimore construction firm.

The house burnings date back to February 12, and resulted in more than $20,000 property damage, police said.

First Loss $4,000.

The first house burning took place on Muncaster Mill road, between Norbeck and Redland, and caused damages totaling $4,000. On May 12, another house in the same rural area was burned. And on May 17, dynamite charges were placed in a dwelling on Cashell road. The dynamite never went off, however, so the youths set fire to the place, police added.

That same night, a series of dynamite blasts shook well-built homes in the fashionable Manor Club area, and caused consternation among residents, investigators reported.

Later a fourth house, on Georfia avenue near Aspen Hill road, was fired, resulting in $10,000 damage, police said.

Many Youths Questioned

Detectives, who reportedly received a tip on the fires and the blasting early this week, questioned a number of youths before arresting the seven. Three of them attend a leading preparatory school. Others are area high school students.

Probers said the crimes usually took place on week ends. They said the youths apparently acted "just for kicks."

In firing the houses, police said the seven usually poured a trail of gasoline through the various rooms, concentrating the liquid at strategic points, then dripped a fuse out of the dwelling.

When they lit the gasoline trail, the houses went up in flames quickly.

BOMB MISSES FIRE NEAR NEGRO'S HOME

Commercial Appeal, Memphis Tenn. Sat 9-14-57

Occupant's Two Children Attend White School

DYNAMITE FOUND IN BAG

By The Associated Press

EASTON, Md., Sept. 13. — A seven-foot fuse fizzled out Friday six inches from 10 sticks of dynamite in front of the home of two Negro boys who attend a newly integrated primary school.

Thomas Messick, a dealer in dynamite, said the latent explosive force was equal to a one-ton bomb. He expressed belief the homemade bomb would have destroyed or severely damaged three or four of the frame, duplex houses occupied by Negroes if it had exploded.

Mr. Messick theorized the failure was due to use of an old fuse.

In Plastic Bag

Sessions Boyd, 57, found the dynamite in a plastic picnic bag 10 feet from his house Friday morning. Inside the house were his wife, Theresa, and their sons Sessions Boyd Jr., 7, and William Boyd, age 6.

The boys are two of seven Negroes attending the Hanson Street primary school with about 370 white children. The integration started last year and has been protested by the Talbot County Citizens Association.

Two of the other Negro children live on the same block as the Boyds.

Last year, about 25 per cent of the white students in three elementary schools opened for the first time to Negroes were kept home for two weeks in protest.

Adults Demonstrated

About 30 adults demonstrated in front of the Hanson Street School at the opening of the present term on Sept 5. A man and woman carrying signs were arrested and held for the Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy. Another man was held for jury trial on a disorderly conduct charge for using profanity.

Since then, there has been no demonstrative protest. Police Chief William H. Wilkinson, head of a seven-man force, said he heard the association has held two meetings in the past week, including one last night.

The chief declared the bombing attempt "looked like a local job."

Boyd, who came here from Elloree, S. S., said he "knew almost everyone in town" and had heard no threats against him. He has worked for eight years as headwaiter at the Tidewater Inn, a modern hotel patronized during the summer by many visitors from out of state seeking river recreation.

Teenager In Maryland Goes On Shooting Rampage

News & Observer, Raleigh N.C.

YOUNG GUNMAN CHARLES SMITH, 14
. . . Being Frisked By Maryland Troopers.

HANOVER, Md., Oct. 26 (AP) — Charles Smith, tousle-haired teenager with a bent for books, was questioned for long hours today about a shooting rampage in which two school companions were wounded. A 46-year-old man died in the excitement.

The youth, 14, was captured without resistance shortly after dawn, nine hours after Carol Ann Downing, 15, was wounded by shotgun pellets in her face, and Francis Bussey, also 15, was shot in the groin. Both were in satisfactory condition in St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore.

Smith was still carrying a .22 caliber rifle and a shot gun when troopers found him in a gravel pit not far from the shooting scene.

Showed No Remorse.

"He showed no remorse. He seemed outwardly calm," one officer said.

Young Smith and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Smith, were closeted with State Police. Officers said the parents told them the youth, "the studious type," had been "heckled by other boys in the neighborhood."

Here is a police account of the events:

Carol Ann Downing was at the home of Edgar Manning, 15, with two other teen-agers.

Manning said he heard a sound "like a big firecracker" and turned to see the Downing girl crumple to the floor.

Eddie Jones, 17, said he saw Smith walk down the street and into the corner store operated by Andrew Jacobs.

Richard Wingate, 18, was in the store with several other youths around a pinball machine.

"He (Smith) came in and walked around to the back of us," Wingate said. "We didn't even pay any attention to him until he leveled the gun at us and said, 'Don't move. This thing is loaded.'

"Francis (Bussey) looked over his shoulder at him and snickered. That's when he was shot."

Jacobs, who had come running when he heard the shots, collapsed. He was pronounced dead, apparently of a heart atack.

State troopers quickly spread out to search the area. The all-night hunt ended shortly after daylight when Smith was spotted crawling through some scrub brush.

Police said Smith would be charged with juvenile delinquency. It will be up to the Juvenile Court judge whether to waive jurisdiction so more serious charges might be preferred.

13 1957

MASSACHUSETTS

Gun-Waving Negro Trio Robs Massachusetts Bank Of $32,500

Advertiser P.10-a
Thu. 7-18-57
Montgomery, Ala.

CANTON, Mass., July 18 (AP)—Three bandits waving .45 caliber automatics herded 21 persons into the vault of the Canton branch of the Norfolk County Trust Co. today and escaped with an estimated $32,500.

The trio, described as Negroes between 25 and 30, held 15 customers at bay while five tellers and the bank manager dropped bundles of money into several shopping bags. One of the robbers was masked.

The gunmen picked up more cash from the floor of the open vault, building their loot to some $31,500, and took another $1,000 from the bank patrons.

The three disarmed one of the customers, Canton Patrolnan Arthur Fitzgerald, before forcing the 21 to enter the vault.

One of the bandits warned that he would "shoot to kill if anyone tried to sound the alarm." Then the inner door of the vault clanged shut.

The invaders' getaway car crossed a set of railroad tracks near the bank seconds before a train passed.

The robbery was discovered sev- minutes later when local furniture dealer Benjamin D'Attanisio entered and "found the bank empty."

Bank manager Frederick R. Leonard first estimated the bank loss at $10,000, but a quick accounting raised the total to $31,-500.

The large amount of money was on hand because Thursday is a busy check-cashing day, he said.

Local and state police and the FBI joined in the hunt for the gunmen who fled in a green and white sedan. A series of roadblocks were set up on key traffic lanes leading out of Canton, about 15 miles south of Boston.

It was the fifth bank holdup in the greater Boston area within a month.

Escape With $32,500

Herald P.1
Fri. 7-19-57 Miami, Fla.

Gunmen Imprison 21 In Vault, Loot Bank

CANTON, Mass.—(AP)—Three gunmen locked 21 persons in a vault Thursday and robbed the Canton branch of the Norfolk County Trust Co. of $31,500.

The trio also took an estimated $1,000 from bank patrons, raising the gross haul to $32,500.

Police said the three robbers, whom they described as Negroes, came into the bank brandishing guns and herded 15 customers and six employes into the vault, as they looted the bank.

It was not until some time afterward, when a patron phoned police that he found the bank empty, that the robbery was discovered.

Among those trapped in the vault was Patrolman Arthur Fitzgerald whose gun was yanked from his holster.

13 1957 MICHIGAN

Detroit Seizes Sniper at Girls

Post + Times Herald 7.3-A

United Press

GARY A. TAYLOR

"... liked to shoot at women"

DETROIT, Feb. 8 (AP)—A 21-year-old youth said today he became "the Phantom Sniper of Royal Oak" because of a "sex compulsion" to hurt women.

Sun. 2-9-57

Gary Addison Taylor, 6-foot, wavy-haired blond son of a prosperous dry goods merchant, asked that he be held in jail so he would not harm any more women.

Washington D.C.

Taylor was captured last night after a wild three-hour auto ride through four Detroit suburbs in which he hit two girls with shots from his .22 caliber rifle and came dangerously close to a dozen other persons. Both girls hit last night were wounded only slightly.

He had also wounded a girl in Royal Oak shortly before last Christmas and has now revealed that he shot a number of other women then, beat up women in St. Petersburg and Tampa, Fla.—where he was acquitted on one assault charge—and has picked up women in the Detroit area to whom he later gave beatings.

Taylor's attorney, Gilbert H. Davis, said he will ask for psychiatric examination of Taylor. Davis said Taylor told him "he liked to hurt women ever since he was a child."

Even more startling than Taylor's forays with the .22 rifle was his revelation he bought a 30-30 caliber rifle for possible use on girl skiers on Michigan ski slopes.

Taylor said he took the deer rifle and binoculars into the woods near the slopes to practice shooting at trees. But he watched the girl skiers through binoculars and the idea grew that he would shoot them from a distance with the telescopic sight.

"But I knew if I kept that gun it was so powerful I would kill somebody, so I sold it," he said. "I never wanted to kill anybody."

Police picked up Taylor last night after he fired the shots over a wide area.

Associated Pr

Carol McCarthy, 11, of Southfield Township, near Detroit, points to a hole in a window of her home where a sniper's bullet entered and grazed her cheek. Authorities say Gary A. Taylor has admitted he was the sniper.

Detroiter Accused Of Taking $10,000 From Prostitute

World B'ham, Ala. Sat. 3-4-57

DETROIT — (ANP) — A 25-year-old westside man was charged with accepting the earnings of a prostitute in the amount of $10,000 Thursday in a warrant issued by the prosecutor's office on the complaint of the prostitute, who was a classmate of the accused man. He is Robert M. Harmon.

The complainant, Ann Thomas, told Detective Ralph H. Heaviland of the vice bureau, that she gave Harmon an estimated $10,000 between June 1954 and February 18, 1957.

Miss Thomas said Harmon promised to pay all of her bills and fines, whenever she was arrested. Miss Thomas said Harmon paid some of the bills, but paid her fines on numerous occasions when she was arrested.

Detective Heaviland quoted Miss Thomas as saying, "I averaged $200 to $250 a week and I gave all of the money to Robert."

The officer said Miss Thomas declared that Harmon has not worked since 1955.

Harmon admitted using money Miss Thomas earned as prostitute, Heaviland said.

Warrants Asked For Nine Negroes

Advertiser P.1 Wed. 7-10-57 Montgomery Ala.

DETROIT, July 9 (AP)—Warrants charging eight men with resisting and obstructing police in a street fight Sunday night were recommended today by Asst. Chief Prosecutor Ralph Garber.

Garber said he would recommend that a ninth man arrested at the scene three hours after the fight be charged with assault and battery because he failed to move on, grabbed an officer's gun and slugged him.

Seven policemen, all white, were injured. All nine against whom Garber recommended warrants are Negroes.

Garber said warrants were being asked on grounds that the street-corner assembly from which the fight erupted was unlawful.

Judicial approval of warrants recommended by the prosecutor's office normally is automatic.

Woman Ticket Agent Surrenders Her Cash

CANTON, Miss. (Special)—A stocky Negro bandit today held a gun on a woman employe of the Illinois Central Railroad as he robbed the ticket office of $141 at 5:20 a.m. Wednesday.

Mrs. Sharon B. Collins, who was alone in the ticket office when the Negro walked in, said he pulled the pistol from his pocket after first asking her to change a $5 bill.

The Negro fled and Canton police, aided by officers from the Madison County sheriff's office and Highway Patrol, immediately launched a widespread search.

Mrs. Collins said the Negro was about 25 years old, five feet and eight inches tall and weighed about 180 pounds. She said the Negro was dressed in gray pants and a gray and white striped sports shirt.

WANTED CHANGE

"He came in and asked me to give him five ones for a $5 bill. When I turned around to give him the change, he had a paper bag in one hand and a gun in the other," Mrs. Collins said.

"The Negro pushed the paper bag at me and said 'fill it up'. I thought he was kidding at first. But he looked straight at me and said 'I'm not kidding'. She went to the cash drawer to get the money.

"I told him not to do it. I told him that robbing the ticket office would not only get the Canton police after him but the federal government as well."

FLED WITH CASH

"After he got the money, he left. He didn't run but he lost no time getting out of the ticket office. He left through the colored waiting room and I couldn't see whether he had a car outside or not,' Mrs. Collins said.

Mrs. Collins said the Negro had been outside the railroad station for about 15 minutes before the robbery.

"Our porter, Jack Carroll, said he saw the Negro on the platform and that the Negro spoke to him. The porter said he had never seen the Negro before," she said.

Officers free Negro, 16, in missing case

PONTOTOC, Miss., Nov. 14—(AP)—Authorities have freed Jesse Harvey Bradford without learning where the 16-year-old Pontotoc Negro boy spent all of the 12 days during which he was hunted as missing.

Bradford told conflicting stories of whom he visited at Columbus, remembers only the first names of persons he stayed with, and "has no sense of time or direction," said E. B. Crockett of the Mississippi Highway Patrol Identification Bureau.

Crockett entered the case after rumors were circulated that Bradford had been seized Oct. 31 at gunpoint by white men.

Bradford showed up here unharmed Tuesday, saying he had been returned by bus from Columbus after spending several days visiting there.

Crockett said David Walker, brother-in-law of Bradford, still was held for questioning. All others jailed for questioning were released.

Mississippi Negro Missing 12 Days Returns Unharmed

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 12 (AP)—A 16-year-old Pontotoc, Miss., Negro missing since Oct. 31 has been located and "he's unharmed," Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbrough announced today.

Scarbrough said the youth, Jesse Harvey Bradford, has been taken to the office of Sheriff M. C. Hembree at Pontotoc "and is being questioned now about his disappearance and where he's been."

Scarbrough said word of Bradford's being found came from D. B. Crockett, an investigator sent to Pontotoc in response to an appeal by Hembree for help.

Scarbrough could not immediately provide details on where or how the youth was found.

The announcement came within an hour of Scarbrough stating that "there is no racial issue" in the youth's disappearance.

Negro Hunter Admits Shot At Rookie Warden

GULFPORT, Miss., (AP)—A 25-year-old Negro was in jail here Monday, accused of wounding a game warden who surprised him as he hunted rabbits in a field near Wiggins early Saturday.

John Monroe, 25, Wiggins resident, was bound over to the Stone County grand jury on charges of assault and battery with intent to kill.

Sheriff Woodrow Preston said Monroe admitted shooting Woodrow Hickman, 38, warden from Wiggins, but claimed he was frightened when Hickman suddenly flashed a light in his face as he stopped to pick up a rabbit.

Monroe said he whirled and fired one shot in the direction of the flashlight beam. Hickman was wounded in the right arm and hand. He was released after treatment at the Stone County Hospital.

WHITE MISSISSIPPIAN WOUNDED BY NEGRO

Tillatoba Resident Is In 'Fair Condition'

SHOT OUTSIDE STORE

By JAMES McBROOM
Special to The Commercial Appeal

TILLATOBA, Miss., Dec. 13.—A white man is in fair condition in Grenada Hospital with a gunshot wound in the head and a Negro tenant farmer is being held in the Yalobusha County jail in Water Valley charged with the shooting.

Yalobusha County Sheriff James G. Treloar identified the white man as Chester Arbuckle, 57, of Tillatoba and the Negro as Frank Booker, about 60, also of Tillatoba.

Sheriff Treloar said that the shooting occurred Friday morning in front of Jack Craig's store in Tillatoba. He said that witnesses told him that Mr. Arbuckle was helping load commodities in cars and trucks and that as Mr. Arbuckle went through the line of waiting Negroes he shoved Booker out of the way.

Pistol In Shirt

According to witnesses, Booker then pulled a German-made 32-caliber automatic pistol from his shirt and shot Mr. Arbuckle one time in the head just below the ear.

The two men live on adjoining farms. The Negro is a tenant on the farm of E. A. Robinson and Mr. Arbuckle's farm joins the Robinson farm, which is just west of Highway 51 at Tillatoba.

Sheriff Treloar said that he knew nothing about reports that the shooting was a result of ill feeling between Mr. Robinson, the Negro and Mr. Arbuckle.

Feeling Running High

Vernon Craig, president of the Yalobusha County Board of Supervisors and a resident of Tillatoba, said Friday night that feeling was running high in that part of the county but that he did not believe there would be any mob action against the Negro. The sheriff said that he was prepared for any emergency but did not anticipate any violence.

According to the sheriff, the Negro is being held on an open charge pending the outcome of Mr. Arbuckle's injuries. He said a hearing would be set before Justice of the Peace J. H. Tribble at Scobey as soon as doctors determined whether the victim would recover.

White Man Charged With Shooting Negro

Holly Springs, Mississippi July 15—Billy Jeter, 32, a Memphis white man, has been charged with assault and battery with intent to kill following the shooting of a Holly Springs Negro Friday, officers said Saturday.

Jeter was jailed here a few minutes after he allegedly forced his way into the car of Negro George Watherly and shot him.

Weatherly told police Jeter jumped into his car, pulled a gun on him and told him to drive. He said Jeter shot him in the abdomen as they were riding when he grabbed for the gun.

Negro says men robbed and beat him

A Negro man told police yesterday four men robbed him after forcing him to drive them to Adamsville.

Sammie Lee Finch, of 1316 Avenue K, Ensley, said the four men forced their way into his car while he was stopped at Avenue M and 12th-st, Ensley.

One of the men pulled a pistol and demanded that Finch drive them to Adamsville, police reported.

Finch said the four men robbed him of $143 in currency and then beat him across the face with their fists.

NEW TRIAL IS ORDERED

Laurel Negro Was Sentenced In Six Hours

LAUREL, Miss., Oct. 30.—(UP)—Chancellor Roy P. Noble Wednesday ordered a new trial for Laurel Negro George Ernest who was sentenced to prison six hours after he attacked a policeman.

The order came in a habeas corpus hearing when Chancellor Noble upheld Ernest's plea that he was denied his constitutional rights.

Chancellor Noble said there was no testimony given in the hearing to show the indictment was explained to Ernest.

The chancellor said Ernest was "an ibnorant Negro in his late 20s who left school in the second grade when 12 or 14 years of age."

"He was not advised by anyone that he had the right to employ a lawyer," Chancellor Noble said. "In fact he was not advised by anyone of his rights in any way."

Ernest pleaded guilty and was under a five-year sentence six hours after the crime. He was accused of attempting to kill Patrolman Dick Kennedy who arrested him for questioning in a burglary. The Jones County Grand Jury was reconvened to return an indictment.

ACTING DEPUTY SHOT

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

Negro Believed Still In Rankin

Mon. 9-16-57

BRANDON, Miss. (Special) — Officers Monday continued their search for a "half-drunk" Negro who wounded a white acting deputy constable and another Negro in a cafe brawl late Saturday night.

Sheriff Dave Gayden said Monday he believes the sought Negro, Earl Leggett, is still in Rankin County.

Leggett shot T. Hydrick, who was acting as a deputy to Constable Hester Grantham, and an unidentified Negro.

According to Gayden, these are the chain of events leading to the shooting:

LOOKING FOR ANOTHER

Hydrick had gone to a cafe in Star with a warrant for the arrest of a Negro who was reported to be there.

When Hydrick arrived at the Negro cafe, he could not find the Negro for whom he had a warrant, but Leggett was creating a disturbance by "cursing and raising cain."

Hydrick attempted to arrest Leggett, but Leggett "threw him down against the wall." Hydrick attempted to pull his gun but Leggett leaped on top of him.

BULLET RICOCHETS

Leggett then wrested Hydrick's gun away from him and fired two shots into the juke box. One of the ricocheting bullets struck Hydrick and the other a Negro patron of the cafe.

Officers were unable to identify the Negro patron because he left the cafe before they arrived. Although wounded in the arm, the Negro did not seek medical treatment in any of the hospitals. The unidentified Negro is believed to have been from Pinola.

Hydrick suffered a flesh wound below the ribs. He was released from Baptist Hospital Sunday.

PULPWOOD HAULER

Gayden said Leggett lives between Star and Florence and hualed pulpwood and worked parttime as a handy man and farm laborer.

Leggett was described as a short, heavy-set man who weighed between 185 and 200 pounds. His complexion is very dark, according to Gayden.

Attacking Officer Brings 5 Years

Post Herald, p. 5
Bham, Ala.

LAUREL, Oct. 13 (AP)—George Ernest, 30-year-old Negro, received a five-year prison term less than seven hours after he allegedly tried to kill a policeman. Mon. 10-14-57

Ernest was arrested after an attack on Patrolman Dick Kennedy who had picked him up for larceny investigation. Saturday was the final day of the Circuit Court term and Judge Lunsford Casey called the grand jury into session.

The jury indicted Ernest for assault and battery with intent to kill. When Ernest said he wanted to plead guilty, Judge Casey reminded him it automatically called for a prison term and sentenced him to five years.

Rookie Warden Shot By Negro 'Headlighter'

Daily News, p. 1
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 11-16-57

WIGGINS, Miss. (Special) — A rookie game warden was shot Friday night by a Negro he sought to arrest for "headlighting" rabbits near here.

Game and Fish Commissioner Rex McRaney, in Jackson identified him as Woodrow Hickman, 38, of Wiggins. McRaney said he is the brother of Miss Alma Hickman, professor of English at Mississippi Southern College.

McRaney said Hickman was notified about midnight Friday a man was "headlighting in the area". He said the game warden of five months was shot in the arm with a shotgun when he tried to arrest the violator, on the John Wells farm, two miles south of Wiggins.

McRaney said other game wardens joined Stone county officers early Saturday in a search for the gunman.

Hickman was treated for gunshot wounds at the Stone County hospital and released, the sheriff's office said.

Lawyers Set Precedent In Miss. Criminal Trial

Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-2-57
p. 8

MCCOMB, Miss. — Precedent was established in this Mississippi town recently when two Negro lawyers appeared as defense attorneys for two Negro defendants.

However, Attys. R. Jess Brown and Jack H. Young, from Vicksburg and Jackson, respectively, pleaded their clients guilty and succeeded in getting a suspended sentence for one.

According to Charles B. Gordon, reporter for the Enterprise-Journal, this was the first time that Negro lawyers had represented Nego clients in a case of this sort.

The defendants were Charles Chester, who received a three-year prison sentence, and his brother, Amos, who received two years, which were suspended, and a $500 fine.

The brothers were charged with assault and battery with intent to kill.

They were arrested in January by Constable Nolan Wall near Magnolia, Miss. Wall said that the Chesters resisted arrest and were shot during a fight with the officer.

When the trial opened, Charles Chester pleaded guilty, but Amos entered a plea of not guilty. During the process of selecting a jury to try Amos, the opposing attor- judge.

Amos changed his plea to guilty.

Oldtimers in the area said that Negro lawyers have appeared in divorce suits in the country, but clients being represented by Ne- where white persons wer involved.

Berserk Negro Wounds Jailer At Meridian

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Wed. 11-13-57

MERIDIAN, Miss. (Special)—A Negro prisoner went beserk Tuesday in the city jail and shot and seriously wounded a white city jailer, Clayton A. Touchstone, using the jailer's pistol. P. 7

Physicians said Touchstone, 54, was shot two times with a 32 caliber gun, one of the bullets striking his groin and the other going through the fleshy part of his back.

Eugene Jackson, the Negro, a former employe of the Illinois Central Railroad at Vicksburg, was serving out a $9 fine imposed last Saturday on charges of reckless driving, drunken driving and driving without a license, Chief of Police O. A. Booker said.

The chief added that Jackson, a sailor, had "been giving the jailer a lot of trouble" and earlier had tried to attack Touchstone through the bars.

Booker said the heroine was the jail's hired Negro cook, Tommy Clayton, who struck Jackson a heavy blow on the head with a stick of wood. Meanwhile Thomas E Brown, an assistant jailer, and Dean Carmichael, who operates the city gasoline station outside, heard the shooting and ran inside.

Brown and Carmichael disarmed Jackson and locked him up.

Alabama Farmer Claims He Hired Jessie Bradford

COLUMBUS, Miss., Nov. 16.—(AP)—A white farmer from Alabama Saturday said he employed 16-year-old Jesse Harvey Bradford for about a week without knowing the Negro boy's disappearance had caused a racial fuss.

Bradford of Pontotoc, Miss., had been missing since Oct. 31. Rumors spread that he had been abducted by white men. But the boy showed up at home last Tuesday.

Tol Herron, about 50, said the Negro had worked on his farm near the Tabernacle community in Pickens County, Ala., about 10 miles northeast of Columbus. When he read about the trouble in the newspapers, Mr. Herron told Sheriff Robert Jernigan, he gave the boy $4, drove him to Columbus and told him to take a bus home.

Mr. Herron, who also is employed as a truck driver, said he was flagged down by the boy at Pontotoc Oct. 31. Mr. Herron said Bradford asked for a job. The farmer offered him work as an odd jobs man on the farm and the Negro accepted.

Sheriff Jernigan said no charges have been filed in the case and Mr. Herron was not being held. The FBI, however, continued its investigation, the sheriff said.

Missing Negro Found Unhurt In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 12 (AP)—A 16-year-old Pontotoc, Miss., Negro missing since Oct. 31 has been located and "he's unharmed," Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbrough announced today.

Scarbrough said the youth, Jesse Harvey Bradford, has been taken to the office of Sheriff M. C. Hembree at Pontotoc "and is being questioned now about his disappearance and where he's been."

Scarbrough said word of Bradford's being found came from D. B. Crockett, an investigator sent to Pontotoc in response to an appeal by Hembree for help.

Scarbrough could not immediately provide details on where or how the youth was found.

The announcement came within an hour of Scarbrough stating that "there is no racial issue" in the youth's disappearance.

The commissioner said the sheriff and highway patrol officers have been "unable to uncover even a hint" that any racial trouble was associated with the case.

Steps casually off bus—

Negro boy returns, police check story

BY EDITH HAYNIE, News North Mississippi Bureau

PONTOTOC, Miss., Nov. 13—Investigation continued today in the case of the 16-year-old Negro boy, reported kidnaped by white men 12 days ago, who returned unharmed to Pontotoc yesterday.

Jesse Harvey Bradford stepped casually off a noon bus into a town made tense by his reported disappearance. He went into a local store, to buy cigarets and was recognized immediately.

D. B. Crockett of the Highway Patrol Identification Bureau said officers were continuing their check of Bradford's story today.

Officers said Bradford and his brother-in-law, David Walker, 40, were held in an undisclosed jail last night. Charles McAlister, Pontotoc Negro shoeshine boy, has been released Crockett said.

Crockett said Bradford told officers he spent the past 12 days near Columbus, Miss., 90 miles southeast of Pontotoc. He said he caught a ride in a yellow truck on the day of his reported disappearance and had been in Columbus since.

Crockett said the boy was given money to buy a bus ticket in Columbus Tuesday morning, but officers have not learned the identity of the person who gave him the money.

"We haven't been able to check out his story," Crockett said. "All we know right now is what he has told us, but we will continue our investigation today."

Sheriff M. C. Hembree and Crockett took Bradford to Columbus immediately after his arrival in Pontotoc. Results of their investigation remain incomplete, they said.

Crockett said Bradford was unharmed and that his physical condition was "strictly all right."

Bradford's disappearance 12 days ago started a wave of rumors and speculation here, reminiscent of the Emmett Till murder case two years ago.

The Negro boy was reported hustled into a car at gun point by four white men who were later reported to have taken lie detector tests at Jackson. Officers refused to comment.

Bradford was officially reported missing Nov. 4 by his mother, Margaret Bradford. State and county officers and the FBI conducted a quiet eight-state investigation that did not reach the public's attention until Monday.

Secrecy on the part of investigators led to further widespread speculation. but officers have said all along that they suspected something phony about the case and did not want to add to a tense situation.

PONTOTOC NEGRO BOY FREED BY OFFICERS

Long-Missing Youth Now In Custody Of Mother

From The Commercial Appeal Tupelo, Miss., Bureau

TUPELO, Miss., Nov. 13.—Jesse Harvey Bradford, 16-year-old Pontotoc Negro, was released Wednesday afternoon after officers questioned him on his actions during the 12 days he was missing from home.

D. B. Crockett of the Mississippi Highway Patrol Identification Bureau said the Negro was turned over to the custody of his mother, Margaret Herron.

Mr. Crockett and Pontotoc County Sheriff M. C. Hembree Wednesday made another trip with Bradford to Columbus, where the youth said he stayed for the past 12 days.

However, the location and the people he stayed with at Columbus were not learned from the Negro, Mr. Crockett said.

Mr. Crockett said the Negro told several different stories on how he left Pontotoc and where he stayed. He could remember the first names of the persons he stayed with at Columbus but not the last names.

The investigator said, "Bradford has no sense of time or direction. He does not remember how long it took him to go to Columbus or when he left Pontotoc."

Mr. Crockett said the youth apparently was given $4 and bus fare by an unidentified white man. He was not harmed in any way.

Mr. Crockett said the youth was wearing different clothes when he returned.

Mr. Crockett said Charles McAlister, a Negro shoe shine boy, and Fannie Clyde Walker, sister of Bradford, were released from jail Wednesday. They had been held for questioning.

However, David Walker, a brother-in-law of Bradford, was still being held in an undisclosed jail Wednesday for further investigation.

PONTOTOC NEGRO BOY RETURNS FROM TRIP

Jesse Harvey Bradford Went To Columbus On Spur-Of-The-Moment

By JAMES KINGSLEY
Special to The Commercial Appeal

PONTOTOC, Miss., Nov. 12.—Jesse Harvey Bradford, 16-year-old Negro whose disappearance created a mild furor here, returned to Pontotoc Tuesday with the explanation that he made a spur-of-the-moment trip to Columbus, Miss.

Pontotoc County officers and state agents had been working around the clock to solve the mystery of his sudden disappearance after a Negro reported he saw Bradford being forced into a car by white men Oct. 31.

Recognized In Store

Bradford came back to Pontotoc on a bus about 11:50 a.m. Tuesday. He was recognized as he bought a pack of cigarets at a grocery store on Main Street.

The bus driver told officers Bradford boarded the bus at Columbus.

Bradford told officers he hitch-hiked to Columbus and had been in that city since he left home. Sheriff M. C. Hembree and D. B. Crockett of the Mississippi Highway Patrol Identification Bureau took Bradford to Columbus for verification to his story.

Will Be Questioned

The Negro told officers he went to a service station on South Main Street to buy some soft drinks and two apples. He made the purchase and then decided to go on a trip.

"I caught a ride on a yellow truck and been in Columbus since," he reportedly told officers.

Highway Patrol Commissioner Tom Scarbrough said the boy will be put under close questioning to see where he has been and what he has been doing.

Bradford became the object of a wide spread manhunt when it was reported Nov. 4 that he had been missing since Oct. 31.

Charles McAlister, a Pontotoc County Negro shoe shine boy, told other Negroes he saw Bradford being forced into a car at gunpoint by three white men.

Investigating officers never affirmed or denied that three white men were taken to Jackson for lie detector tests after McAlister told his story.

13 1957

MISSISSIPPI

IN MISSISSIPPI JAIL CASE

Advertiser P. 9-A

Doctor Refutes Negro 'Voodoo' Wounds

Fri. 1-4-57

GREENVILLE, Miss., Jan. 3 (AP) — A Greenville physician today disputed charges that "voodo medicine" caused the wounds on two Negroes who claimed they were beaten by officials in Hinds County Jail, Jackson.

Montgomery, Ala.

The physician who treated Dave Calhoun, 46, and Jesse Thornton, 40, both of Greenville, said the wounds "look like bruises caused by something hitting the skin and hitting it very hard."

He said surgery was performed upon Calhoun to remove two portions of muscle in his buttocks. Thornton will remain under hospital treatment about two weeks.

The two men, released from Hinds County Jail Dec. 31, charged their jailers beat them with a leather strap. Thornton said he was placed in the jail's "Hot Box," a solitary confinement cell in which the temperature is raised to help sober up drunk prisoners or to calm unruly prisoners.

DENIES KNOWING

Hinds County Deputy Sheriff Andy Hopkins denied the beating charges, saying, "If it were done, it was done without my knowledge."

Of the wounds, Hopkins said: "That voodoo medicine would have been enough to infect anything or anybody."

Thornton and Calhoun were arrested Dec. 19 with two other Negroes, Louis Brent of Terry and John Wesley Wallace, 63, of York, Ala. Hopkins claimed all four had rubbed voodoo medicine on their bodies to help keep lawmen away from them while they searched for two tubs of hidden money.

Officers confiscated the voodoo medicine and the money-finding machine.

The Negroes were arrested after highway patrolmen recognized Brent as a wanted man. Brent implicated the three and they were jailed.

Later, Brent changed his story and the three were released.

EERIE STORY IS TOLD AT BEATING INQUIRY

Commercial Appeal P. 25

Negro Pair Blames Jailer At Jackson For Injuries

Memphis, Tenn.

VOODOO PRACTICE BARED

Thurs. 1-3-57

By The Associated Press

GREENVILLE, Miss., Jan. 2. —An investigation into two Negroes' story of having been beaten in Hinds County Jail at Jackson, Miss., unearthed Wednesday a wierd account of voodoo medicine, a "money machine" and a search for two tubs of money.

Atty. Willard McIlwain, former county attorney here, said he planned "some sort of action" because of the alleged beating of Dave Calhoun, 46, and Jesse L. Thornton, 40. He said he was considering a personal appeal to Gov. J. P. Coleman to investigate the Jackson jail.

Both Had Hip Injuries

Calhoun and Thornton, both of whom had hip injuries, said they were beaten by the jailer at Jackson after being arrested near Raymond, Miss., Dec. 19 with Louis Brent of Terry, Miss., and John Wesley Wallace, 63 of York, Ala. They said they were not called before a judge but were held from Dec. 19 to Dec. 31.

At Jackson, Chief Deputy Sheriff A. L. Hopkins said the four Negroes were picked up because Brent was wanted on two burglary indictments. He said Brent first implicated the other three but later changed his story, after which the three were released.

Deputy Hopkins said all four men had skin infections as a result of rubbing "voodoo medicine" on themselves. He said Brent had persuaded the other three he knew where two tubs of money were hidden, that a "money machine" would help locate the treasure, and that the "voodoo medicine" would thwart law officers.

Deputy Not Convinced

Deputy Hopkins said he had "no knowledge of beatings at the jail" and "I don't believe it."

Thornton told reporters Wednesday the men rubbed the voodoo medicine on the money machine, not themselves, and that the only thing rubbed on him was medicine applied in the Jackson jail after the beatings. He said the four men were returning from a futile search for the two tubs of money at Anguilla, Miss., when they were arrested.

Calhoun underwent surgery at Greenville General Hospital Wednesday for cleaning out what Dr. H. J. St. Hille called "infected ulcerations" on his hips.

Thornton said he was beaten four times and that on Dec. 20 he was put overnight in the "hot box"—a place of solitary confinement for unruly or drunken prisoners. The "hot box" is a small room in which the temperature is raised to help sober up inebriates.

Negroes In Jail Declared Beaten

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Greenville, Miss., Jan. 2 (AP)— An attorney charged today two Greenville Negroes were "brutally and maliciously beaten" in Hinds County Jail at Jackson, Miss. He said he was considering taking the matter to Governor J. P. Coleman.

Thurs. 1-3-57

Willard McIlwain, former County attorney, said Dave Calhoun, 46, and Jesse L. Thornton, 40, were beaten severely after another Negro implicated them in burglaries. The accusing Negro later changed his story and the two Greenville men were released after being held from December 19 to 31, he said.

In Jackson, Chief Deputy A. L. Hopkins said he had "no knowledge of beatings in the Jail" and "I don't believe it."

NEGRO DRIVER SHOT AFTER CAR MISHAP

Commercial Appeal

He Lunges At White Man Who Wounds Him

Fri. 2-8-57

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 7. — (UP) — A Rankin County man Thursday shot and seriously wonded a Negro motorist whom he accused of lunging at him after an automobile accident near here.

Memphis, Tenn. P. 31

G. W. 'Big Red' Hydrick was charged with shooting with intent to kill and released under $2,500 bond pending a preliminary hearing.

Mr. Hydrick said he followed two drunken Negroes because he was "afraid they would hit some innocent people" and shot one who lunged at him after the pair wrecked their car.

Negro Claude Moore was shot four times in the stomach and another Negro, Floyd Lee Lofton Jr., suffered a broken leg when he tried to escape from an officer who arrested him.

Constable J. B. Torrence said Lofton, handcuffed after the Negroes wrecked the car, was being placed in a car to be taken to jail when he broke and jumped down an embankment.

Mr. Hydrick said the two Negroes, recently discharged from the Navy, were drunk when he spotted them and he decided to follow them.

They struck a guard rail on a bridge, overturned, and their car rolled down the embankment.

Mr. Hydrick said the Negroes crawled from the car, started cursing and Carver lunged at him. Mr. Hydrick said he pulled his pistol and shot him.

SHOOTING IS JUSTIFIED

Commercial Appeal

Wounded Meridian Negro In Critical Condition

Tues. 2-26-57

MERIDIAN, Miss., Feb. 25.— (UP) — County pros. atty. Paul Busby said Monday the shooting of a Negro by a white service station operator Saturday night "apparently was justified."

Memphis, Tenn.

The Negro, Amos Naylor, was reported in critical condition here after being shot in the chest by Leslie King Phillips.

Mr. Phillips was released on bond after being charged with shooting with intent to kill.

Mr. Busby said the Negro came into Mr. Phillips' service station using profanity which resulted in an argument with Mr. Phillips. Mr. Phillips fired, according to Mr. Busby, when Naylor reached into his pocket. Busby said a knife was found at the spot where Naylor had been standing.

Negro Shot For "Cursing" Woman

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

JACKSON, Miss. —(ANP)— A Negro identified as Occlyde Moore was taken to Baptist hospital for treatment of three bullet wounds in his stomach, admittedly fired by G. W. (Big Red) Hydrick, Ranking county liquor dealer, who said he heard Moore curse some white women as they passed his wrecked auto in East Jackson.

Sun. 2-24-57

Hydrick told police he saw two Negroes driving zig-zag across the road while passing his liquor store. He jumped into his car and followed and saw them sideswipe a bridge and overturned down an embankment. The man scrambled from the overturned car and began cursing a group of white women who had stopped to help them, Hydrick said.

An altercation ensued during which Hydrick said Moore struck him with his fist. Then, said the liquor dealer: "I pulled my .38 automatic and shot him three times." Moore's companion was also arested by Rankin county police.

Body Of Negro Man Found In Pearl River

Post-Herald P. 15

Tues. 2-19-57

JACKSON, Feb. 18 (UP) — A badly decomposed body pulled from the Pearl River Sunday was identified today as that of Negro Ben Parker, 66, who had wandered away from his home here recently.

B'ham, Ala.

A coroner's report on the cause of death was left open pending further investigation.

Negro Shot For "Cursing" Woman

World P. 2

Wed. 2-27-57

JACKSON, Miss. —(ANP)— A Negro identified as Occlyde Moore was taken to Baptist hospital for treatment of three bullet wounds in his stomach, admittedly fired by G. W. (Big Red) Hydrick, Ranking county liquor dealer, who said he heard Moore curse some white women as they passed his wrecked auto in East Jackson.

B'ham, Ala.

Hydrick told police he saw two Negroes driving zig-zag across the road while passing his liquor store. He jumped into his car and followed and saw them sideswipe a bridge and overturned down an embankment. The man scrambled from the overturned car and began cursing a group of white women who had stopped to help them, Hydrick said.

An altercation ensued, during which Hydrick said Moore struck him with his fist. Then, said the liquor dealer: "I pulled my .38 automatic and shot him three times." Moore's companion was also arested by Rankin county police.

Youths Fined For Assault On Negro

Post-Herald

Wed. 2-27-57

COLUMBUS, Miss., Feb. 26 (UP)—Three white youths were fined and sentenced and a Negro they molested was freed of charges in shooting one of them, Justice of the Peace T. H. Cone said today.

P. 15

Cone said his court found Joe Spencer, about 20, innocent of charges of assault and battery Monday.

B'ham, Ala.

Lewis Cook, about 25, was sentenced to six months in jail and fined $100; Shine Pullen, 19, drew a $25 fine and a 60-day suspended sentence; Larry Adair, about 17, was sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $25, all on charges of malicious tresspassing.

Pullen was shot in the hand by Spencer after the three youths chased the Negro to his home early Sunday.

Cone said testimony in the trial showed Spencer was walking along the road near his home when the three approached him, and one of them struck him.

Spencer fled to his home and got a gun and the white youths followed him there, Cone said.

WEBB GETS 3 YEARS AS CATTLE RUSTLER

Commercial Appeal Tues. 3-12-57 P.9

Five Negroes Also Are Given Terms At Tunica

TUNICA, Miss., March 11.—(UP)—C. W. Webb of Memphis, accused of helping a 30-year-old woman operate a cattle-rustling ring here, was sentenced Monday to three years in the state penitentiary.

Webb drew the same sentence as Alice Mills, his partner in the cattle business. She was tried last week and released on bond pending appeal of her three-yar sentence.

Webb pleaded guilty and testified for the state against Miss Mills. They were accused of stealing about 100 head of cattle over a two-year period from Abbey - Leatherman Plantation where they worked, taking them to Cordova, Tenn., where they rented af arm, and selling them.

Also sentenced Monday were five Negroes who pleaded guilty in th case. eSntenced to one year each were Frank Mustin, Oscar Ivy, Adam Ivy and Leon Smith. Ex-convict Willie Davis drew a two-year sentence.

GRAND JURY INDICTS FOUR FOR KIDNAPING

Commercial Appeal P. 12

Cabbie Was Forced To Drive To New Orleans

Memphis, Tenn. Sat 3-23-57

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—(AP)—The United States Grand Jury Friday indicted four men for the kidnaping of a Jackson, Miss., taxi driver and forcing him at knife point to drive them to New Orleans.

The indictment carried two counts of kidnaping and transporting a stolen automobile across state lines.

Indicted were:

Odelle Edward Robertson, Silver Creek, Miss.; Mal Miller Jr. and Robert Penton, Morton, Miss., and Johnny Bragan Chambliss, the only one of the four who has not been arrested.

They are accused of kidnaping William Ernest Miller, Jackson cab driver, and forcing him to drive them to New Orleans on March 4, the day before Mardi Gras.

Mr. Miller leaped from the cab and fled when it ran out of gas on the Chef Menteur Highway within the city limits.

Asst. United States Atty. Edmond E. Talbot asked Federal court to issue a capias for the arrest of Chambliss and set his bond at $50,000.

Mississippi Roundup—

Post-Herald

Shot Fired Into Home Of Woman Mentioned At Red Inquiry

Thurs. 3-14-57 B'ham, Ala. P.4

GREENWOOD, March 13 (U.P.)—Police said today a shot was fired last night into the home of a woman whose name was mentioned in a legislation hearing on Communist influences in Baton Rouge, La., last week.

Police Chief Rufus Shurden said the shot was fired at 10:20 p.m. into the rear of the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wheatley, who are widely known Greenwood residents. No one was hurt.

Mrs. Wheatley was listed in testimony before the Louisiana Legislative Investigating Committee as a member of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. Former Negro Communist Manning Johnson of New York testified the council was a subsidiary of the Southern Regional Council which he said was created as a Communist-front organization.

Members of the Mississippi council denied the charge.

Shurden said he believed the shooting resulted from publication of Mrs. Wheatley's name in connection with the hearing.

Claim Miss. Cops Accepted Bribes

Courier Sat. 3-23-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Clarksdale Policeman Van McLaughlin, 48, was arrested last week-end and charged with accepting a bribe. Officers said he was arrested in connection with acceptance of a bribe from bootleggers. Two other Clarksdale offices, Frank Jeffries and W. M. McNee, have resigned from the force.

MISSISSIPPI NEGRO ATTACKS POLICEMEN

Commercial Appeal Tues. 4-9-57

Subdued In Hattiesburg — Bullet In Brain

Memphis, Tenn.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., April 8.—(UP)—A Negro man attacked two policemen with a brickbat Sunday night and was reported in critical condition here Monday with a bullet lodged in his brain.

Patrolmen Lester Blackburn and Gene Walters found Johnny B. Smith, the Negro, hiding between two houses after officers received a call that Smith was "tearing up a house." When they tried to apprehend the 235-pound Negro he attacked them with a brick.

Patrolman Blackburn said he fired on Smith when he was attacked, striking the man in the head. Smith has twice been committed to mental institutions in the past.

In Jackson, three policemen used rope and handcuffs to subdue another beserk Negro on the lawn of the Old Capitol. Officers say the Negro, Sam Williams, was sitting on the grass cursing people who passed.

When a policeman approached Williams, he threw his shoes at him and began running and tearing off his clothes. Williams bit one officer when he was caught and restrained.

He was held in City Jail for investigation of insanity. He told police he was under a doctor's treatment.

Negro 'Wrecker' Shot In Head

Post Herald B'ham, Ala. Tues. 4-9-57 P. 13

HATTIESBURG, April 8 (U.P.)—A 235-pound Negro who attacked two policemen Sunday night was reported in critical condition today with a bullet lodged in his brain.

Officers said they received a call last night that the Negro, Johnny Smith, was "tearing up a house." Patrolmen Lester Blackburn and Gene Walters answered the call and found he had wrecked the interior of another Negro's home in which he was visiting.

They found Smith, who twice had been committed to a mental institution, hiding between two houses. He attacked Blackburn with a brick and Blackburn said he fired a bullet that hit Smith in the head.

Negro Burglar Shot In Escape Try In Monroe

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Tues. 4-16-57

AMORY, Miss. (Special)—Odell White, 38, Negro ex-convict wounded Sunday night when he attempted to shoot his way to freedom when a posse surrounded a rural store he was robbing, will be charged with burglary and assault with intent to murder Sheriff Joe Q. Monahan said Tuesday.

White is being treated in Gilmore Sanatorium for face and body injuries following capture under a bed two miles from the Haney Brothers store, in the Wren community 12 miles west of Amory.

He is said to have broken into the store through a back door and group of white men surrounded the store and ordered his surrender. Robert Greeter, member of the posse, was shot in the foot during the exchange of shots.

Negro Is Jailed In Holdup Of Yazoo Store

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Thurs. 7-18-57 P.4

YAZOO CITY, Miss., (Special)—Armed robbery charges will be filed against Ernest Richardson Negro tenant of the Will Clark plantation, who robbed and slugged Henry C. Downing in his store Monday, according to Sheriff James Moore.

Early Monday morning Downing was forced to open his safe at gunpoint by a Negro and was hit in the head by a pistol as soon as the safe was open. Only $11 was taken as Mrs. Downing had already left for Yazoo City to make the week-end deposits.

Downing's store is located at Valley, about nine miles southwest of Yazoo City.

According to the sheriff, the money has been recovered and a confession obtained from the Negro.

Negro Mistaken For Pen Escapee Shot Critically

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Fri. 8-2-57

PARCHMAN, Miss. (Special)—A Negro boy was critically wounded near here Thursday night when another Negro boy mistook him for a state penitentiary escapee.

Prison Supt. Bill Harpole said one youth shot the other with a shotgun when he heard him walking through a weed patch near a sharecropper's home about 10 p.m.

Harpole said neither boy was immediately identified. Sheriff E. W. Williams of Indianola was investigating the shooting Friday. A deputy sheriff said the boy was in critical condition.

Harpole said the shooting occurred during a hunt for Charles T. White, 22, of Grenada, who escaped the prison from a cotton field Thursday afternoon.

He said White, who was returned to prison nine days ago after four months freedom, crawled away from a cotton chopping crew at camp 12.

Harpole said W. T. Word, a farmer near the prison farm, captured the Negro at 6 a.m. Friday.

Harpole said White completed a five year sentence for manslaughter in Tallahatchie county in March and was returned to prison nine days ago to serve seven years for assault and battery.

MARSHAL ATTACKED BY DRUNKS IN CAR

Commercial Appeal P. 14

Mississippi Roadblocks Are Thrown Up In Vain

Fri. 9-6-57 Memphis, Tenn.

MENDENHALL, Miss., Sept. 5.—(UP)—Mississippi highway patrolmen Thursday gave up efforts to roadblock two beer-drinking men in an Alabama car who attacked a night marshal and left him unconscious Wednesday night.

Edgar Jennings said he stopped the car when he spotted it "wobbling" across the center line of Highway 49 here. The marshal said the men got out of the car and one grabbed him and held him while the other beat him with a large can of beer.

They left him unconscious and apparently continued south along the highway. Jennings awoke a half hour later, went to a doctor and called the Highway Patrol.

Roadblocks were thrown up within a 100-mile radius of here but were taken down about four hours later. The auto bore Alabama license plates. Jennings said the men, both "nice-looking fellows," were intoxicated.

Mr. Jennings was treated at a clinic for a bruise on his head and cuts on an arm.

Five-Year Term For Negro Who Shot Officer

News P. 14 Jackson, Miss. Sat. 9-28-57

LAUREL, Miss. (Special)—Five years in the state penitentiary was handed out in circuit court Friday to Verno Booth, 23, Negro, who was convicted on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill a Laurel policeman.

Booth, father of three small children, pleaded for the mercy of the court. The maximum penalty is ten years imprisonment. Court testimony disclosed that Booth was surprised burglarizing a Meridian avenue cab stand April 17. He opened fire with a 22 caliber rifle as he attempted to leave the building and in the exchange of shots, Police Sgt. Nix was hit in the right thumb. Booth was captured after being shot in the arm.

Before passing sentence, Judge Casey said Booth had a previous felony conviction against him, and was, therefore, not eligible for probation. The sentence was reduced to five years because of the three small children.

Time 2-25

CITIES

Attack on Negro Crime

The most ticklish law-enforcement fact in many a big Northern city is that the crime rate among Negroes is far higher than that of any other segment of the population*—and few elected officials want to antagonize vote-conscious Negroes by saying so. None knew this better than the unhappy city fathers of Kansas City, Mo., who, during the first three weeks of 1957, saw the number of armed robberies, burglaries and thefts run 40% beyond the 1956 rate, while four out of five robbery victims reported that the holdup men were Negroes. One day last fortnight, seven Negro businessmen called on Kansas City's Police Chief Bernard Brannon to complain that robberies and burglaries in the Negro district were threatening to put them out of business. Suddenly, Chief Brannon thought he saw his chance.

Mon. 2.11.57

How would Negro leaders react if the police staged a mass raid on Negro nightspots to round up suspects? asked Brannon tentatively. To his surprise, the businessmen assured him that they would speak up to defend the police if the Negro community raised an outcry. A few nights later, in Kansas City's biggest police raid since 1941, nine teams of detectives—with at least one Negro cop on each team—stormed into Negro-district bars, restaurants, pool halls, nightclubs. Three paddy wagons shuttled back and forth for three hours, hauling 276 men and three women to headquarters for questioning. The police released most of the suspects that night or the next day, but held 50 on assorted charges from shoplifting to narcotics peddling. Acting on tips from men arrested in the raid, the cops jailed another score of suspects, including holdup men who had pulled off 49 known robberies within the previous two months.

Last week, in the wake of the big raid, top police officials met for two hours with 16 Negro civic leaders. Far from sizzling with outrage, the Negroes saw some justification for the raid; several agreed to help set up a permanent committee to advise the police on combating Negro crime. "The feeling," said one of the 16, "is more relief than criticism."

* In 1,477 U.S. cities, Negroes, making up an average 11% of the population, accounted in 1955 for an average 35% of the arrests for what the FBI calls "major crimes" (homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, theft), and 57% of the arrests for crimes involving violence or threat of bodily harm.

Segregationist Gets Two Years In Pen In St. Louis

World Atlanta, Ga.
B'ham, Ala.

MADE 'PROPOSITION' TO YOUTH; GUILTY OF SODOMY

ST. LOUIS, Mo. —(SNS) —Segregationist John W. Hamilton, an executive of the National Citizens Protective Association and editor of the White Sentinel, was found guilty last week of sodomy involving a teenage boy and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

The editor of the anti-Negro, anti-Jew and anti-Catholic Sentinel was found guilty by a 12-man jury in Judge William Border's court after three hours of deliberation.

Wed. 3-6-57

PROMISED LAD $10

The teenage lad testified that he followed Hamilton to a hotel room where the act allegedly took place. The youth said Hamilton promised him $10, but only gave him two.

The boy said he met Hamilton while sitting in a tavern. He said Hamilton and two other persons came in the tavern and Hamilton came over and sat beside him and offered him a beer.

He stated further that he and Hamilton sat there for about 45 minutes and that it was there that Hamilton made advances to him.

FOLLOWED TO WASHROOM

He said he went into the men's washroom and followed by Hamilton where Hamilton made the proposition to him.

He said they then left the tavern for a hotel and stopped en route where Hamilton bought a bottle of wine before reaching the hotel. They then left for the office of the Sentinel, where, the youth testified, Hamilton gave him two dollars and told him to come back and get the other money.

The boy stated that it was 3:30 in the morning then and while he was wandering around in the vicinity of the office, he was picked up by the police.

Herald Tribune P.6
Wed. 4-3-57 New York

Electrocuted or Tortured?

Boy, 17, Dead on Road, Right Hand Burned Off

OMAHA, Neb., Apr. 2 (UP).—The body of a teen-aged boy, his hand burned off at the wrist and his body creased with burns, was found dumped on a highway today. Police said he had been electrocuted.

13

The twisted, scorched body of Donald Larry Marfisi, seventeen, was discovered near dawn west of the city near the Douglas County Hospital annex. The severed right hand lay next to his knee. The soles of his feet were burned severely, and more burns, resembling rope marks, creased his shoulders.

Preliminary investigation led Coroner George Sullivan to announce that Donald had been tortured with acetylene torches in one of the most vicious murders in Omaha history. Dr. Sullivan said the rope-like marks indicated the boy was bound during the torture. Two of his teeth were broken, possibly when he gritted his teeth in pain, Dr. Sullivan said.

Dispute Torture Theory

Detective Inspector Ernest Brown contradicted the coroner's theory after police laboratory tests had been made. He said the boy was electrocuted by a tremendous burst of power which entered his right hand and traveled to his feet.

Police theorized that Donald, who had a minor criminal record, met death as he and companions attempted a burglary somewhere in the Omaha region shortly after midnight. His arm must have become hooked over a power line, Inspector Brown said, and the voltage was so great it literally burned through his wrist.

Officials of the Omaha Public Power District at first doubted whether a power line could have such mutilating force. They later conceded that a very high voltage could have cut off the hand, but added the shock probably would have caused a circut break. No such break was reported, although Inspector Brown said it could have occurred on a rural circuit and not have been reported.

Police began a roundup of teen-agers in hopes of finding where Donald was electrocuted and how his body was moved. Police said officers were working on the theory that Donald's companions panicked when he was killed, threw his body and severed hand into a car, and dumped the mutilated body near the hospital.

13 1957

NEBRASKA

Woman Charged In Knifing Of Omaha School Principal

By W. A. GLENN

OMAHA, Nebr. — A 30-year-old housewife and mother of seven children last Saturday was charged in connection with the slashing of a 53-year-old school principal.

Free on $500 bond is Mrs. Etta Mae Davis, 2638 Hamilton street. She is charged with assault with intent to do great bodily harm.

The 53-year-old school principal, her neck swathed in bandages, last Friday related how she was assailed by an irate mother after an exchange of notes about her children's school appearance.

Seven stitches were required to close cuts in the neck of Dr. Edythe K. Hall, 3629 California street, principal at Kellom school.

Dr. Hall told Deputy County Attorney Bryce Crawford that the five Davis children entered Kellom school, Monday. They lived in another school's district, she said, but had been given special permits to enroll at Kellom. She had received several complaints about the children's cleanliness and tardiness. Both had been mentioned to the children several times.

Thursday, she said, she and a teacher received menacing notes from Mrs. Davis, warning they "had better watch out." Dr. Hall said she sent another note home with one of the children.

It told the mother to clean up the children and get them to school on time or the special permits given them might be rescinded, Dr. Hall explained.

Thursday, she said, Mrs. Davis entered her room and, in a "screaming voice," declared that Dr. Hall "had it in for me."

Strikes Teacher Twice

After they talked together, Dr. Hall said, the woman cried out: "This is for you."

Then she struck the principal twice. Dr. Hall said she didn't know she had been cut until other teachers later saw blood flowing from her neck.

Dr. Hall has been teaching for 20 years and has been at Kellom 12 years. Crawford said he has not determined what charges will be filed.

A copy of the note sent to Mrs. Davis follows:

Dear Mrs. Davis:

I meant just what I said about your children. I do not have to be careful what I say when I am telling the truth.

Your children have had irregular attendance this week. I have talked with the associate superintendent about it. If this continues I am to call him and your permit will be rescinded.

I have filed your note for referral to the main office.

Yours truly,

E. K. Hall.

INVOLVED IN SCHOOL KNIFING. — On the left, in the above photo, is Dr. E. K. Hall, principal of Kellom school, Omaha, who suffered five knife wounds. Her attacker, Mrs. Etta Mae Davis, is pictured on the right. The incident occurred after Dr. Hall sent Mrs. Davis' two children home from school with a note saying that the youngsters were untidy and often tardy for classes. The following day Mrs. Davis went to the school and knifed the principal in a fit of anger after she had been ordered out of the office. The principal had Mrs. Davis arrested but she was later released on $500 bond.

Find Boy's Mutilated Body; Torture by Teeners Feared

World Telegram & Sun Tues. 4-2-57 P.1

New York, N.Y.

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

OMAHA, April 2.—Police were baffled today by the discovery of the mutilated body of a 17-year-old boy dumped on a country road. His right hand had been burned off, possibly by a torch. His feet were charred.

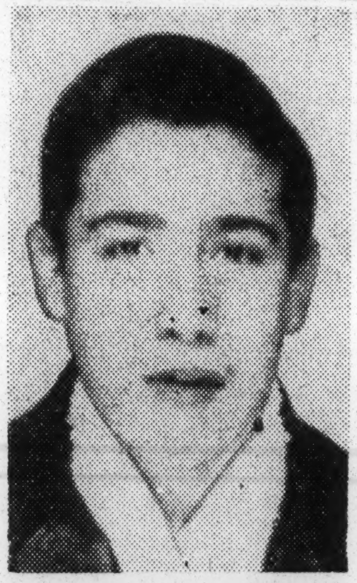
Authorities weighed two theories as to the cause of Donald Larry Marfisi's death:

- He may have been the torture victim of a teen-age gang in a revenge killing.
- He may have been climbing a power pole and become snared in "hot" wires.

Officers' first reaction was that Donald had been tortured with an acetylene torch. Marks on the body indicated the possible killer or killers had bound him with rope.

The youths severed right hand was lying near his knee when the body was found.

There was a burn under the



United Press Telephotos.

DONALD L. MARFISI.

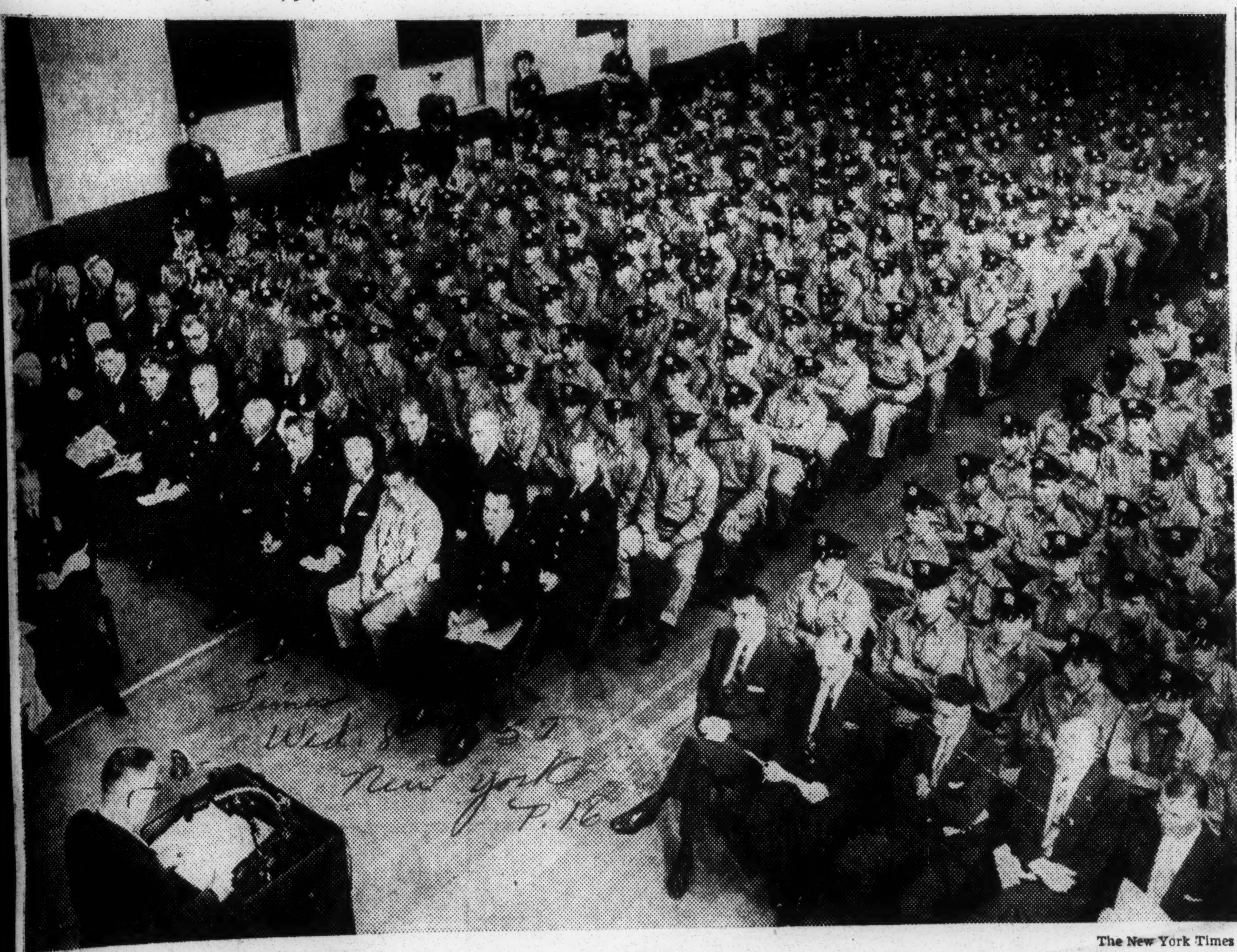
armpit. Although the feet were charred, the shoes—still on the body—were less badly burned.

The electrocution theory was based on the pattern of burns. Detectives said a charge could have entered the body at the right hand and traveled to the feet. But power officials said such a shock would have caused a circuit break. None was reported.

Coroner George Sullivan said Donald had two teeth broken, apparently when the boy gritted his teeth in pain.

Police rounded up teen-agers who knew him on the idea the killing might have been the work of a teen-age gang. Detective Inspector Ernest Brown said Donald had been questioned in connection with Omaha burglaries. The youth had only a minor police record, however.

Donald last was known to be alive late last night when he phoned his girl friend, Gayla Archambeau, 14,. She said they talked of records and dates. Then Donald called a second time but was asked to call again later. The call back never came.



The New York Times

BRIEFING: Acting Police Commissioner James R. Kennedy instructing the rookie policemen yesterday at headquarters

POLICE ROOKIES GO ON NIGHT PATROLS IN FIGHT ON GANGS

536 Are Assigned in Pairs to Critical Areas as Drive on Youth Crime Is Pushed

---

HEAR A GET-TOUGH TALK

James R. Kennedy, Acting Commissioner, Urges Force to Meet Any Violence

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

The Police Department intensified last night its attack on the problem of juvenile crime.

It began a saturation program of patrolling those sections of the city where teen-age violence has been the most prevalent. Twenty-two persons have been killed by youthful offenders this year, including three in the last two weeks.

Five hundred and thirty-six rookie policemen were taken from their Police Academy classes and sent out—on their own—on a 6P. M.-to-midnight foot patrol of the troubel areas.

The rookies walked their beats in pairs. They wore their gray student uniforms with blue hats, and were armed with pistols and nightsticks. They were assigned to twenty-five so-called hazard precincts.

Before embarking on their assignments the rookies heard a get-tough talk by First Deputy Police Commissioner James B. Kennedy in the line-up room at headquarters. Mr. Kennedy is Acting Commissioner in the absence of Stephen P. Kennedy, who is in Europe.

"Gang violence and the unlawful use of force will not be tolerated," the Acting Commissioner said. "It will be met by force, legally applied."

Value of Training Cited

He told the attentive and serious-faced rookies, who have had only a month of classroom training: "This assignment is an important one and should bring you experience of great value."

Speaking with sharp -direct ness, Mr. Kennedy declared:

"There has been a recent upsurge of violence by a small group of young punks and hoodlums in this city. These unruly groups have been the cause of heartbreak and misery for innocent people. These are the groups whose lawless acts we will not tolerate."

Mr. Kennedy informed the rookies that they would have the emergency assignment nightly for the next several weeks. Days oww will be given in the middle of the week. All of them will be on patrol Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights, when most of the youth crimes occur.

Last night was the first time that these rookies had patrolled a beat without being accompanied by regular member of the force. They were under the supervision of thirty of their classroom instructors, and will not attend classes for the next several weeks.

While the rookies were walking their beats, the trouble areas were being covered also by special detective teams cruising in black squad cars. These detective teams were sent out last week-end in a special alert ordered by Acting Commissioner Kennedy, and have been continued on the special assignment.

On another front, the New York City Youth Board announced that it had deployed four of its street-club workers fro other gangs to two in Washington Heights, where one youth was killed and another critically wounded last week in violence between the two groups. The board has workers assigned to sixty of the 110 so-called fighting gangs in the city.

The areas covered by the rookies and the special detective teams are those in which youth crimes have occurred the most and where, the police believe, they are most likely to recur.

These include the lower East Side, the Central Park area, Harlem, East Harlem and Washington Heights in Manhattan. In Brooklyn, they are the Brownsville, East New York, Bushwick, Red Hook, Williamsburg and Navy Yard districts.

The augmented police patrols were assigned to South Jamaica, Long Island City, Elmhurst and Astoria in Queens. The Richmond Terrace district of Staten Island also received attention.

In the Bronx, the emergency police details were patroling Morrisania, South Bronx, East Bronx and Bathgate districts last night.

Two youths charged with assaulting two teen-age brothers who portray tough youngsters on television programs were arraaigned in Adolescent Court yesterday on charges of felonious assault. Magistrate J. Randall Creel held them in $1,000 bail each for a hearing Friday.

The defendants are John Matthews, 16 years old, of 71 Wadsworth Avenue, and Thomas R. Ryan, also 16, of 607 West 190th Street. They are accused of having slugged Dennis Mahoney, 16, and his brother, Patrick, 14, both of 565 West 188th Street, last Friday afternoon after daring them to prove their toughness.

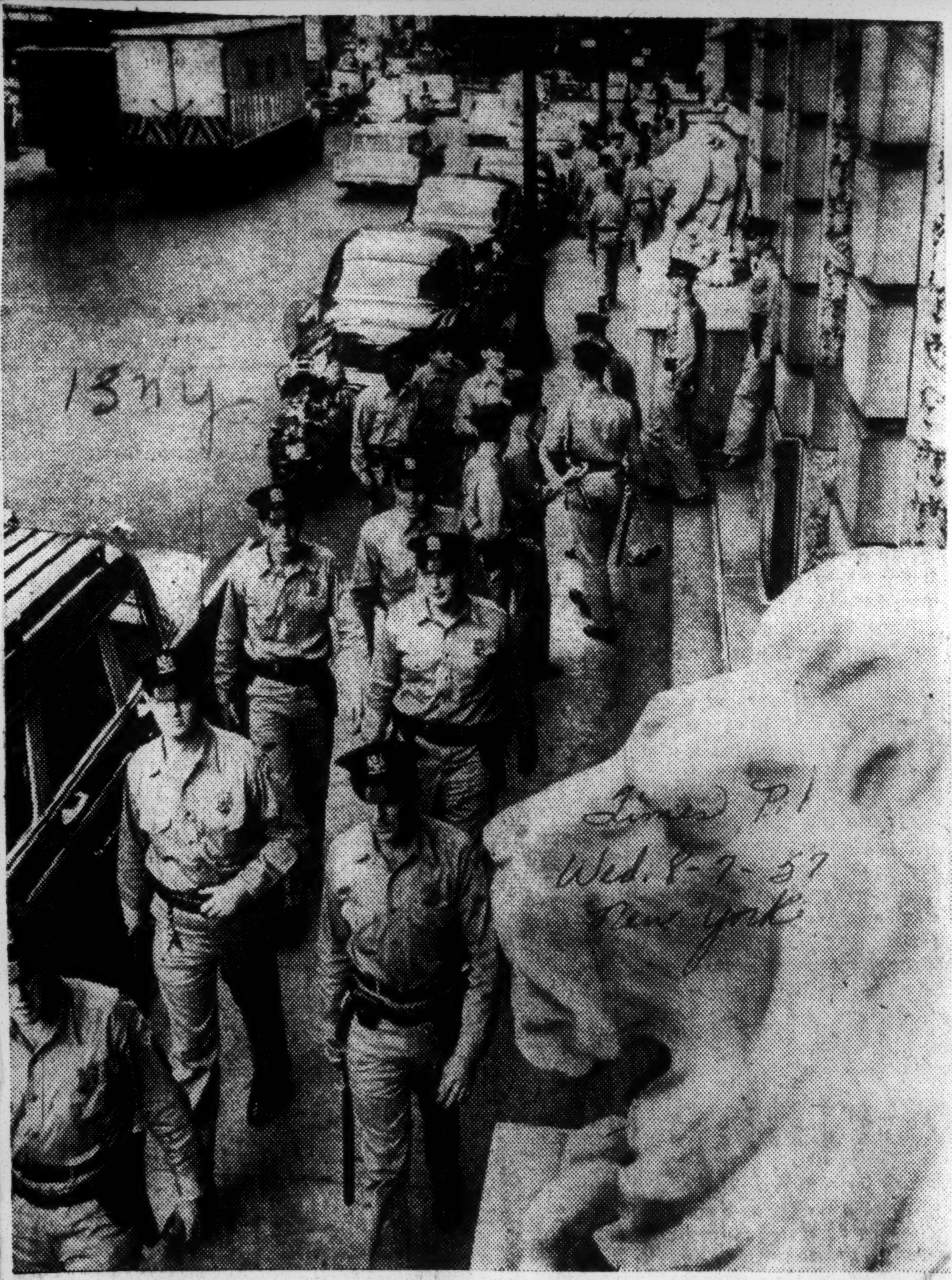
Another sort of solution to the youth crime problem as proposed yesterday by Wilfred Kitching, General of the Salvation Army, when he arrived here from England on the Queen Mary.

General Kitching said that, if the city helped to put 500 Salvation Army workers on the street to work with juvenile delinquents, the workers could do more than 5,000 policemen.

Boy committed to asylum in lye case

NEW YORK — A 17-year-old youth here who threw lye in the face of another schoolboy, was ordered confined to a state mental hospital by Kings County Court Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz Wednesday after psychiatrists testified that the boy was insane.

The youth Maurice Kessler, was ordered confined to Matteawan State Hsopital for the Criminal Insane for an attack on David Ozersky, 16, in a Brooklyn high school classroom Sept. 19.



The New York Times

SATURATION SQUAD: Some of the 536 rookie policemen, who went on 6 P. M. to midnight foot patrol of trouble spots yesterday, leaving police headquarters to assume duties.

Daniels Fined, Freed In Bottle Club Shooting

Blues singer Billy Daniels—charged with assault last year in a bottle club shooting and later allowed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor charge of illegal gun possession—got off with a four-month suspended sentence and a $200 fine today in General Sessions.

Judge George M. Carney, in imposing the sentence, called Daniels, 42, a "good father," but said the entertainer sometimes "imbibed too freely," and "relaxed a little too vigorously."

Daniels originally was charged in an eight-count indictment with second-degree assault in the wounding of an acquaintance, James R. Jackson, of 430 W. 163rd St., on Jan. 31, 1956, at the Seventy-One-Ten Club, 102 W. 136th St., Harlem.

Last Oct. 21 Daniels, who had pleaded innocent to the assault charge, was permitted to plead guilty to illegal gun possession.

Daniels, who gave his address as Hollywood, said he was leaving for the West Coast tomorrow for an entertainment engagement.

His local night club entertainer's license was picked up by the police license bureau after his arrest. It is still under suspension.

13 1957

NEW YORK

Plenty of Trouble for New Yorker

Stock Fraud Charged to Honor 'Grad'

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (ANP)—Norman Skinner, honor graduate of Columbia University and captain of the school's 1949-'50 basketball team, last Thursday was charged with operating a fraudulent stock business.

The 30-year-old promoter denied the charge.

Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz said the case had been referred to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan for possible criminal action.

The Attorney General obtained an injunction permanently barring Skinner from dealing in securities in the State of New York. The case was presented in court by Ralph Obner, assistant Attorney General. The injunction was signed by Justice Joseph A. Gavagan.

■

SKINNER WAS awarded the Edward Sutliff Brainard Prize for "outstanding qualities of mind and character" when he was graduated.

The Attorney General's affidavit charged that Skinner operated his corporation, known as Libcor, Inc., from his home since last December. It said he listed himself as secretary-treasurer. He was accused of violating the state law by:

Falsely asserting in a prospectus prepared for investors that Libcor had received concessions from the Liberian Government to exploit vast timber resources and cocoa and coffee in that African country.

Falsely asserting in the prospectus that a well-known brokerage house in New York was underwriting stocks of Libcor.

Falsely asserting that prominent industrialists were officers of his corporation.

Falsely failing to register with the Attorney General's office as a dealer in securities.

It was also charged that Skinner used investors' money to pay his personal bills. On one occasion, the affidavit contended, he spent $100 of the corporation's money to buy hors d'oeuvres for a friend's wedding reception. All together, he reportedly spent $1,300 of investors' funds.

The Attorney General said Skinner, now an interior decorator, received a Master's degree in business administration from Harvard University in 1952.

They're Gone!— Jazz pianist Dorothy Donegan re-enacts her distress on discovering at least $15,000 worth of mink stolen from the closet of her room at New York's Belmont Plaza Hotel. Missing were, according to Miss Donegan, a full-length mink coat, a wild mink stole, cerulean blue mink jacket and a silver mist mink stole. Thieves overlooked a pastel mink stole. Calling the theft an "inside job," Miss Donegan says she plans a suit against the hotel.—Campbell Photo.

All in Small Change

Girl, 12, and 2 Boys, 10, Rob 50 Stores of $1,000

A twelve-year-old girl caught in a Brooklyn grocery store early yesterday admitted, police said, that with the aid of two boy accomplices she had robbed at least fifty stores of $1,000 to $1,500 in change since January. Police nabbed one boy and sought the other. Both are ten.

Shortly after midnight, Patrolmen Frank Ventimiglia and Mario Toroise, of the Fifth Ave. station, saw the two small boys standing outside a grocery store at 451 Fourth Ave. One boy fled, and while questioning the other the officers noticed that the transom over the front door was open.

Girl Found Inside

They called the proprietor, Donald Healy, who lives around the corner at 261 Thirteenth St., and he opened the store. Crouched in a corner they found the girl, wearing blue jeans and a ragged coat. In her pocket she had $12.76 in change which she said she had taken from the cash register.

Police said that in all the burglaries, the two boys stayed outside after hoisting the girl up to the transom. After rifling the cash register she would use a crate or a piece of furniture to climb back to the transom, and the boys would help her down outside.

Feared to Take Bills

She never took bills, police said, fearing that spending them would attract attention.

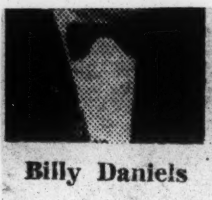
The girl was paroled to her mother, and the boy was sent to Youth House after his stepfather refused to take responsibility for him. They will appear in Children's Court tomorrow.

Daniels Through?

Is the 'Old Black Magic' Blackballed?

NEW YORK—Have the headline-making antics of Billy (Old Black Magic) Daniels finally caught up with him?

Persistent rumors have it that he is having trouble getting night club dates because of the notoriety associted with his past. Other rumors say that he is not allowed in New York, mainly because of a publicized shooting incident in a Harlem after-hours spot.



Billy Daniels

At that time, Daniels allegedly shot a man during an argument, but the incident was hushed up and the man failed to press charges.

New York Is Plagued By New 'Mad Bomber'

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—A new "mad bomber" is plaguing police.

A homemade live bomb was found today in an unused stairwell of the Broadway-Lafayette st. Independent Subway station—the second in a week to be found there.

Beside the bomb was a note asking:

"Is this still crude?"

This apparently was a reference to reports from police that the first bomb, found last Sunday, was crudely constructed.

The original mad bomber, George Metesky, 54, of Waterbury, Conn., was committed to an insane asylum April 18. He planted 32 bombs, 22 of which exploded. They injured 15 persons. He said he was motivated by grievances against a utility company that employed him years ago.

The bomb was discovered at 8:10 a. m. today by Nathan D. Cook, a Transit Authority employe. Police halted a southbound train for 15 minutes while members of the bomb squad carried out the device.

The bomb, about 5-inches long, consisted of a curved piece of galvanized pipe containing powder. It was plugged at both ends.

Singer Billy Daniels Loses Attempt To Escape Trial

NEW YORK — (ANP) — "That Old Black Magic" that nightclub singer Billy Daniels croons about all the time doesn't seem to be doing him any good at all. That much as manifested last week here when the Court of Appeals declared he must stand trial in the shooting last year of a fight trainer in a night club brawl.

The appellate court reinstated last week an indictment against Daniels for the alleged shooting of James (Chink) Jackson in January 1956. The state supreme court had earlier dismissed an indictment against the crooner, but it was upheld by the Appellate division last fall.

Jackson was wounded in the left shoulder on January 31, 1956 in the Seventy-One-Ten club here during a fight that erupted in the place. He denied to the grand jury that Daniels had shot him.

is a vast difference between the two qualitatively and quantitatively.

"For example, the **de facto** segregation schools in New York and other non-southern cities are not the result of legislation. Rather, they are the result of the extra-legal discrimination which restricts the great bulk of the Negro population to limited living areas. Essentially, the problem in the North is the problem of housing discrimination. Housing is the one basic commodity which the Negro cannot as a rule, purchase in the open market either North or South." . .

New York Fights Teen-age Gangs

Killed in a Week As Third Boy Is

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—A Bronx youth stabbed to death Friday night was the third boy in a week to be killed in New York at the hands of fellow teen-agers.

The killing of George Marshall, 16, came only hours after police had begun a special drive against juvenile terrorism. Extra detectives were patrolling the streets.

Police picked up three other youths and said they had admitted being involved in Marshall's death. Police called it a "wanton killing."

One of those picked up was 17, another 16, and the third became 16 only today.

Police said the three youths were flirting with two girls on a street corner and that they thought Marshall and a companion nearby were laughing at them. Words developed and Marshall was stabbed several times in the neck.

His companion, Richard Vaughan, 17, escaped serious injury.

Police said Samuel Montgomery, the Bronx, marking his 16th birthday today but a juvenile at the time of the slaying, did the actual stabbing. They said they found a hunting knife on him.

Picked up with him were Russell Corley, 17, Bronx, and Robert May, 16, Bronx.

Tuesday night a 15-year-old boy was stabbed to death in Washington Heights and a second boy was seriously hurt in the same gang episode.

Early Thursday in Brooklyn a 16-year-old youth was critically injured in another teen-age gang stabbing.

Negro Youth Slays Teen-Ager As Police Fight NY Gang Wars

By CLAIRE COX

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 —(UP)— The fourth teen-aged gang slaying in a week of tenement jungle warfare sent police out in force today to try to make New York City's streets safe for law abiding citizens.

A Negro boy celebrating his 16th birthday committed the fourth gang slaying in seven days. Samuel Montgomery plunged a hunting knife into another youth twice during a fight on a Bronx street corner early today.

Outbreaks of juvenile violence, which police said had cropped up like brush fires have claimed the lives of a policeman's son, an aged writer and a teen-aged polio victim too lame to run away.

The policeman's son was stomped to death when he became trapped between two warring gangs. The old man died of exhaustion from fighting off a pack of juvenile tormentors in Central Park. The polio victim was stabbed to death.

Two other stabbed youths fought for their lives in hospitals. Still other victims of juvenile sadism were treated for injuries inflicted by clubs, brass knuckles and other weapons.

One of the young killers rounded up by police said he stabbed his victim because he wanted to know the thrill of plunging a knife through bone.

Police were ordered to use all the forces at their command to stamp out the terror created by the unruly gangs. But officials were at a loss to explain the sudden outbreak of teen-gang warfare.

"It might be the hot weather or the fact that the kids are off from school with nothing to do," said Deputy Police Commissioner Walter Arm. "Who can tell? "It is like fighting a forest fire. You don't know where it's going to spring up next."

New York City's entire 23,000-man police force was alerted for the war on juvenile crime. Plainclothes detectives prowled the streets in unmarked cars, under orders to break up every gathering of youngsters on street corners or in parks.

Other detectives were poised to rush on a moment's notice to the scene of any violence.

SPECIAL POLICE

Special uniformed police patrols were out in teeming tenement districts, scenes of teen-gang fighting during the last few days.

Youth Held In Stabbing Of Woman

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y. Aug. 14 (AP)—A 16-year-old boy is charged with assault in the hitchhike stabbing of the wife of a prominent publisher.

Police say the youth, James Matone, admitted Tuesday's stabbing in a cemetery but could give no motive.

The victim, Mrs. William M. Sloane III, 49, of New York City, was reported in fairly good condition today at Good Samaritan Hospital at Suffern. Her husband is director of the Rutgers University Press and former editorial director of the Funk and Wagnalls Co. publishing firm.

The boy was held in $10,000 bail on a charge of first degree assault with a deadly weapon.

Police Chief Lawrence Manion said the youth, a former Boy Scout who lives at nearby Congers, stopped Mrs. Sloane here and asked for a ride. He pulled out a Boy Scout knife and ordered her to drive to the cemetery. She tried to dissuade him, talking to him about her Boy Scout sons.

But he stabbed her four times and leaped from the car while it was still moving, Manion said. A passing motorist helped Mrs. Sloane reach a doctor's office. Matone was picked up near the Haverstraw railroad station.

13 1957

NEW YORK

600 ROOKIE POLICE WILL JOIN FIGHT ON YOUTH GANGS

Assigned to Night Patrol in City Tinder Areas—Club Workers to Be Shifted

By ROBERT ALDEN

All 600 rookie policemen attending the Police Academy have been ordered to do foot patrol at night in areas of the city where juvenile crime is most likely to occur.

This emergency measure is to take effect today. It was announced yesterday after a hastily summoned meeting of city and state officials in connection with the flare-up of juvenile crime in the city.

William R. Peer, executive secretary of the Mayor, also announced that the city's Youth Board club workers, now assigned to sixty of the 110 fighting juvenile gangs in the city, would be redeployed to meet the present situation.

The Acting Police Commissioner, James R. Kennedy, has also directed that the special alert ordered for the week-end just past would continue. This means that extra detective teams will patrol areas where there has been recent serious juvenile crime.

Three persons have been killed and four critically injured by juveniles in recent days. Twenty-two persons have been killed by young offenders since the beginning of the year.

Measure's Faults Noted

Mr. Peer acknowledged that putting 600 additional patrolmen on the beat was not a specific answer for eliminating juvenile crime.

He pointed out that the Morrisania area of the Bronx, where a boy was killed Saturday night, was a saturation area for the police. Extra details are on duty there all the time, but they were not able to prevent the crime.

However, the extra patrolmen will be put on the beat between 6 and 12 P. M., the hours when most of the violence has taken place, in such potentially dangerous areas as the Red Hook section of Brooklyn and Washington Heights in Manhattan.

The rookie patrolmen will wear gray uniforms with blue caps and will be armed with pistols and night sticks. There will be two experienced patrolmen for each rookie in a given series of posts.

The rookies in this class were sworn in on June 28. They are now in a nine-month probationary period.

Mr. Peer said after the hour and one-half meeting of city and state officials that although the city's Youth Board and Police Department were doing all they could in the matter of juvenile delinquency, it was not entirely a police matter.

"The responsibility for keeping kids out of trouble goes back to the parents," Mr. Peer said. "They should know where their children are, especially at night. Although we are doing all we can, the problem will never be solved until parents realize their responsibilities."

No Emergency Seen

Mr. Peer stressed the fact that the city did not consider that it faced an emergency. He said there was no outbreak of gang warfare and that the juvenile crimes that had been committed in various sections of the city were unrelated.

As for the fighting gangs—the juvenile gangs considered most dangerous—Mr. Peer said they were under constant surveillance and "any attempt of violence on their part is quickly quashed."

He pointed out that every crime committed during the recent outbreak had been followed by a quick arrest. Twenty-two youth homicides have been committed so far this year and twenty-nine such homicides during the comparable period in 1956.

Representing Governor Harriman at yesterday's meeting were Mark A. McCloskey, chairman of the State Youth Commission, and James Brennan, its executive director.

Mr. McCloskey said, "The Governor is naturally concerned with this problem and has sent us to see if there is any further way of helping the New York City Youth Board in carrying out its program."

He said he did not believe the city was neglecting any method of combating juvenile delinquency that had been employed elsewhere. He noted that the state was now contributing $1,800,000 annually to support the city's Youth Board.

PU 3d add—

Finances a Problem

Justice Nathaniel Kaplan of Domestic Relations Court also attended the meeting. He is chairman of the City Youth Board. After the meeting he explained that without legislative action the state would not be able to give more financial aid to the city in its fight against delinquency.

Fifty of the 110 fighting juvenile gangs in the city have not ben approached by workers from the Youth Board because of a shortage of funds.

Others attending the meeting yesterday were two Deputy Police Commissioners, Robert Mangum, in charge of the Juvenile Aid Bureau, and Walter Arm, in charge of community relations.

Yesterday Mr. Arm denied that he had said during a television program on Sunday that the Police Department was "helpless" or "almost helpless" in the fight against juvenile delinquency.

A recording of the program revealed this excerpt:

The interviewer: "You feel that it is more than the gangs who are the culprits—rebellious youth, individuals."

Mr. Arm: "That's the hardest part of the problem. The gang can be watched, and when they plan anything we are generally lucky enough to check it. But it's the spontaneous, senseless attacks, assaults and killings that we are almost helpless against."

Meanwhile, in Brooklyn Adolescent Court, Magistrate Vernon C. Riddick held five youths in $7,500 bail each for a hearing on Aug. 9.

They are each charged with felonious assault, unlawful assembly and violation of the Sullivan Law in connection with the shooting of two men on Saturday night in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

Fourteen youths in all have been arrested in connection with the shooting.

NEW TRENDS SEEN IN JUVENILE CRIME

Middle Class Youth Is Now Involved, Accounting for Furor, Expert Asserts

By EMMA HARRISON

Juvenile delinquency is not increasing as rapidly as is the public furor over it, a group of psychologists said yesterday.

Serious youth crimes, which are not typical of deviant juvenile behavior, receive all the headlines, one of the members of a symposium on juvenile delinquency at the American Psychological Association reported.

Dr. Isidor Chein of the Research Center for Human Relations at New York University noted that the total youth crime figures for another high anxiety period, 1949-52, showed a rise in misdemeanors, but no increase in felonies. He recalled that the furor was even greater then than now.

Dr. Chein said that there was no reason to believe that the rise in serious youth crime now was any greater than it was in that earlier period. Increased misdemeanors and more arrests spurred by public furor have inflated the youth "crime" figures, he said.

The psychologist also observed that most youngsters "outgrow" juvenile delinquency. This is shown, he said, by a study of prison populations that show that juvenile delinquents do not generally become professional criminals later.

In any event, the patient is not the delinquent, but the community, the group of psychologists agreed.

Also, efforts to bring about changes in the community are often blocked, said Dr. Walter B. Miller, director of a special youth project in Roxbury, Mass. He said this was due to the fact that many of the social institutions interested in preventing delinquency have a "stake in the maintenance of conditions that cause it."

Thus, the police department, which the public expects to be the keeper of the peace, must continue to arrest; settlement houses that are equipped to handle those lower-class youngsters who are ambitious to move into upper-class brackets, must continue to provide services for the "good" youngsters and ignore the tough element. Society itself, applauding the "tough and manly" virtues, often encourages delinquent behavior, Dr. Miller noted.

It is Dr. Miller's thesis that the present public furor is due not so much to the increase in delinquency, as to the increase of it among middle-class youth. There has been, he says, a diffusion of lower and middle-class characteristics that causes middle-class youth to commit acts formerly done by lower-class youngsters.

This has aroused the middle class, which is startled to find its children committing acts once believed to be only in the province of the less privileged, he said.

Dr. Miller used the popular rock 'n' roll fad to illustrate how lower class culture speech and dance patterns were pervading the whole of youth in this country.

He characterized this as the fourth and most effective of such movements occurring in this country. He listed the others as the ragtime period of the Twenties and the swingtime and jitterbug periods of the Thirties.

A report of a six-year narcotics treatment project in Chicago included the recommendations that therapists be permitted by law to provide narcotics on a controlled basis to those addicts who could best be treated that way.

According to Dr. Robert L. McFarland, chairman of the group, the work with more than 700 addicts in the Chicago area showed that there were some individuals who had been able to continue functioning in society by providing themselves with narcotics. These persons included some pharmacists and physicians who had access to supplies, he said.

BOY MAY BE BLINDED

Accused Student Hurls Lye Into Brooklyn Class, 13 Hurt

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP) — A 17-year-old boy apparently bent on getting revenge on a fellow student hurled a container of lye into a history classroom in Brooklyn today. The searing liquid badly burned and may have blinded his intended victim and injured 12 others.

A fast-thinking science teacher was credited with reducing the seriousness of most of the injuries.

The lye apparently was aimed at 16-year-old David Ozersky, who was the complainant in a morals charge against Maurice Kessler, 17. Students in the room identified Kessler as the lye thrower.

Kessler, a Negro, was arrested on a street corner about two hours after the incident occurred at the Thomas Jefferson High School.

The corneas of Ozersky's eyes were severely damaged, and physicians said the chances were poor for saving his eyesight. Ozersky also suffered burns on his face, neck and back. He was in St. Claire's hospital tonight.

Isidor Auerbach, the science teacher, heard the screams from the hysterical teen-agers and rushed into the classroom. The classroom teacher, Sidney Zuckoff, was himself burned when he tried to get the caustic off the students.

Quickly realizing what had occurred, Auerbach grabbed Ozersky and rushed him into the school shower room. Then Auerbach dashed back and bathed the rest of the injured with water.

One girl student told police the sight of Ozersky's face "melting" made many of the students hysterical. Some had opened windows, she said, and were ready to jump out, but the history teacher, Zuckoff, calmed them despite his own injuries.

Michail Humeniuk, 17, was also badly injured by the lye. He was hospitalized with face and shoulder burns.

The others were not hospitalized.

Students said Kessler fled immediately after hurling the lye. Officials sealed the doors when the alarm went up, but he had already left the building.

Kessler is now on $1,000 bail awaiting grand jury action on the morals charge brought by Ozersky.

Advertiser 9-26-57

Police investigation ordered in release of N.Y. Negro

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—(AP)—Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy has ordered an investigation into reports that a deputy police commissioner countermanded an arrest and assumed responsibility for releasing a prisoner.

The deputy commissioner, Robert J. Mangum, assertedly countermanded the arrest last Sept. 25 of Hazel Eva Sharper, 38, of Manhattan, an employe of an advertising firm.

Walter Arm, deputy commissioner for community relations, announced the investigation last night. He said there would be no further comment until the probe is completed.

The inquiry was slated to start today under Chief Inspector Thomas A. Nielson but may be delayed because Mangum is hospitalized with injuries received in a recent auto accident. Mangum could not be reached for comment.

The arrest was made after Miss Sharper admittedly made an illegal turn on a Manhattan street. She allegedly used abusive language when she was stopped by Patrolman Edward Holfelder and ran from him. A charge of disorderly conduct was added to the traffic charge.

Both Mangum and State Sen. James L. Watson reportedly intervened for Miss Sharper.

Mangum, Watson and Miss Sharper are Negroes. Holfelder is white.

Mangum, who resigned as a police lieutenant in February, 1954, and became a deputy commissioner, reportedly threatened suspension of Patrolman Holfelder and an unidentified desk officer if they consulted police headquarters about the incident.

Mangum took over as head of the department's youth division earlier this year.

Lye-Hurling Negro Ordered Confined

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—A 17-year-old Negro schoolboy who nearly blinded another student by hurling lye in his face was ordered confined today in Matteawan State Hospital for the criminal insane.

Kings County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz made the ruling in the case of Maurice Kessler for his attack on David Ozersky, 16, in a Brooklyn high school classroom Sept. 19.

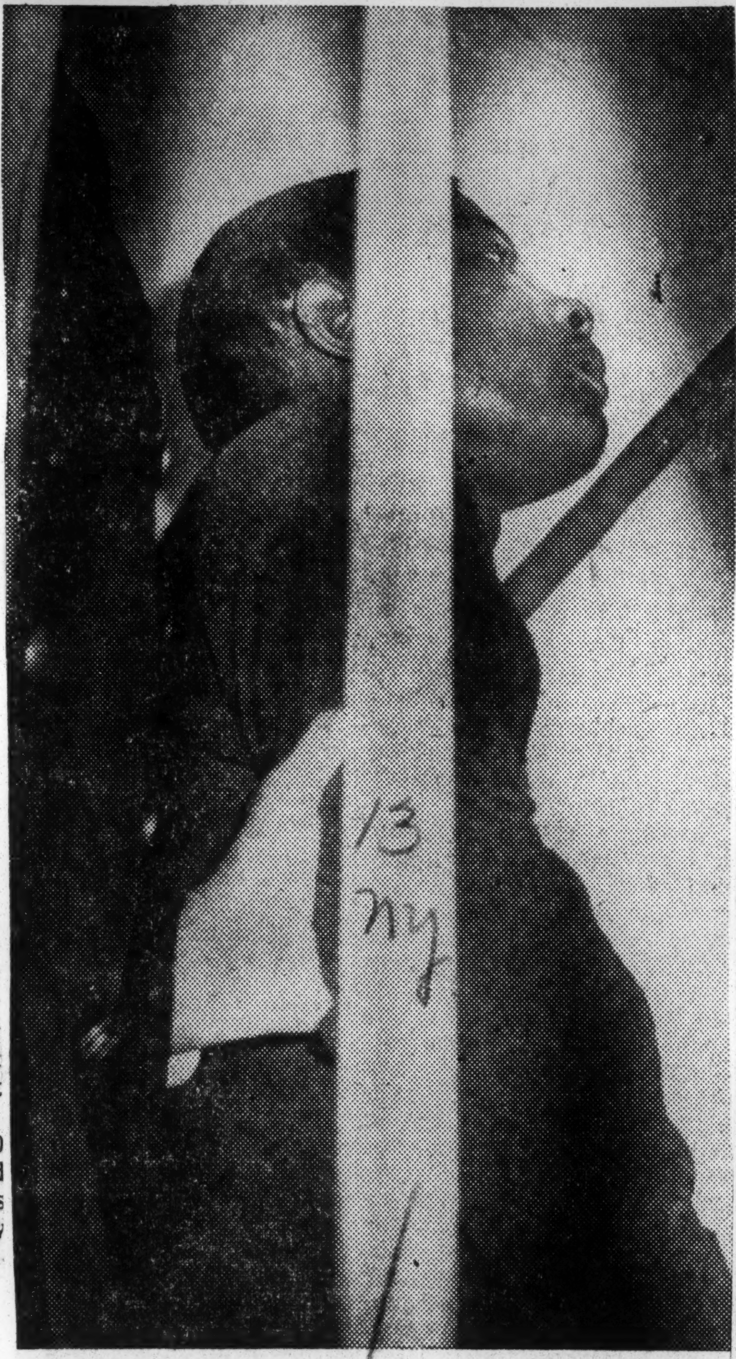
Leibowitz acted after psychiatrists reported Kessler insane and unable to stand trial on charges of maiming and assault.

The judge shortly thereafter began charging a grand jury to investigate crime in and about public schools in Brooklyn.

Ozersky, 20 other students and a teacher were splattered with liquid lye in the attack at Jefferson High School.

It was feared for a time that Ozersky would lose his vision, but he recovered. The others were not seriously injured.

Kessler was held under $100,000 bond after the attack. He had been arrested earlier on a morals charge following a complaint by Ozersky.



Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

INDICTED IN LYE-THROWING—Maurice Kessler seventeen, in custody yesterday.

Youth, 17, Is Indicted As School Lye Hurler

Maurice Kessler, the seventeen-year-old Brooklyn youth who threw ten ounces of liquid lye in a schoolroom on Sept. 19, was indicted yesterday on six counts of assault and maiming and sent to Bellevue Hospital for ten days' psychiatric study.

Prison Guard Louis La Rosa told Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz in Kings County Court, that on Monday he caught Kessler in a possible suicide attempt, fashioning a noose out of his bed sheet. And yesterday morning, on leavingg court when arraignment was delayed by a technicality, Kessler leapt for a photographer, shouting and cursing.

Two Boys Named

Two boys — students at Thomas Jefferson High School in Brooklyn—were named as Kessler's victims. One was David Ozersky, sixteen, who had had Kessler arrested in August on a morals charge, and who apparently was Kessler's lye target. David suffered burns and possible eye damage but yesterday at St. Clare's Hospital Annex his right eye vision was described as "nearly normal" and his left eye improving.

The second boy was Michael Humeniuk, seventeen, of 534 Powell St., Brooklyn. He sat in front of David when the lye was hurled at 9:15 a.m. and was burned on the neck.

J. Kenneth McCabe, chief assistant district attorney, opposed delaying trial for Kessler's psychiatric examination. He said Kessler knows what he did and is perfectly aware. However, Judge Leibowitz said he preferred to find out what the psychiatrists think of the lye thrower.

"Tense, Suspicious"

A rangy six-footer, a senior in school but a truant so far this semester, Kessler was described as "tense, apprehensive and suspicious" ina preliminary psychiatrists' report from Kings County Hospital where he was taken after he was found with the noose.

David Ozersky and his father, Benjamin, of 755 Bradford St., Brooklyn, filed a $600,000 claim against the city yesterday, charging that the city gave David no protection although the Police Department had been told of threats made by Kessler.

The claim said that David suffered blindness to a degree yet to be determined, and burns and facial disfigurement. Leo Healy, lawyer for the Ozerskys, said that if an adjustment with the city is not reached in thirty days, a lawsuit would be filed.

WHITE BOY SET AFIRE BY GANG OF NEGROES

Flammable Fluid Poured On Face And Lighted

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—(AP)—A gang of Negro youths set upon an 11-year-old white boy in front of the New York State Capitol Sunday, poured a flammable liquid into his face and set fire to it, police reported.

The boy, John Somma, was reported in serious condition with second and third-degree burns of the face and shock. Albany Hospital said his eyesight may be impaired.

The boy's mother, Mrs. Michael Somma, said her son ran home screaming at noon. She said he told her that the older youths had knocked him to the ground and held him there while one poured a liquid on his head and another touched a match to it. Then all ran away.

She said John told her the Negro youths had ordered him from the small park in front of the Capitol in downtown Albany, but he had refused to leave.

Mrs. Somma, mother of seven, said her children had complained previously that older boys had driven neighborhood children from the park.

Police said four or five Negro boys, believed between 14 and 15 years old, were involved in the attack.

They launched an intensive search for the unidentified youths.

The type of liquid thrown on the boy was not determined immediately.

The hospital said it might have been gasoline. However, police said a tank of flammable chemical being used to pigeon-proof the building was stored near the Capitol steps and speculated that this might have been used.

The Somma boy ran to his home nearby and was rushed to the hospital.

Police said young Somma told them that there was another white boy nearby but that he did not know whether that youth was with the Negroes.

NEGRO TORTURE TALE IS HOAX, BOY ADMITS

White Youth Now Says Burning Was Accident

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—(AP)—An 11-year-old white boy, his face seriously burned, blamed a group of Negro youths for the burns because he "wanted to get the kids in trouble," police reported Monday.

Actually, curiosity brought about John Somma's burns Sunday, police said. Using matches, he tried to peer into a barrel of flammable liquid on a truck near the state Capitol. The liquid, a chemical used against pigeons, exploded.

Sunday, the boy said four or five Negro youths had pinned him to the ground in a park in front of the Capitol, poured flammable liquid on his head and lighted it.

In Albany Hospital Monday, he said he had been afraid to tell his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Somma, what really had happended. Also, he "wanted to get the kids in trouble" because he had been having "some trouble" with them, police said.

Hospital attaches described his condition as good.

Burned White Boy Confesses 'Lie'

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—An 11-year-old white boy, his face seriously burned, blamed a group of Negro youths for the burns because he "wanted to get the kids in trouble," police reported today.

Actually, curiosity brought about John Somma's burns yesterday, police said. Using matches, he tried to peer into a barrel of flammable liquid on a truck near the State Capitol. The liquid, a chemical used against pigeons, exploded.

Yesterday, the boy said four or five Negro youths had pinned him to the ground in a park in front of the Capitol, poured flammable liquid on his head and lighted it.

In Albany Hospital today, he said he had been afraid to tell his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Somma, what really had happened. Also, he "wanted to get the kids in trouble" because he had been having "some trouble" with them, police said.

Hospital attaches described his condition as good.

Lye-Burned Boy Is Out Of Hospital

Ozersky Bitter, Can't See Well

By Jo-ann Price

Sixteen-year-old David Ozersky, whose face and eyes were seared by liquid lye hurled in school by another teen-ager on Sept. 19, was discharged from St. Clare's Hospital Annex yesterday, unable to see "too well" but hoping his vision would "improve."

The thin, six-foot, shy youth unsmilingly waced a barrage of photographers' flashguns, with his eyes closed, outside the hospital at 9 E. 71st St. He wore heavy dark glasses and his face bore heavy scabs on the forehead, right cheek, and about the mouth.

Youth Is Bitter

David spoke haltingly and bitterly of the lye attack, at Thomas Jefferson High School in Brooklyn, for which Maurice Kessler, seventeen, is being held in lieu of $100,000 bail.

"He could stay away 2,000 years and it would be all right with me," David said of Kessler.

David was met at the hospital by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ozersky, 755 Bradford St., Brooklyn, and an aunt, Mrs. Lillian Albert, of the same address, at 4:20 p. m. He wore a black and white checked jacket and dark green trousers. Hospital officials said that the boy's room had been crowded with visitors and filled with flowers, and that he had been "a very good patient" during his stay.

How well could he see?

"I can't see too well, not as well as I'd like to," he answered. "But I guess my eyesight will improve." It was feared at first the boy was blinded.

The youth said his vision was "not good enough" yet for his hobby, sketching. Nor was he sure when he would return to school.

Ear Drum Damage

It was found last Wednesday that some of the lye had entered his right ear, damaging the eardrum. This delayed his release from the hospital by Dr. Alvin Street, ear, nose and throat specialist attached to St. Clare's. The ear "bothers me a little," David said.

As the youth and his family made their way to a waiting car, Mrs. Ozersky turned to news men and said that since the incident, more than 300 persons had written the family offering encouragement and help.

Two prisoners, one a Korean war veteran, offered the boy their eyes. The prisoners said they wished to do "this one good thing" for society, Mrs. Ozersky said.

BOY HIT WITH LYE MAY RETAIN SIGHT

His Physician Hopeful as He Responds to Treatment—His Family Threatened

HIGH BAIL FOR SUSPECT

Court Sets $100,000 Bond and Condemns Attack in School as 'Monstrous'

David Ozersky, the 16-year-old boy who was injured Thursday by lye thrown in a Brooklyn schoolroom, may not lose his eyesight, his physician said yesterday.

While hospital doctors ministered to him to prevent blindness, the youth accused of attacking him was held in $100,000 bail. Charged with maiming and felonious assault at Thomas Jefferson High School, Maurice Kessler, 17, was arraigned in Brooklyn Adolescent Court.

Magistrate John R. Starkey, who had released Kessler on $1,000 bond in an earlier complaint, refused a defense attorney's request to send the youth to Kings County Hospital for psychiatric examination.

In another development in the case, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ozersky, parents of the injured boy, reported receiving three threatening telephone calls late Thursday night and Friday morning. A woman told them to "lay off this case or somebody else in the family will get the same dose." The police provided a special guard for the family home at 755 Bradford Street.

Identified as Attacker

Kessler denied the attack but was identified by one member of the class and by two girl monitors. He is accused of hurling a bottle of caustic liquid at young Ozersky as the latter sat in an American history class. Eighteen other students and the teacher, Sidney Zuckoff, were also burned by the spattering fluid. The attack was assertedly the outgrowth of a court complaint by the Ozersky boy against Kessler.

Young Ozersky was taken to St. Clare's Hospital Annex, 9 East Seventy-first Street. It was feared at first that damage to both corneas might result in blindness, but yesterday the boy's physician, Dr. Loren P. Guy, said his patient had been responding well to almost constant treatment with ointments and eye drops.

The boy's face and neck were burned badly, and it was believed that plastic surgery might be necessary.

Dr. Guy said the boy's glasses had helped protect his eyes. He also praised a science teacher, Isidor Auerbach, who immediately put the boy in a shower and washed away the lye. The physician said that action in the first five or ten minutes was often decisive in such a case. He added that it would be several days before more would be known of the actual condition of the boy's eyes.

Kessler, who was accompanied to court by his mother, Mrs. Louise Kessler of 45 St. Johns Place, and his attorney, Joseph B. Williams, seemed impassive as he was arraigned and the high bail was set.

Released Last Month

Magistrate Starkey had heard the original complaint against Kessler by young Ozersky last month. At that time Ozersky charged that Kessler had attacked him sexually. A grand jury reduced the charge to a misdemeanor, and Kessler was released on $1,000 bail.

Assistant District Attorney Salvatore A. Rametta, who presented the case yesterday, said the District Attorney's office intended to present the new charges to a grand jury as early as Monday. The move by Mr. Williams to have Kessler committed to Kings County Hospital for observation was denied by Magistrate Starkey.

The magistrate called the attack a "monstrous act" that showed "utter disregard not only of Ozersky but all society." He said the assailant must have had a "maniacal, diabolic motive" to throw the lye in a classroom full of students.

Mr. Starkey went on to say that when he released Kessler on bail last month he "had no way of anticipating such a horrible event would occur."

Police Believe Boy Lied About Negro Attack

ALBANY, NY— Police here are investigating an accusation by a 11-year-old white boy that he was seriously burned Sunday by a gang of Negro youths who tried to chase the white boy from a park located in front of the State Capitol.

John Somma, the boy who was burned, is in Albany Hospital being treated for first, second and third degree burns and shock. Attendants said his eyesight may be impaired.

Lt William Van Amburgh, of the Albany Police Department, said there is a possibility that the injured boy may not have spoken the truth about being attacked by a gang of Negro youths. The officer was skeptical about the young boy's alibi could be located who witnessed the burning.

The area where John said the Negro youths ganged him is a small park across the street from the Capitol and police find it difficult to believe that a daylight attack could occur without anyone coming forth as witnesses. The park is located on a heavily traveled street.

Mrs. Michael Somma, the boy's mother, said her son came home screaming ... boys the Negro youths attacked him had knocked him down, set fire to a liquid poured on his hand, and then ran away. Mrs Somma said John told her when he refused to leave the boys had driven him away from park after being ordered to do the park. So. She said her son had complained to her before that older

Associated Press

Unable to open his eyes after lye was thrown in his face in a Brooklyn classroom, David Ozersky, 16 (left), listens to the voice of Maurice Kessler, 17 (right), a fellow student, and identifies the boy as his assailant. Kessler was held in $100,000 bond for the grand jury on charges of maiming and assault.

'YOUR FACE WILL BE SMOOTH AGAIN'—Victor Riesel, labor columnist blinded in acid throwing attack, places hand of David Ozersky, 16, to his face to show him how his own face was healed from the acrid burns. Riesel visited the youth in a New York City hospital where he is recuperating from face and eye burns suffered when liquid lye was thrown on him in a classroom last week. Riesel told the boy he felt the youth's face would be smooth after healing. A 17-year-old Negro boy is being held in $100,000 bail in connection with the lye throwing. (AP Wirephoto.)

Bail Is Fixed At $100,000 In Lye Case

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—A Brooklyn magistrate set bail at $100,000 for accused lye-rower Maurice Kessler today while doctors fought to save the eyesight of a 16-year-old victim.

Magistrate John Starkey said the assault on David Ozersky, a senior at Thomas Jefferson High School, was a "wanton attack of a maniacal and diabolical nature with complete disregard for all society."

Doctors at St. Clare's Hospital said it would be several days before it could be determined whether Ozersky would be blinded for life.

Ozersky was sitting in a classroom yesterday when he was struck in the face by liquid lye hurled from a beer bottle. Nineteen other students and the teacher suffered minor burns.

Police said Kessler, a 17-year-old Negro, threw the lye because Ozersky had him arrested recently on a morals and assault charge.

Doctors said there would have been no chance of saving Ozersky's eyesight if a chemistry teacher had not rushed him under a shower to wash off the caustic.

At Albany, N. Y.

White Boy Burned Badly By Gang of Negro Youths

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—A gang of Negro youths set upon an 11-year-old white boy in front of the New York State Capitol today, poured a flammable liquid into his face and set fire to it, police reported.

The boy, John Somma, was reported in serious condition with second and third-degree burns of the face and shock. Albany Hospital said his eyesight may be impaired.

The boy's mother, Mrs. Michael Somms, said that her son ran home screaming at noon. She said he told her that the older youths had knocked him to the ground and held him there while one poured a liquid on his head and another touched a match to it. Then they ran away.

She said John told her that the Negro youths had ordered him from the small park in front of the Capitol building in downtown Albany but he had refused to leave.

Mrs. Somma, mother of seven, said her children had complained previously that older boys had driven neighborhood children from the park.

Police said four or five Negro boys, believed between 14 and 15 years old, were involved in the attack. A search for them was launched.

The liquid thrown on the boy was not determined immediately. The hospital said it might have been gasoline.

Police said young Somma told them that there was another white boy nearby but that he did not know whether or not that youth was with the Negroes.

AIDE OF POWELL INDICTED IN THEFT

Times 1-4-C
New York

Harlem Church Credit Union Accountant Is Accused of Embezzling $2,619

Thurs. 1-3-57

A former treasurer of the Abyssinian Baptist Church Federal Credit Union was indicted yesterday on charges of embezzlement. He has been a close associate of the church's pastor, Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

Named by a Federal grand jury in an eight-count indictment was John H. Harmon, 50-year-old accountant, of 601 East 226th Street, the Bronx. He was accused of taking $2,619 from the credit union, United States Attorney Paul W. Williams said.

The credit union, which has its offices at the church at 132 West 138th Street, has a membership of 750 persons and assets totaling $100,000, of which $50,000 is in Government bonds and $50,000 in outstanding loans, Mr. Williams said.

Mr. Williams stressed that the union's depositors "will not suffer, because the amount embezzled is covered by security bonds."

Long Active in Church Affairs

Thomas A. Bolan, assistant United States Attorney in charge of the action, said that on eight ocasions from last June to last October Harmon kept cash he had ccollected in behalf of the credit union and substituted "fraudulent personal checks."

Mr. Bolan said that Harmon long had been active in the church's affairs, at one time managing its cooperative grocery store. Harmon has also assisted in Representative Powell's election campaigns.

The prosecutor said that Harmon told authorities that he had taken the money because he "needed to pay debts."

Harmon helped to organize the credit union in 1940, when it received a Federal charter. In 1954 Harmon became treasurer, succeeding Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, one of Representative Powell's Congressional secretaries. She has been convicted of income tax evasion.

Mr. Powell was formerly president of the credit union. He resigned and was succeeded by Harrison S. Jackson, his attorney. Harmon received no salary as treasurer but was paid for accounting services, Mr. Bolan said.

The asserted embezzlement was uncovered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Credit Union Bureau, it was said. It was one of the developments of the Government's current investigation of Mr. Powell for possible income tax evasion.

Negro arrested, held for thefts at Parker annex

News P. A6
Thurs. 1-10-57
B'ham, Ala.

Police have charged a 21-year-old Negro with burglary and grand larceny in connection with thefts at Parker High School Annex at Eighth-av and Ninth-st, n.

Officers identified the man as Maxie Thompkins of 843 14th-st, n.

They said Thompkins was arrested last night as he walked along Fourth-av, "shaking doors of business establishments."

Officer D. K. Gibson said he observed Thompkins walking east on Fourth-av and shaking doors. He said the man continued his walk along Fourth-av to Third-al and 20th-st, n, where the arrest took place.

Found in Thompkins' possession at the time of his arrest, according to officers, was a glass cutter, one small punch, a coping saw, a bottle opener and two sets of keys.

Officer Gibson said the keys belonged to Parkers' Annex. They were returned to the janitor there, he said.

'Bomber' Indicted On 47 Counts

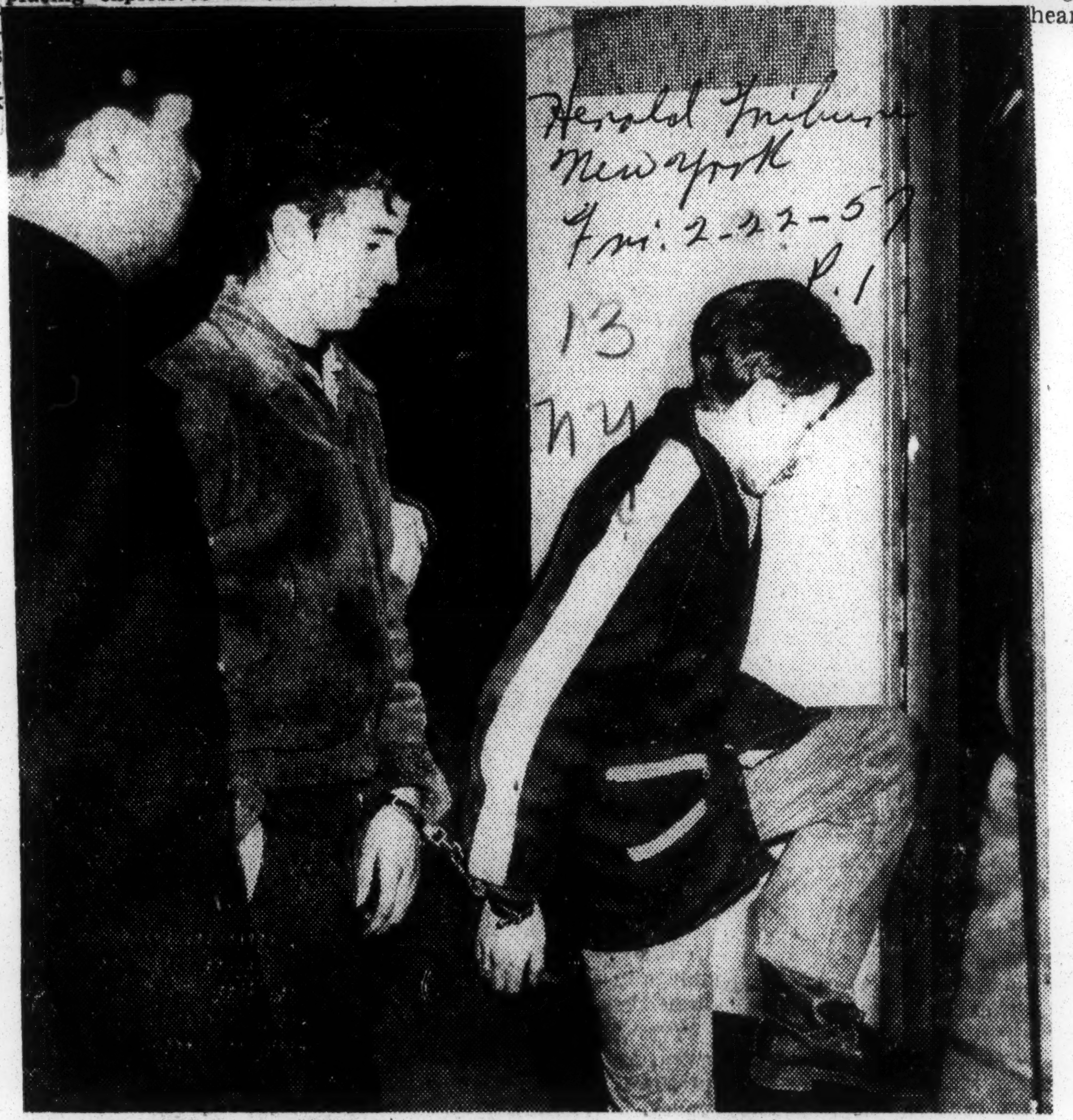
Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (U.P.) — Confessed "mad bomber" George Metesky was indicted by a county grand jury today on seven counts of attempted murder and 40 other charges that could send him to prison for the rest of his life.

Thurs. 1-31-57

Metesky, 53-year-old toolmaker who admitted a 16-year career as a bomb planter, is undergoing mental examination in Bellevue Hospital. If he is found insane, he may never face trial. If he is found sane, he plans to plead insanity at his trial.

The indictment charged Metesky with seven counts of attempted murder, including the explosion of a bomb in Radio City Music Hall, 20 counts of possessing bombs, 15 counts of endangering buildings with explosions and five counts of endangering lives by maliciously placing explosives in buildings.



Herald Tribune photo by James Kavallines

HELD IN $25,000 LIBRARY FIRE—Ben Robert Hughes (left) and Raymond Collins, two of the boys who, police say, ransacked and set fire to the Flatbush Public Library, entering police van yesterday.

4 Boys Held in Fire In Flatbush Library

Herald Tribune p. 1
New York
Fri. 2-22-57

Four teen-age boys who ransacked and set fire to the interior of the Flatbush Public Library in Brooklyn "just for fun" on Wednesday night, inflicting $25,000 damage, were arrested early yesterday because a librarian remembered one of the vandals for a previous arson attempt against the library.

Police said the four broke into the library, at 22 Linden Boulevard, shortly after it closed Wednesday night. They were seeking to stael typewriters and any cash they could find, acording to police. Failing to find them, they hurled inkwells around the room, pulled hundreds of books from the shelves, stacked them in a heap and set them afire. Neighbors noticed the flames and called firemen, who quickly put out the blaze.

Had Put Out Quartet

Firemen diagnosed the fire as arson and notified police. Police got in touch wit hMiss Maude Hincher, librarian, of 280 E. 21st St., Brooklyn, who recalled that four boys had caused trouble in the library earlier Wednesday and that she had put them out.

One of the four, she told police, was a fifteen-year-old who had set a fire in the library three years ago. She gave police his name and he was picked up. After questioning, he implicated three other youths.

Two of those arrested were fiften-year-olds, who were held in Juvenile Court for investigation. Their names wer withheld. Charged with arson, burglary and malicious mischief were Ben Robert Hughes, eighteen, of 25 Linden Boulevard, and Raymond Collins, sixteen, of 838 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Hughes and Collins were held for hearings Feb. 28.

HONORED STUDENT CALLED SWINDLER

Times 1-29-C
New York

'Outstanding' Columbia Man in Class of '50 Barred by State as Stock Dealer

Thurs. 3-21-57

A Columbia College graduate who won his class award for "outstanding character" was accused yesterday of a fraudulent stock scheme.

The charge was made against Norman Skinner, a 1950 graduate, by State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz. Skinner was accused, among other things, of making false statements to prospective investors in a corporation he organized in December.

When he was graduated from Columbia, Skinner received the Edward Sutliff Brainard Prize. This is given annually to the graduating student possessing, in the opinion of his classmates, "outstanding qualities of mind and character." He was also one of Columbia's outstanding basketball players, serving as captain in 1949-50.

The Attorney General's charges were made in Supreme Court as he obtained an injunction permanently barring the 30-year-old Skinner from dealing in securities in this state. The charges were presented in court by Ralph Ober, assistant attorney general. The injunction was signed by Justice Joseph A. Gavagan.

Details of the Charges

The Attorney General's affidavit said Skinner operated his corporation, known as Libcor, Inc., from his home at 235 West Fourth Street. It charged that Skinner, who had listed himself as secretary-treasurer of the concern, had violated state law by:

¶Falsely asserting in a prospectus prepared for investors that Libcor had received concessions from the Government of Liberia to exploit vast timber resources and cocoa and coffee lands in that African country.

¶Falsely asserting in the prospectus that a well-known brokerage house here was un-

derwriting stocks of Libcor.

¶Falsely asserting that prominent industrialists were officers of his corporation.

¶Failing to register with the Attorney General's office as a dealer in securities.

Skinner was further accused of using investors' money to pay his personal bills. On one occasion, the affidavit charged, he spent $100 of the corporation's money to buy hors d'oeuvres for a friend's wedding reception. All told, he reportedly spent $1,300 of investors' funds.

Mr. Lefkowitz said Skinner, now an interior decorator, had received a master's degree in business administration from Harvard University in 1952.

The Attorney General said the case had been referred to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan for possible criminal action.

Associated Press

CHARGED WITH FRAUD: Norman Skinner, cited by college graduating class for "outstanding character," has been accused of a fraudulent stock scheme.

YOUTH CRIME LAID TO NEIGHBORHOOD

Delinquency Said to Breed in Areas of Economic and Emotional Poverty

The city's flare-up in juvenile crime has focused attention on New York's particular brand of segregation.

Since the first of the year the city has had twenty-two juvenile murders and countless other types of crim ranging from petty thievery to violent beatings.

Most of these crimes have occurred in economically under-privileged neighborhood areas that are poverty-ridden, filled with broken homes, alcoholics and working parents who have little time for their children.

The children mirror the neighborhood in which they live. Often unloved and unwanted, they become emotionally twisted.

Pooling such children together produces a ghetto of delinquents. That is the opinion of many school officials and social workers.

These neighborhoods have a nightmarish quality about them: The heroes are the tough guys, the bullies, the truants, the most daring of the delinquents, the police say.

The leader is the boy who flaunts authority most flagrantly the one who breaks school window, who jostles the neighborhood merchant, who carries a knife under his shirt.

Cesspools of Delinquency

Adolescents like to belong to something, particularly when they receive no parental love and have no real home life. So they form gangs. And within the gangs they achieve a recognition they do not receive at home, in the opinion of social workers. This view is shared by Justice Nathaniel Kaplan, chairman of the New York City Youth Board.

Most of the gangs are cesspools of delinquency. Under the leadership of the worst of the youths, they terrorize the neighborhood and commit crimes ranging from petty thievery to murder.

The police say that 30 percent of all juvenile crimes are committed by gangs.

But perhaps the worst crime of all, those who have studied the situation say, is the violence committed against the minds of the ordinary youth brought up in such a neighborhood.

He is terrorized. As an example, a trip to a beach like City Island, instead of being a happy occasion, may mean only a bad dunking in the surf or eyes rubbed in the sand when he is recognized by one of the neighborhood bullies.

At another time on the block, one boy snarls at another. "Better have a quarter for me tomorrow or my gang will cut you."

There may or may not be a gang and the chances are that no knifing will take place. But it takes a lot of courage to ignore the threat. More often than not it scars the mind of the threatened youth.

Parents Are Grieved

The boy's parents are, of course, caused grief. One parent said frankly that although he knew it was wrong, he could not in all conscience tell his own child to defy the young hoodlums.

"Beatings are common and a knifing occurs every now and then," this parent said. "As a practical matter how could I live with myself if I told my child not to pay the money and something happened to him."

Other adults in these difficult neighborhoods are also terrorized. Storekeepers fear for their shops. One owner of a vegetable store said that he could count on a certain amount of loss each week because of petty thievery. A candy store owner said that some of the kids in his neighborhood "would as soon smash my window as look at it."

In the schools in these neighborhoods many teachers are afraid to monitor in the schoolyard. They stand in the schoolyard, as if at bay, with their backs to the fence.

To turn one's back to the pupils, they say, would be as foolhardy as a prison guard turning his back to the prisoners in the yard at Sing Sing.

The teachers in these neighborhoods say that their pupils' language outside the classroom is one of unrelieved profanity. Children wander about the halls or loiter before the entrance to the school in an attitude of sullen, bitter defiance.

Good Students Ridiculed

The good student who tries to do his homework is called a sissy. High marks, instead of being a badge of honor, mean social ostracism and the label "teacher's pet."

As a result, even the boy who under any other circumstances would be a normal youth, finds himself drawn into delinquency.

Inspector Peter E. Costello, commander of the Police Department's Youth Divisions, says that in some cases the well-behaved youth is actually drafted into the gang.

When the gang leader orders him to participate in a "bopping session"—the beating up of other neighborhood youths—he must take part. Otherwise he himself will be beaten up.

Even if a boy is not drafted into an act of crime, delinquency frequently proves contagious. Again it is a matter of the youth wanting to belong in the society in which he is raised.

Before much of the narcotics usage was stamped out, one youngster with a good family life reported, "Heck if you don't smoke marijuana the fellows on the block think you're 'chicken.' Nobody wants to be 'chicken.'"

According to the police, one of the youths who participated in a recent killing said that he had not wanted to wield a knife, but that had he refused, he would have been ostracized by the group.

As the children grow older, social workers say, the problem often becomes aggravated. It is perhaps at its worst stage at the junior and high school level—when the children are between 12 and 20 years old.

Now there is a greater defiance of authority as the emotional strains of adolescence tug at the youth whose home life offers him no succor.

A boy who has to sleep on a rooftop because he is afraid his father will come home drunk and beat him finds it difficult to resist the lure of the gang.

At the high school level the isolation of the underprivileged is heightened because the good students are drained off and sent to special city schools. Now there is no longer any group of academically gifted students to set a good example.

Teachers and principals say the gangs do not exercise undue influence within the school itself. However, many of the students live only for the sound of the final bell, when they can join their gangs on the street.

There are about 500 gangs in the city wtih about 8,000 members. The great majority of them are not normally anti-social, although anti-social behavior is apt to flare-up in almost any one of them.

Fighting Gangs Watched

Some comprise stickball teams, others play football and some go on hikes. Many are clubs with little activity at all.

But the gangs that have to be watched by the police are the 110 so-called fighting gangs. Their only purpose seems to be to cause trouble, to intimidate non-members and to dominate a neighborhood.

They pick names from out of almost anywhere—the Cardinals, the Bishops, Scorpions, Avery Bopsters, Egyptian Knights, Imperial Hoods, Fordham Baldies.

They are jealous of their names. They want their name to be reversed and feared. Perhaps no gang in New York enjoyed greater prestige than the Fordham Baldies when a rumor swept the city that they were about to storm sections in almost every borough.

Gangs all over were organized to repel the invasion. Children were kept out of schools by their parents and the police sent patrolmen to protect many schools throughout the city.

The invasion never took place. But the Baldies, a relatively small gang, for a time were kingpins of the city.

At the head of each gang is the leader, often a boy bigger or older than the rest. He is usually a bully and the worst of the neighborhood toughs. Occasionally, he is somewhat brighter than the rest of the gang.

War Lord Leads Fights

Also there is usually a boy called the war lord. He leads the gang into gang fights or "rumbles." Often the war lord wields the most dangerous weapon—the zip gun, the hunting knife or the length of pipe. He is the member of the gang most likely to commit a murder.

As a result of their years as juvenile delinquents, many youths become hardened criminals. Most do not, however. They get a job, get married, begin to raise a family and their new responsibilities channel off the energy they once spent in unlawful activity.

One principal reported that a reunion of a class ten years after graduation was hardly believable. Some of the worst of the hoodlums appeared to have become well-dressed, law-abiding citizens. But, the principal reported sadly, now there was a new crop to take the place of the old offenders.

Cure Is Not Easy

There is general agreement that the cure for juvenile delinquency will not come easily. Primary responsibility, all agree, lies with the parents. If they do not give the children love, affection and understanding, members of the Youth Board and the police say, it is hard to avert juvenile crime.

Failing that the social workers of the Youth Board must do what they can to redirect the energies of the fighting gang to constructive purposes.

Right now the Youth Board workers are in contact with sixty of the 110 fighting gangs. One murder that was committed by a juvenile gang last week was done by a gang with whom there was no contact by the Youth Board because of a lack of funds.

The Police Department keeps its eye on all 110 fighting gangs and has a list of many of their members. But the bulk of its work is in making arrests after a crime has been committed. But, even the police say, fifty per cent of the youths they arrest, return to a life of crime after they are released.

An ideal solution, social workers say, would be to eliminate the so-called bad neighborhoods. But since the city's housing pattern is along racial and socio-economic lines, at least for the present, this appears an impractical solution.

A step in the right direction, however, is the elimination of slums and the erection of new housing projects, new recreation facilities and new schools.

But all agree that this is only a step in the right direction. The solution of the problem of juvenile crime, with its wanton acts of barbarism and its harmful effect on the minds of youth and on the community at large, is a long wav from solution.

More Violence By Youth Gangs Flares In Gotham

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—(UP)—New violence flared Sunday among packs of unruly teenagers stalking the streets of New York. Police said parents, churches and schools must share the blame for the juvenile terrorism.

The city's entire 23,000-man police force was alerted to deal with the emergency. Plainclothes police patrolled streets in unmarked cars breaking up groups of teenagers on street corners. Police youth squads kept in touch with known gang leaders. Social workers were enlisted in police efforts to keep one step ahead of juvenile sadists.

The newest outbreak in more than a week of tenement jungle warfare that has claimed four lives and caused several critical injuries occurred in Brooklyn. Two men were shot down by a gang that ambushed them with a shotgun blast of birdshot as they left a restaurant.

The victims of the unprovoked attack were taken to a hospital for treatment of painful injuries.

The shooting came only a few hours after police prevented an all-out gang battle in the Bronx between members of the Scorpion and Fordham Baldies gangs, made up of both white and Negro boys.

Detectives tipped off by secret pipelines to the gangs moved in on the boys in a park. They arrested 13 youths and seized an assortment of lethal weapons.

Walter Arm, deputy police commissioner in charge of community relations, who declared Saturday that the teen-gang violence had sprung up like forest fires, went on television Sunday to appeal for an end to the terrorism.

Six Stabbed, Eight Arrested In Jersey Tavern Racial Brawl

Advertiser Jun. 7-21-57 P. 1
Montgomery, Ala.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., July 20 (UP) — Six persons were stabbed early toay in a free - for - all tavern brawl between whites and Negroes involving some 80 persons.

Police from three towns used nightsticks and fired their pistols in the air to quell the fight.

Eight persons were arrested on disorderly conduct charges and Shelton Jordan, 31, a Negro, was charged with assault and battery.

Police said the brawl started when several Negroes, who worked in a plant across the street from the taproom and who were in the habit of eating lunch in the place, walked in Friday night.

Some of the white patrons resented their presence and a fight started, with the Negroes apparently getting the best of it, police said. The white patrons left, rounded up a gang and returned. Fighting flared up again.

Gloucster Patrolman Ernest Uibel, acting desk sergeant, sent his night force of two men to the scene in answer to a call of a disturbance.

Within a few minutes, he received a radio report that the fighting was out of control. Uibel appealed for reinforcements from the nearby communities of Westville and Brooklawn and two additional policemen reported.

After the melee was finally broken up, the six injured were treated for stab wounds, cuts and bruises.

Send Attacker Of Ella To Mental Hospital

Amsterdam News
Sat. 7-20-57
New York

ATLANTIC CITY — A former patient in a mental institution was back in a mental hospital this week after he attempted to assault jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald Saturday night while she was appearing on stage in a local theater.

William E. Fitzgerald, 29, no relation to Miss Fitzgerald, leaped on stage and struck the singer in the face and beat her after shouting "you've got another man now," and several obscene phrases.

He was arrested by Police Chief Sullivan and Det. Tom Brown, and examined by a police surgeon who ordered him committed to the New Jersey State Mental Hospital at Ancora.

Police said Fitzgerald was recently released from a mental hospital in Lyons, N. Y., and had previous arrests for narcotics and carrying concealed weapons.

Ella is not pressing charges against Fitzgerald. The singer ended her Atlantic City engagement on Tuesday night and returned to New York for a brief rest before leaving for a California engagement at the Hollywood Bowl.

DR. SULLIVAN

Sullivan Appeals To High Court

Defender
Sat. 8-3-57
Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON — Dr. J. Minor Sullivan, who was convicted of perjury in connection with the infamous Trenton Six case, has appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court for reversal of lower court decisions.

Dr. Sullivan was originally coned on seven of eight counts that he changed his testimony during the trial, but four of the counts were thrown out by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Attorneys for Dr. Sullivan state that the trial court "pointed to no evidence that the defendant" used deliberately false testimony.

At the time of the Trenton Six trial, Dr. Sullivan testified that the defendants were sane, but later stated that they were under mental stress at the time he examined them.

Negro Student Held In Stabbing

Post Herald
Birmingham Ala.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 2 (AP)— Robert Murry, 17-year-old Camden high school senior, was arrested in his classroom today on a charge he stabbed another boy.

The victim, Michael Petrilli, 15, Camden, is in critical condition in Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital with a chest slash, a stab wound of the right side, a cut on the scalp and a cut on the neck.

Petrilli is white, Murry a Negro.

Petrilli, who didn't attend classes at Pyne Poynt Junior High yesterday, said he saw a group of five or six Negroes—Murry allegedly among them—attack a white boy and that he went to the latter's aid.

Four other youths were arrested yesterday. They named Murry as the boy who yielded the knife and Police Sgt. Frank Nelson said Murry admitted the stabbing.

WHITE BOY STABBED BY YOUNG NEGROES

Commercial Appeal

Camden Racial Clashes Go On Despite Crackdown

P. 5

THREE ALREADY CUT

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

CAMDEN, N.J., Oct. 1.—A 15-year-old schoolboy was stabbed and slashed Tuesday when he went to the aid of another white pupil being set upon by teenage Negroes outside Camden High School, police said.

The injured boy, Michael Pitrilli, is a ninth grade pupil at North Camden's Pyne Peynt Junior High School.

The fight broke out near an athletic field where a football game was being played.

Ran To Help

The Pitrilli boy told police he was standing at an intersection when an argument started across the street between an unidentified white boy and a group of five or six Negroes.

When the Negroes started beating the white boy, young Pitrilli said, he ran to help him. In the fight that followed, young Pitrilli suffered a six-inch slash on the left chest, a stab wound in the right side, and scalp and neck cuts.

Police rounded up a number of youths for questioning.

Racial disturbances here and in Philadelphia, just across the Delaware River, have prompted police to keep closer watch on activities of youngsters.

Camden authorities Monday ordered strict enforcement of a 10 p.m. curvew on juveniles. This will be in force indefinitely.

Spinal Column Cut

In Philadelphia three boys have been stabbed in outbreaks of what police called teenage brawling.

The most seriously hurt of the Philadelphia victims is William Fluck, 15, whose spinal column was severed in a fight involving white and Negro boys. Surgeons have operated, but they still are unable to say whether the boy ever will walk again.

The other two, injured in separate fights, are Herbert McTeague, 18, white, and John Linder, 20, Negro.

Five Negroes Get Year For Fight at School

Courier Journal P. 2

Camden, N. J., Oct. 3 (AP)—Five 19-year-old Philadelphia Negroes, arrested for disorderly conduct Wednesday outside Camden High School were sentenced to one-year jail terms Thursday.

Camden Municipal Judge Anthony Marino, imposing the sentences, told the defendants:

"I'm satisfied that you came over here for no good, and I'm going to make an example of you." Camden and Philadelphia are on opposite sides of the Delaware River.

The five were Samuel J. Wilson, James F. Brown, both on leave from the Marine Corps; George Oliver, Winfred Dingle, and Roosevelt Grant.

White Boy, 15, Stabbed

Tuesday, Michael Petrilli, 15-year-old white boy, was stabbed and slashed in a fight outside the high school. Five other Negroes are being held for the stabbing.

Since then police have patrolled the area.

The five Philadelphians were arrested while they sat in an automobile outside the school as classes were being dismissed.

"If people like you would stay away," the judge said to the five, "there would be no trouble around our school."

2 Negroes Jailed, Fined In Beating

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TRENTON, N.J., Nov. 7 (AP)—Two Negroes today were fined $1,000 and sentenced to a year in jail for beating a white man in one of a series of inter-racial fights here.

Magistrate Albert Cooper sentenced Pfc. Frank Harrison, 18, and Frank F. Wade, 19, both of Trenton, for beating 30-year-old Robert Ellingsworth as he walked a 16-year-old girl toward her home.

Cooper told them, "we've heard of it and read of it happening elsewhere, but didn't believe such things took place in Trenton."

Police said Harrison is an AWOL Marine. They said another fight came Monday afternoon when six Negro boys hospitalized a 15-year-old white youth over an unconfirmed report that three Negro girls had been pushed down steps at Central High School.

Progress Made In Tumblers

New York, Oct. 3 (AP)—Attractive drinking tumblers of squarish, Swedish-type design are available now in a break-resistant plastic that is described by a New York firm as being able to withstand boiling water and fruit acids. The tumblers come in three colors.

AIDED LAD BEING BEATEN

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Jersey Boy, 15, Stabbed, Slashed By Negro Gang

Wed. 10-2-59

CAMDEN, N.J., Oct. 1 (AP)—A 15-year-old schoolboy was stabbed and slashed today when he went to the aid of another white pupil being set upon by teen-age Negroes outside Camden High School police said.

The injured boy, Michael Pitrilli, is a ninth grade pupil at North Camden's Pyne Peynt Junior High School. He told police he had not attended classes today.

The fight broke out near the Camden High School athletic field where a football game between Pyne Peynt and Hatch Junior High School was being played.

The Pitrilli boy told policeman Lee Tompkins he was standing at an intersection when an argument started across the street betweer an unidentified white boy and a group of five or six Negroes.

When the Negroes started beating the white boy, Pitrilli said, he ran to help him. In the fight that followed, Pitrilli suffered a six-inch slash on the left chest, a stab wound in the right side, and scalp and neck cuts.

Pitrilli told Tompkins the Negro boys scattered and that he started out to get medical attention. On the point of collapse, he was picked up a few blocks away by a motorist and taken to our Lady of Lourdes Hospital.

Police rounded up a number of youths on the loose in the neighborhood and took them to detective headquarters for questioning.

Racial disturbances here and in Philadelphia, just across the Delaware River, have prompted police to keep closer watch on teen-age activities.

In Philadelphia three boys have been stabbed in outbreaks of what police called teen-age brawling, some of it probably the result of racial tensions in other parts of the country.

Klan Leader Is Acquitted In Lensman Assault Case

CONCORD, Nov. 7 (AP) — The leader of a major Ku Klux Klan group won acquittal here today of charges of assaulting a news photographer who tried to photograph a recent Klan rally near here.

Judge Clyde L. Propst Jr., sitting without a jury, ruled the state's evidence was not sufficient to prove the charges against Eldon L. Edwards, 48-year-old imperial wizard of the U.S. Klans Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Atlanta, Ga., Klan official had been accused of assaulting James M. Babb, photographer for the Concord Tribune, at a cross-burning near here Oct. 26.

Babb asserted that seven or eight robed Klansmen roughed him up and wrecked his camera as he tried to take a picture. Babb said he had permission from Klan officials to take the picture.

"Don't let the fact that you came up here from Georgia and received a fair trial in this court give you or anybody else the idea that we encourage the operation of the Klan here," Judge Propst told Edwards.

"I view many of the things done in the name of the Klan as very little higher than a soldier in a schoolhouse — Little Rock was at one extreme and the Klan is at the other. We don't like anybody coming in from the outside and interfering in our affairs."

Babb and Miss Kay Harbison, a Concord Tribune reporter, were the only prosecution witnesses.

Babb testified Edwards was among the group which assaulted him but could not identify the color of the robe Edwards wore. The color of the robe proved to be a key point in testimony.

Miss Harbison testified she witnessed the assault but could not identify any of the Klansmen.

Edwards, testifying in his own behalf, denied the charges. He said he remained on the speakers platform during the mele and the testimony was corroborated by G. G. Sawyer Jr. of Rt. 1, Effingham, S.C., grand dragon of the South Carolina branch of Edwards' klan group.

Winston Youths Acquitted Of Dousing Negro Woman

Three Winston-Salem high school boys in City Court yesterday were found not guilty of assaulting a local Negro woman by throwing a cup of water in her face.

The three youths, each 16 years of age, were listed in separate warrants as Larry Neal Holcomb, LeRoy Warren Sams Jr., and McIvey Allen Harris.

The warrants charged them with assault on Mrs. Hermena Hunter, of 1308 Oberlin Rd. on the night of Oct. 25.

According to local attorney John Jordan, acting City Court prosecutor, Mrs Hunter testified that at about 12 midnight Oct. 25, she was summoned to her front door by a knock.

She said that when she opened the door, a boy, who she couldn't identify by sight, asked directions as to how to get to Chester Road.

Before she could answer, she said, the boy dashed a cup of water in her face and fled. She said she could identify the boy's voice, however, and according to Jordan identified the defendant Sams after hearing him speak in the courtroom.

Husband Testifies.

Jordan said Chester Hunter, husband of the woman, told the court that on the night of the alleged assault, he heard his wife scream, rushed to the front door to see a boy run from the yard and climb into a waiting car.

He said he saw enough of the boy to identify him later as the Sams youth.

Hunter, according to Jordan, told the court that he and his brother ran to the Hunter driveway, got into the car, backed it out and gave chase. He contended that he and his brother never lost sight of the youth's ca[illegible]

The Hunter woman [illegible]d, the prosecutor said, t[illegible] her husband chased t[illegible] she telephoned police.

Officer B. S. Tesh answered the complaint, talked to the woman and then began cruising around the neighborhood in an effort to catch up with the two cars.

Jordan said Tesh stated that he came upon the Hunter car parked against the curb with the two Negroes sitting inside. Tesh quoted the men as saying on his arrival that the boys went up a private driveway and that they were waiting for them to come out.

Tesh reportedly took the Hunter's in his car, proceeded up the driveway and found three boys, Sams, Harris and Holcomb, standing in front of a house.

Tesh was further quoted as saying that on seeing the officer they said they were glad to see a police officer because "two niggers" had been following them.

The officer stated that Hunter showed so much resentment at being called a "nigger" that he could only be kept in the car by threat of "serious trouble."

'Really Got Mad.'

On the stand, Jordan said, Hunter testified that he "really got mad" after being called a "nigger."

Tesh testified that he told the Hunters that there didn't appear to be enough evidence for arrest, and that Chester Hunter then stated that he would sign warrants against the three boys himself. Tesh said he took both parties to police headquarters where Hunter signed the three warrants.

The three youths testified that they were in Raleigh for the Winston-Salem-Raleigh High football game and, after the game, had met a carload of other high school youths at Five Points.

Ben Baker, Jordan said, offered testimony that tended to substantiate the testimony of the other three youths. Baker was quoted as saying that the meeting of the two carloads of high school youths took place at 12:05 a.m. on the morning of October 26.

Doctor Convicted On Abortion

MONROE, N. C. — (NNPA) — A mixed jury of 10 white persons and two colored convicted Dr. A. E. Perry, 36, an official of the local NAACP branch, of performing an illegal operation on a white woman.

Judge Francis O. Clarkson overruled defense motions for a new trial and to set the verdict aside. He sentenced Dr. Perry to from one to two years in prison. The physician's lawyers said they would appeal.

The jury included two colored persons and a white woman. Dr. Perry was convicted of performing the abortion on Mrs. Lilie Mae Rape, 25, mother of four children.

Both Dr. Perry and other colored leaders have said the abortion charge was the outgrowth of racial friction in Union County.

Search for Cafe Slayers Pushed on Insulin Angle

Need for Medicine Seen as Aid in Hunt; Pair Last Reported in South Carolina

Growing pressure of a diabetic's need for insulin gave authorities a new weapon in the 48-State search for one of two slayers in Friday's Ninth-street murders.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said yesterday that Henry Clay Overton, one of the men sought in the murders of two men and the critical wounding of a third, requires 15 units of insulin a day for diabetes.

The second man hunted is 21-year-old Russell Wayne Carpenter.

They are wanted in the gun deaths of George P. Kaldes, 33, owner of the Jo-Del Tavern, 719 Ninth street N.W., and Kenneth Fisher, of 1403 Rhode Island avenue N.W., a musician. Wounded as the gunmen sprayed shots in the tavern, was Bernard J. Mainer, 28, of 741 Eighth street S.E., a blind pianist, who has been given a 50-50 chance to live at Emergency Hospital.

Sought in Kidnapings

The two also are sought in the kidnapings of a Fort Myer soldier and his Washington date, the kidnaping of a Richmond woman and the theft of two automobiles.

The FBI said information on Overton's diabetic condition may be a valuable aid in the search, although no prescription for insulin or the hypodermic syringe is required in most States. He added that in many cases, diabetic victims carry an identification card showing their periodic need for the medicine.

The tavern shootings came after the two men had been in the place earlier, consuming one bottle of whisky and part of another. An argument followed over payment of the check and one of the men left a $10 bill when they were ordered to leave by Mr. Kaldes.

They returned shortly before closing time at 2 a.m., and with a blaze of gunfire, mowed down the three victims.

Burglary Link Seen

Metropolitan police estimated that at least 11 shots were fired from a .45 caliber revolver and one blast from a shotgun.

Police have established an apparent link between the shooting and two Christmas eve burglaries fom stores near the Indian Head (Md.) barber shop which Overton operates.

Loot taken in the burglaries, included a single-barrel shotgun, an electric toaster, an auto battery and two sets of socket wrenches. Identical items were recovered from the first escape car used by the gunmen.

Russell Speake, manager of the Western Auto store at Bryans road near Indian Head, said a 12-gauge, model 94 Stevens shotgun was among the items missing after the burglary. A gun of that description was found in the abandoned car. Also missing, Mr. Speake reported, was a double-barrel, 12-gauge Stevens shotgun.

Nation-Wide Hunt

The hunt went on a Nation-wide basis when the FBI sent out 100,000 "wanted" posters seeking Overton and Carpenter for murder, kidnaping and auto theft.

An FBI spokesman said the posters already have reached most of the major police stations in the country and that the poster and descriptions of the pair are being televised and broadcast.

False leads trickled into the FBI throughout yesterday, one from a parking lot operator at Eleventh and E streets N.W. yesterday afternoon. The operator hailed a policeman at the intersection, told him the two men had parked their car at his lot and walked down E street. It was a case of mistaken identity.

Another report came from Columbia, S. C., where two persons told police they had seen the Buick getaway car stalled

on a downtown street, but police were unable to find it.

Another report that two men and a car answering the general descriptions were sighted caused a flurry near Charlotte, N.C., but after a thorough check-out, the FBI discounted it.

The Bureau said that the number of telephone tips to authorities had increased noticeably after the "Wanted" posters were televised during some of yesterday's football games.

A confirmed report placed the two suspects in Charleston, S. C., at 6 a.m. yesterday. Charleston police said several persons had seen the pair eating breakfast in a restaurant.

The spokesman here said that in many cases, false leads are not even being reported to headquarters here from field offices.

Kidnaped Couple Freed

The first kidnap victims fell into the hands of the gunmen shortly after the shooting. Pvt. Larry Monteith, 21, of Fort Myer, and Miss Doris Mattingly, 19, of 7628 Seventeenth street N.W., were taken from in front of her home about 2:30 a.m. Friday and driven to Richmond at gunpoint. She was released and Pvt. Montieth was locked in the trunk of his own car while the killers sought another auto.

They overtook Miss Asonia G. Allman, 54, of Richmond, driving her 1958 Buick on Route 1 between South Hill and Petersburg, Va., about 6 a.m. yesterday.

They abandoned the Monteith car and ordered Miss Allman into her car and sped south. The soldier cut his way out through the rear seat.

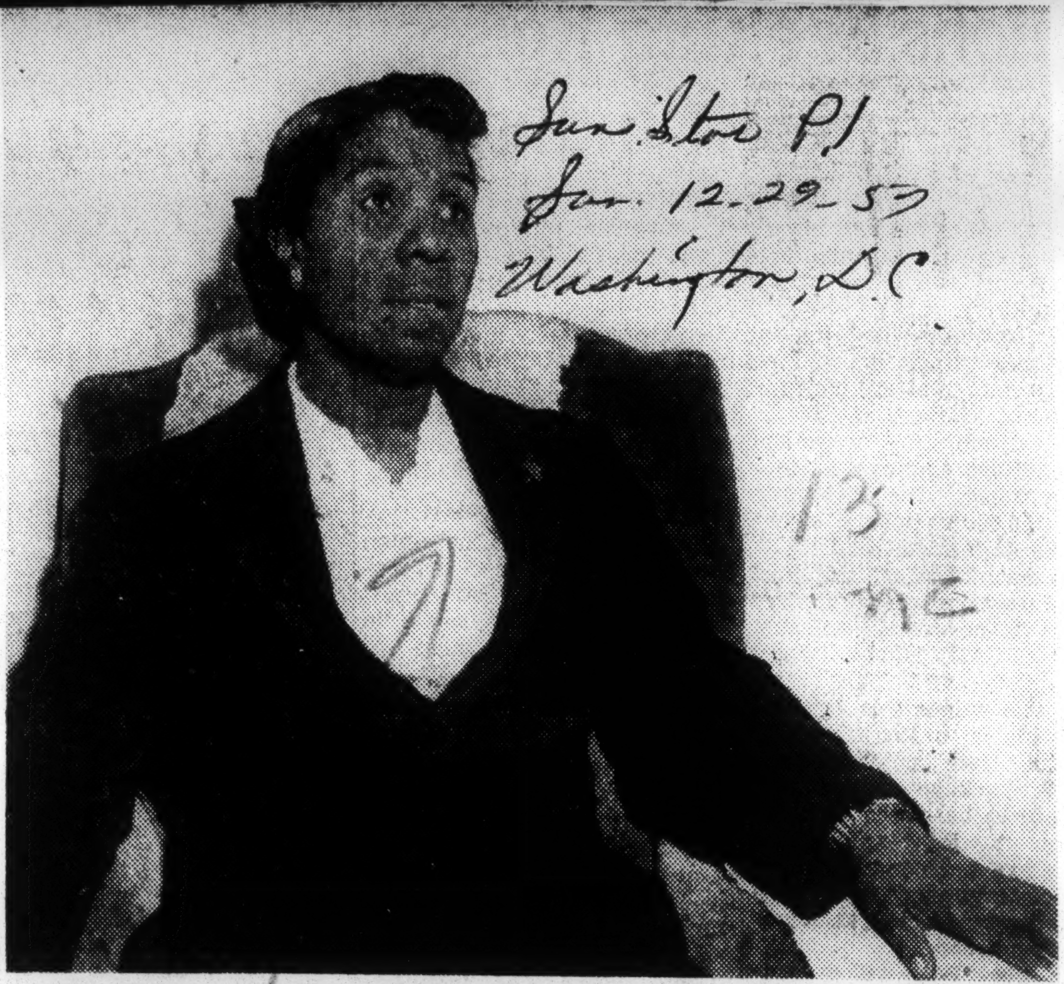
Miss Allman said the two "bragged about how they'd shot three people . . . one of them had a bloody shirt. I begged them not to kill me."

She said they had a sawed-off shotgun and a postol and that one said he knew a good hideout in Texas.

They took the $50 from her when they stopped near Cheraw about 2 p.m., yesterday. She was tied to a tree in a wooded area and the men fled in her car. She worked herself free about 6 p.m., giving the fugitives a four-hour start.

Carpenter, son of "Country" Carpenter, Washington criminal now serving time at Lorton Reformatory, is a powerfully-built blond, 5 feet, 11 inches tall and weighs 185 pounds. He has a scar under the heart and a burn scar on the back of his left hand.

Overton is 5 feet, 9 inches tall, about 200 pounds, has brown hair and eyes and has the initials "HCO" tattooed on his right forearm. He has been convicted of malicious assault, housebreaking and larceny, unauthorized use of an automobile and liquor law violations.



VICTIM OF SECOND KIDNAPING—Mrs. Asonia Allman of Richmond tells reporters in Hamlet, N. C., of being kidnaped by two gunmen sought in Friday's triple shooting here.—AP Wirephoto.

KIDNAP VICTIM'S FATHER ON JURY

William E. Mattingly, father of one of the first kidnap victims of the fugitive gunmen in the Jo-Del Tavern slayings, is foreman of the September grand jury about to complete its term here.

Miss Doris Mattingly, 19, and Pvt. Larry Monteith, 21, of Fort Myer, Va., were abducted by the gunmen shortly after the shooting early Friday in front of her home at 7628 Seventeenth street N.W. They were driven to Richmond at gunpoint in Pvt. Monteith's car before being released.

Says White Man Shot Him; May Be Paralyzed

Journal Wilmington, N.C. Sat. 3-2-57

Night fishing proved costly for Raymond Wilkins, 34, of E-42 Washington Terrace, who was reportedly shot by an unidentified white man Tuesday night on the bank of the Neuse River.

A physician at St. Agnes Hospital said that Wilkins will probably be paralized from the waist down for the remainder of his life. His condition was described as "very serious" as late as Tuesday afternoon of this week. A .22 rifle slug struck his spinal cord.

The spokesman at the hospital reported that wilkins also suffered a punctured lung when the bullet sliced through his right shoulder.

Wake County Deputy Sheriffs W. E. Watkins and Bob Linton, said that Herbert Fort, a companion, of J-12 Washington Terrace, was fishing with Wilkins on the river near Milburnie Dam when a black panel truck with two white men in it drove up.

Bullets began flying everywhere at once, Wilkins said. One shot felled him.

Wilkins reportedly told the deputies that the white men told him, "We didn't mean to shoot you," then drove off. Fort was up the river at the time and did not see the truck or the men, he told the deputies.

Fort rushed Wilkins to St. Agnes Hospital at about 7:30 Tuesday night.

Wilkins' injury has been described by a physician as "a very serious injury. The bullet went through the right lung before striking the spinal cord."

Paralysis is believed to have already set in and the prospect that he will be paralized from the hips down seems very likely.

Robert D. Pleasants, sheriff of Wake County, said his deputies were continuing their investigation of the case, but as of The CAROLINIAN'S press time, had located neither the men nor the black panel truck.

13 N.C.

Teacher Draws Prison Term In Morals Case

Journal + Guide P.1 Sat. 3-16-57 Norfolk, Va.

Special To Journal and Guide

GREENSBORO, N. C. —An A. and T. college graduate and former teacher at Rock Hill, S. C. was sentenced to a 5 to 10 year prison term in Guilford Superior court last week on charges of participating in a crime against nature.

Judge Hubert E. Olie meted out the prison term to Charlie Gavins, who has entered a plea of nolo contendre (no contest) to a charge of committing an unnatural sex act with James Thackston of High Point, N. C.

THACKSTON ENTERED a guilty plea in the case and also received a 5-to-10 year prison term.

Before the court hearing the case adjourned, Judge Olie and Solicitor Horace Kornegay praised the work of Greensboro police officers who investigated the Gavins-Thackston case and others which were handled during the day.

Seven persons, all men, were before the court in the series of crime against nature trials staged.

13

Mystery Deepens As Officers Probe Explosion-Fire Death Of NC Doctor

Journal + Guide Sat. 5-11-57 Norfolk, Va. P.1

By Special Correspondence

SHELBY, N. C. — Did he kill himself? Was he killed? Was his death mreely a ghastly accident?

Those are the questions an inquest jury yet to be empanelled will seek to answer on a date yet to be set.

• • •

THEY WILL BE probing the pre-dawn explosion-fire which took the life of Dr. W. G. Singleton, 34-year-old local physician, here early last week.

The charred and hardly-recognizable remains of Dr. Singleton were taken from his fire-gutted second story offices in a two-story brick building here early last Tuesday morning. Indications were that an explosion had rocked the offices and that the young physician had died in the resulting fire.

• • •

BUT A PALL of mystery immediately surrounded the incident. Police officers and other investigators found:

(1) That Dr. Singleton's car located in the vicinity was loaded with luggage, clothing and children's toys, indicating that he planned to take a trip to Nashville, Tenn., to visit his wife who is in school there and two of his three children;

(2) That Dr. Singleton was a member of one faction of the community at odds with another faction over the retention of the principal at a local school; and

(3) That even though he had enjoyed a successful medical practice here for 10 years, Dr. Singleton had, reportedly, made plans to discontinue his local practice June 1. He had, reportedly, had an argument with the owner of the building in which his offices were located.

Investigators also learned that a fingerprint found on a gasoline can found in a room in the building housing Dr. Singleton's office bore his fingerprint.

• • •

IN VIEW of this latter discovery Coroner Ollie Harris, after consulting Police Chief Knox Hardin and the State Bureau of Investigation issued a statement saying:

Journal + Guide

"Evidence that we now have pertaining to the investigation . . . indicates that gasoline caused the explosion and fire resulting in death. The evidence further tends to indicate that Dr. Singleton may have been responsible for his own death."

P.2

Intimates could give no reason why the young Newberry, S. C. born physician would have considered suicide however. They say: "If he wanted to end it all, it's news to me."

THE NAACP launched an investigation of the death in an effort to determine if it were the result of aggressive action in the civil rights field, but failed to unearth any clues to support such a premise

A statement issued by Kelly Alexander, of Charlotte, president of the state conference of NAACP branches points out that field secretary Charles McLean and Southeastern regional director Mrs. Ruby Hurley had investigated the death but found nothing to indicate that Dr. Singleton's death "was related to a civil rights matter." In ending its probe, the NAACP noted that Mrs. Singleton was an officer of the Shelby chapter in 1956, but had no indications he was a member.

• • •

IN THE MEANTIME, rumors are rift here. They follow the same general lines that the inquest jury must consider: did he kill himself, was he killed or was his death merely a ghastly accident.

A graduate of Benedict college, Columbia, S. C. Dr. Singleton received his medical training at Meharry Medical college, Nashville and did internship at General hospital, Kansas City.

Departments taking part in the official investigation include the local police department: the Cleveland county sheriff's department; the State Bureau of Investigation; the arson department of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the State Fire Marshal's office.

13 N.C

Pair Assault Negro Officer

WILSON, April 24—Robert Miller and Roger Miller, construction workers in Greenville, were given suspended sentences in Recorder's Court this morning for assaulting a Wilson Negro cop about midnight last night.

They were sentenced to 30 days on the road by Judge Wiley L. Lane, who suspended their sentence to $15 and court costs.

They were placed under arrest by three local policemen last night after Lee Williams, one of two Negro Wilson police officers, tried unsuccessfully to arrest them himself.

He testified today he approached them last night when he saw them "messing with a parking meter." He quoted one of them as saying they "were gonna take the meter back to Greenville with them."

He said he told them to get in the car and leave, but that they refused. When he took one of them, Roger, by the arm the other, Robert, ran into him, striking him in the stomach.

After spending the night in jail, Roger declined to testify this morning. Robert said they had been drinking enough to be "feeling good."

Doctor's Death Baffling

By JOHN H. McCRAY

SHELBY, N.C. — A coroner's jury found Thursday it could not agree "as to how the explosion came about" around 1:30 a.m., April 30, which brought a fiery and mysterious death to prominent and popular Dr. George W. Singleton Jr.

After hearing more than four hours of testimony from 22 witnesses, the six-man jury, three members of which are colored, found that Dr. Singleton, a 35-year-old native of Newberry, S.C., had died of shock and third degree burns in the hallway serving his second story office in the Webber Building, on Carolina Street.

* * *

THE EXPLOSION, which lifted the ceiling in one room four inches, developed a flash fire which trapped the practitioner, either just as he entered, or as he was leaving his office.

His automatic pistol was found in front of a door to one of the three rooms he used, in the hall. His body was about 15 feet from where his gun was recovered.

Cleveland County Coroner Ollie Harris told the jury that on May 4, the day after the charred remains were transported to Newberry, S.C., and buried in the Wertz Cemetery, that investigating officers had concluded Dr. Singleton may have been responsible for his own death.

* * *

THIS POLICE version of the tragedy was substantiated in testimony of two other key witnesses:

Roland M. Smith, an arson specialist with the National Board of Fire Underwriters, testified that a highly volatile fluid, similar to gasoline, had been poured around the floor in two of the three offices; and, also in the hall.

The specialist testified that gas poured from a can vaporizes rapidly and would cause an explosion.

Extensive testimony was given by N. C. Bureau of Investigation Agent, John Vanderford.

The FBI agent said he found a tin can containing a small amount of gasoline in a room on the floor, to which Dr. Singleton had access.

* * *

TWO FINGERPRINTS on the can, Vanderford testified, were similar to those of Dr. Singleton.

Vanderford also testified that Dr. Singleton's office papers were found in a desk drawer at his home on Hudson St.

Insurance papers and a deed of trust were found in the doctor's medical bag, the agent said.

Dr. Singleton carried $6,000 worth of insurance on his office equipment and books the investigator said, and apparently was having financial difficulties.

Dr. Singleton had applied for a $400 loan against one of his insurance policies, the jury was told.

* * *

THE JURY'S failure to fix a responsibility for the explosion and fire leaves the case the puzzle and mystery it has been from the beginning.

While investigators have deliberated on the accidental self-destruction theory, they have also worked extensively on several other possibilities.

Early, they had discounted the theory that the physician's role in a school fight, one in which there was opposition to the principal of the colored school, was a probable cause.

POLICE HAD questioned, checked and requestioned Charles Webber, Charlotte landlord of the deceased. They had also questioned the doctor's nurse and housekeeper, a young woman in Charlotte, believed to have been the last person to have seen him alive.

Dr. Singleton had reportedly visited friends in Charlotte the afternoon before his death, had gone to Concord and returned to drop off the young woman at Johnson C. Smith University early Monday evening.

He had told his close friend, Carl J. Dockery, an undertaker, Saturday evening he was going to visit his wife at Tennessee A. and I. College, Nashville, Tenn., go from to visit two of his three children at the home of their maternal grandparents, in Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

HE WAS THEN to go to Kansas City, Mo. and arrange to enroll in surgery at the General Hospital, beginning classes around June 1.

The Wednesday night before, he had visited his mother, Mrs. Nancy Singleton, in Newberry, S.C., and his other child.

Relatives and friends of the dead man, a graduate of Benedict College, Columbia, S.C., and of Meharry Medical College, said he planned a two or three year course in surgery because he had done extensive work in Shelby in this field.

* * *

HE PLANNED returning to Shelby in about three years, they said.

His locked 1956 Chrysler was found in front of the Webber building loaded for travel, including items for his family.

White Student Nabbed In Prank Cross Burning

Hillsboro, N. C., Jan. 15—William Polk Cheshire, 25-year-old white University of North Carolina student, was arrested here last week for the "prank" cross-burning at the home of Mrs. J. C. Webb, sister-in-law of Dr. Frank Graham, special UN representative and former president of the university.

Cheshire told police he burned the cross as a prank to let Dr. Graham, visiting his sister-in-law at the time, know how he felt about him. As a result of the prank, Cheshire will be the first person to be tried under a 1953 law designed to curb the Ku Klux Klan.

The law makes it a crime to burn a cross on property of another person without the consent of the person who owns or living on the property. Penalty for the crime is left to the discretion of the trial judge.

Negro Children Confess Burning Leaf Warehouse

GOLDSBORO, Aug., 27 (AP) — With two cents worth of matches, three Negro children this month burned down a tobacco warehouse here that caused a loss of more than $100,000.

City Detectives T. W. Garris and W. W. Campbell said today that the three children — aged 5, 6 and 7 — admitted kindling a fire Aug. 13 that destroyed Victory warehouse just three days before the tobacco auction season was to start. The destruction left Goldsboro with but four auction warehouses.

The detectives, who declined to disclose the names of the children, said the three readily admitted that they bought two penny-boxes of matches at a grocery, obtained cardboard at a service station and set a fire beside stacked tobacco baskets.

The officers said the children's mother yesterday called them to her home and explained that she had just extinguished a fire which had been set at the residence of a South Goldsboro family. Officers said the children, after brief questioning, admitted setting the warehouse fire and then, when taken to the ruins, pointed out the spot where they had kindled the blaze.

After the Aug. 13 warehouse fire officers had visited the home of the three children — two sisters and their brother — to investigate reports that their mother was keeping them locked in a closet. No arrest was made.

About 50 persons had been employed at the Victory warehouse as the selling season approached, and all of these were forced out of work by the fire. Many of them, though, eventually found work at other warehouses.

Juvenile Court will give the three youngsters a hearing at a date yet to be set.

Negroes Lose Confidence In N. C. Police

MONROE, N. C. — "Negro citizens here have lost confidence in the police," asserted Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County chapter of the NAACP.

Mr. Williams made his revelations in a letter sent to President Eisenhower asking the nation's chief executive to check on whether or not the local police force sympathizes with the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Williams asserted that local police have suppressed information on racial violence in this town. He cited as an example a motorcade of Klansmen which had rolled through the Negro part of town shooting at homes while policemen in the same motorcade made no effort to stop them.

■

WILLIAMS CLAIMED that he had several witnesses who "are ready to testify to anybody, anywhere that they saw the white men shoot." He pointed out that police had dug bullets from one of the homes into which the pellets had been fired.

According to Williams, the following wire was sent to the President:

• **"Racial violence increasing. KKK raided Negro neighborhood Friday night. Eight racial incidents. Please have Monroe, N. C. police checked as possible Klan sympathizers."**

The NAACP leader said that he sent the wire at the behest of a local group. He further stated that in recent weeks white men in cars have been throwing bottles and other objects at Negroes. Williams said that one Negro couple had been attacked in a drive-in restaurant by a crowd of approximately 25 white men and three or four of the attackers suffered bullet wounds in the ensuing melee. In fact, Williams added, one of the wounded bigots has tried to collect his doctor's bill from a Negro.

Police Chief A. A. Mauney, when told of the NAACP leader's action, said: "I know there was no shooting." The chief said that he had assigned local police to accompany Klansmen to prevent violence.

Try 6 Marines For Slaying White Mate

Defender, P.3 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-5-57

NAHA, Okinawa — (ANP) — Six Negro U. S. Marines who allegedly beat to death a white fellow Marine and injured another last week went on trail before an Army general court-martial board. They are charged with murder, conspiracy to murder and conspiracy to assualt.

The accused men are Pfc. Robert Allen jr., 22, Nashville, Tenn.; Pfc. Willie Brown, jr., 24, Saveyard, Ky.; Cpl. Eddie Chestnut, 21, Walterboro, S. C.; Pfc. Henry Mover jr., 20, Oak Cty, N. C.; Pfc. Jim Williams jr., 19, Dayton, Ohio and Pfc. Wilbur L. Jones, 23, Raleigh, N. C..

According to Marine sources, the fatal beating for which the Negroes are charged took place at the Sukiran Base last Aug. 4, shortly after the men returned to the base from Liberty leave).

The Marine Corps refused to advance any motive for the attack, and ruled out any thought that liquor was involved. But a Corps spokesman, who was asked if racial tension was involved, said "it was an attack on two Caucasions by Negroes." He said no weapons were used.

Dead as a result of the beating was white Hospitalman Adrien R. Nokleby, 19, of Wells Co., N. D. The other victim was Sgt. A. H. Carrillo, 22, El Paso, Tex., who sustained only minor injuries.

Maj. Gen. Francis M. McAlister, commander of the 3rd Marine Division, ordered the court-martial after a long investigation.

Negroes Held In Slaying of White Marine

Sat. 9-21-57

NAHA, Okinawa, Sept. 20 (P— Six Negro U.S. Marines accused of the fatal beating of a white Marine were ordered today to face a general court-martial.

Maj. Gen. Francis M. McAlister, commander of the 3rd Marine Division, ordered the court-martial after a long investigation of a six-man attack on two white Marines. The six are accused of murder, conspiracy to murder and conspiracy to assualt.

A Marine Corps spokesman, asked if racial tension figured in the case, said, "It was an attack on two Caucasians by Negroes. . . no weapons were used."

Hospitalman Adrien R. Nokleby, 19, of Wells Co., N.D., died of his injuries after he was beaten and booted at the Sukiran Base last Aug. 4.

Sgt. A. H. Carrillo, 22, El Paso, Tex., the other white man, suffered only minor injuries.

The Marine Corps declined comment on the motives of the attack, whether there was provocation, or whether liquor was involved.

"That information will be used in the trial," the spokesman said. "It was an attack, not a fight."

Marine found guilty of murder by court martial

OKINAWA, Nov. 29 — (AP) — A Marine court martial today found Pfc. Wilbur L. Jones of Raleigh, N. C., guilty of murder, conspiracy to murder, two charges of assault with intent to inflict great bodily harm, and conspiracy to assault.

Jones was the second of six men charged in the death of Navy Corpsman Adrien R. Nokleby of Wells County, N. D., who died after a beating Aug. 4.

The sailor—a white man—was allegedly kicked in the head by Negro Marines.

Sentence on Jones, 23, will be pronounced Saturday morning at Camp McTureous.

Jones, described as the first man to attack Nokleby following a payday drinking bout, was described in the trial as "the man who led the vicious, snarling pack" in the attack on Nokleby.

Marine On Trial For Racial Killing

Defender Chicago, Ill. P.3 Sat. 11-23-57

OKINAWA — (ANP) — Pfc. Robert Allen, jr., 22-year-old Negro marine from Nashville, Tenn. went on trial here this week as the ringleader of a group charged with murder in the death of a white sailor, Naval Corpsman Adrien R. Nokleby of Wells County, N. D.

The prosecution at the general court martial case said that Allen and his fellow Negro marine buddies, who will be tried later, swore to "get some heads" before leaving an enlisted men's club on the night that Nokleby was attacked. Head hunting, he said, was a term for beating white men.

The victim, said to have been unknown to Allen and his companions, died at an army hospital after being beaten and kicked about the head, face, and body.

The opening session of the court was used by defense counsel, Major J. E. Stauffer of Oceanside, Calif., in doggedly questioning the members of the trial board for indications of racial prejudice. One of the original nine members of the court was eliminated when it was established that he protested to Negroes serving in the Marine honor guard.

The officer, Capt. Dana B. Cashion, said that he bore no racial preudice as a result of his Cleburne, Tex., background, but recommended the removal of the men from the squad in the interest of uniformity.

Given 12 years

NAHA, Okinawa — Marine Pfc. Robert Allen Jr., 22, of Nashville was convicted by a Naval court martial here and sentenced to 12 years at hard labor.

Allen was charged with being the leader of five Marines who last August beat and kicked to death a white Navy medical corpsman, Adrien R. Nokleby, 19, of Wells County, N.D. Motive for the attack was never revealed during the trial.

Seek GI in Okinawa Killing

NAHA, Okinawa—Facts concerning a fatal brawl between Negro and white Marines here hinged upon the identity of an unknown Negro as Marine Pfc. Robert Allen's Jr. trial continued.

Pfc. Allen, 22, who hails from Nashville, Tenn., is accused of being the leader of five Negroes who were out to attack white men.

Adrien Nokelby, 19, a Navy medical corpsman, was killed and his friend injured when they were attacked by what witnesses described as a gang of 10 Negroes.

ARMY PFC. Alfone Heredia asserted that when the two white GIs tried to run away from their attackers, one of them was caught by a "big man" who stomped four or five times on the victim's face.

Marine Corp. Eddie Chestnut, already on trial for conspiracy to commit murder and assault, testified that he had seen Allen kick Nokelby. But, Marine Pfc. Willard L. Smith testified that he saw Chestnut at the brawl, but did not see Allen.

Find Marine Guilty In Slaying

Sat. 11-30-57

CAMP MACTUREOUS, Okinawa — (INS) — Pfc. Robert Allen, jr., of Nashville, Tenn., was found guilty by a Marine Corps court martial, of murder in the slaying of a white sailor allegedly kicked to death by six Marines on Okinawa.

Allen was sentenced to 12 years' confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, a dishonorable discharge and reduction in rank to private.

He was the first of six accused Marines to be tried in the killing of Navy Corpsamn Adrien Nokleby, 19, of Wells County, N. D., in the Sukiran troop area, Aug. 4.

The court martial in Camp Mactureous was told by the prosecution that Nokleby died as a result of a "racial" assault. The prosecutor, Maj. Eugene B. Fallon of Albany, N. Y., described Allen as a member of a group that carried out a "savage tribal attack."

Negro Marine On Trial In Death Of White Sailor

OKINAWA. — (ANP) — Pfc. Robert Allen Jr., 22-year-old Negro Marine from Nashville, Tenn. went on trial here this week as the ringleader of a group charged with murder in the death of a white sailor, Naval Corpsman Adrien R. Nokleby of Wells County, N. D.

The proseution at the general court martial case said that Allen and his fellow Negro Marine buddies, who will be tried later, swore to "get some heads" before leaving an enlisted men's club on the night that Nokleby was attacked. Head hunting, he said, was a term for beating white men.

The victim, said to have been unknown to Allen and his companions, died at an army hospital after being beaten and kicked about the head, face, and body.

The opening session of the court was used by defense counsel, Major J. E. Stauffer of Oceanside, Calif., in doggedly questioning the members of the trial board for indications of racial prejudice. One of the original nine members of the court was eliminated when it was established that he protested to Negroes serving in the marine honor guard.

The officer, Capt. Dana B. Cashion, said that he bore no racial prejudice as a result of his Cleburne, Texas background, but recommended the removal of the men from the squad in the interest of uniformity.

Third Negro on trial for murder

NAHA, Okinawa, Dec. 4—(AP)—A third Negro Marine went before a court-martial today on a charge of murdering a white Navy hospital corpsman. Two Marines have been sentenced in the case and three others await trial.

Pfc. Henry Moye, Jr., 20 of Oak City, N. C., was charged with taking part in the fatal stamping of Adrien R. Nokleby, 19, of Wells County, N. D.

Moye was also charged with assault with intent to do great bodily harm to Sgt. Adolfo Carrillo of El Paso, Tex. Nokleby and Carrillo were beaten outside a serviceman's club Aug. 4.

Pfc. Robert Allen Jr., 22, of Nashville, Tenn., was sentenced to 12 years' hard labor for the killing and Pfc. Wilbur L. Jones, 23, of Raleigh, N. C., to 15 years.

3rd Marine Gets Term For Murder

CAMP McTUREOUS, Okinawa — (INS) — A U. S. Marine court martial Saturday sentenced Pfc. Henry Moye, Jr. to 3½ years at hard labor for his part in the slaying of a Navy sailor last Aug. 4.

Moye, 20, of Oak City, North Carolina, was also handed a bad conduct discharge, broken to private and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances.

Moye was the third of six Negro Marines to be tried in the slaying of Sailor Adrien R. Nokleby, 19, of Wells County, North Dakota, outside an Okinawa enlisted man's club.

The Marine was convicted of involuntary manslaughter and aggravated assault by a board of five Marine officers in a general court martial.

The first two marines tried, Pfc. Robert Allen, jr., 22, of Nashville, Tenn., and Pfc. Wilbur L. Jones, 23 of Raleigh, N. C. were found guilty of murder.

Allen was sentenced to 12 years at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge and Jones drew a 15-year prison sentence and a dishonorable discharge.

Leatherneck prosecutors said six marines staged "a savage tribal attack" on Nokleby after agreeing "to get some heads." The sailor was literally kicked to death.

Another marine Sgt. Adolf H Carrillo, 22, of El Paso, Tex., was beaten by the attackers when he tried to help the sailor.

13 1957

Missing Since Early in January

Courier Sat. 3-2-57

Find Woman's Body in Creek

Pittsburgh, Pa. P.23

COLUMBUS, Ohio—After 15 days of intensive investigation, officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigtaion have identified the corpse found in a shallow creek near here as that of Hazel Maxine Gilman, the mother of three sons.

Mrs. Gilman's body had been discovered by a track walker who noticed a hand, stiffened by rigor mortis, reaching up from beneath the icy waters of Alum Creek wealthy Columbus suburb.

• **Columbus police found that the decomposed body had been held under water with a 14-pound chain around its waist to which was also attached an iron horse and a 40-pound block of concrete.**

The corpse lay near a bridge which is heavily travelled by traffic to and from the Columbus Airport. An autopsy revealed that a bullet had pierced the dead woman's skull.

■

MRS. GILMAN HAD been the subject of a mysterious disappearance, for she had not been seen by friends since the early part of January.

At the time she dropped out of sight she had been the object of a search by the State of Ohio, as she was wanted by police for violation of parole.

also been picked up several times for drunkenness and had been a principal in a rape case. She is the mother of three sons who have not seen her in several years.

Her brother, Harold Crosby of Springfield said that the last time he saw his sister was prior to last Christmas when he brought her to Columbus.

HAZEL MAXINE GILMAN

...a hand reached from the water

Ohio Constable Wounded In Shotgun Tussle

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs 5-9-57

TOLEDO, Ohio—(ANP). — A constable in nearby Spencer Township was wounded critically last week by an irate white man, who objected when the officer went to confiscate his shotgun.

P.4

The victim of the shooting was Charles Thornton. 38, who was wounded in the thigh. At Toledo Hospital, where Mr. Thornton was admited, attendants feared it might be necessary to amputate his leg.

The suspect, DeWitt Cramer 59, was arrested about 10 hours after the shooting and charged with shooting with intent to kill.

His employer, Herman Bookman 56, who tried to shield Cramer from Sheriff's deputies, was charged with aiding and abetting a felon.

According to Robert Howe, who accompanied Thornton to Cramer's home, the constable had entered the home to question Cramer about the gun and a few minutes later a shot gun discharged.

Cramer came to the door, Howe said, and told him:

"Come in and get your friend." Thornton staggered out and Howe rushed him to the hospital.

Cramer was quoted by sheriff's deputies as saying he shot Thornton because the latter wanted to take his shotgun away from him

Bombing May Set Off Cleveland Gang War

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 6-1-57 P.2

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Cleveland police this week were rounding up all known numbers racketeers following the bombing of the home of Donald (the Kid) King's home.

King, 25, a clearing house operator, and his common law wife, Luvenia, are under police protection.

Police Chief Frank W. Story said King has asked permission to carry a gun for his own protection, but was refused. However, he was given around-the-clock protection.

Five clearing house operators, the city's No. 1 racketeer and two musclemen have been arrested. The kingpin racketeer is Shondor Birns, who is said to have been implicated by King.

The operators are Edward Keeling, Thomas Turk, Willie (Buckeye) Jackson, and Dan Boone.

The accused musclemen are Samson Powell and Elijah Amercrombie.

Birns, the only white member of the participants, is said to have been hired last fall by operators of the numbers racket and gets $1,000 a week for keeping peace.

Apparently, King got in trouble when, according to police, he reduced his weekly payments to Birns.

Police said King, angered over the bombing of his home, called police and told them he would give incriminating information against the other operators.

"They were sore because I wouldn't go along and bring my odds down. But I told them I wasn't playing no more," King said.

Already police have been able to link the death of Tommy Boyce last month to the numbers racket. Boyce was a former hatchetman for the notorious Hoge brothers.

He was shot to death in his home on April 12. King said he had made a personal appeal to Boone to spare the victim. The shooting occurred a week later.

It is believed that since going to work for the numbers operators, Birns has come to be hated and feared.

Businessman Is Indicted By Toledo Jury

Defender P.5 13

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP) — Marvin L. Adelson, a 41-year-old white businessman, was indicted last week by the Lucas County grand jury on the charge of larceny by trick involving $1,800 in a house remodeling deal.

Louisville, Ky.

Adelson is suspected of bilking several Negro families in such deals, but the indictment grew out of a written statement he gave Ozie Nunn assuring him that all labor and materials for the remodeling of Mr. Nunn's house had been paid.

Thurs. 11-21-57

Later, several creditors of a building firm operated by Adelson, since gone out of business, filed liens against the Nunn property for non-payment for materials.

13 1957

OKLAHOMA

Two McAlester Youths Fined For Beating Up NAACP Leader

Dispatch Fri. 7-19-57 Oklahoma City, Okla. P.1

John B. White Sends Letter of Protest to Pittsburg County Attorney

McALESTER, Okla.—Two 15-year-old youths, Henry Lopez and Leon Cline, were fined $23.50 apiece this week for attacking and beating Charles Thomas, 16-year-old NAACP youth leader, at a carnival in Hartshorne.

Assistant County Attorney Clyde Stipes said he did not believe the attack could be termed a racial incident.

This was the claim of the youth division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It called Monday for full prosecution as a "blantant disregard" of the Negro youth's civil rights.

The case was turned over to the county attorney's office by William H. Layden, county judge, after a hearing Friday in which he determined that the 15-year-olds should be prosecuted as adults instead of juveniles.

Stipes said the youths admitted in the hearing that they attacked Thomas. They claimed they thought he was another boy who had "given us trouble before," Stipes said.

Thomas, McAlester NAACP youth council president, was reportedly knocked unconscious in the attack and required hospital treatment.

John B. White, state NAACP youth director, asserted in a letter to Ewing Sadler, Pittsburgh county attorney, that Thomas was "maliciously" attacked for "no reason except he happened to be a Negro."

White said he and John E. Green, NAACP youth legal adviser, had investigated and concluded the attack was "unwarranted, uncalled for and in complete disregard" of the Thomas youth's right of personal security.

White and Green attended the hearing Friday at the request of Rev. J. L. Hawkins, president of the McAlester NAACP branch.

The assistant county attorney added that white and Negro youth around Hartshorne have always "played rough," such as chasing each other out of strip-pit swimming holes. But he declared there has never been any ...ious racial trouble in Pittsburg county.

The complete text of the letter concerning the incident sent to Mr. Ewing Sadler, Pittsburg county attorney, follows:

"As director of Oklahoma Youth Division of the NAACP, I would like to call your attention to a blatant disregard of the civil rights of a fellow American in your county.

"On July 4, 1957, Charles Thomas, McAlester NAACP Youth Council president, was maliciously attacked by two youths, Henry Lopez and Leon Cline, for no valid cause. Charles was beaten by these young terrorists at a carnival in Hartshorne on said date for no reason except he happened to be a Negro.

"Our legal advisor, Attorney John E. Green, made a preliminary investigation of this matter and is of the opinion that the attack upon Charles Thomas was unwarranted, uncalled for, and in complete disregard of the right of personal security that this youth and any other American citizen should be secured in our enlightened society. He was further of the opinion that such malicious attacks, if not curtailed, could disturb the peace, dignity, and domestic tranquility of our great state.

"As the NAACP is an organization which is pledged to fight for the rights of all Americans regardless of race, creed, or color, we direct your attention and effort toward the possibility of full and complete prosecution after investigating this unlawful act which shocks the conscience of all the Christian peoples of our great state.

"We think that if these young attackers are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law that we will stop in the embryo stage of development in our state facist tactics that are so prevalent in most of our deep southern states. As Woodrow Wilson, we too, want to keep our state and country safe for democracy.

"We believe that you will have the fullest support of our governor, other state officials, and all the good Christian people of our state in your legal effort to see that the civil rights of this young man, Charles Thomas, and all other citizens are not flagrantly violated."

2 Prominent Cityans Shot During Party

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. Fri. 8-30-57

Two local socialites who were vacationing in California have been reported shot. Mr. Claude Williams, proprietor of the Off Beat night spot, was shot in the neck and the wife of Oklahoma City's prominent Dr. Dan Moore, Mrs. Arzelia Moore, was shot in the hand. It is alleged the two met in California and were arguing over a gun which went off, hitting Mr. Williams in the neck and Mrs. Moore in the hand. There are many rumors about the shooting.

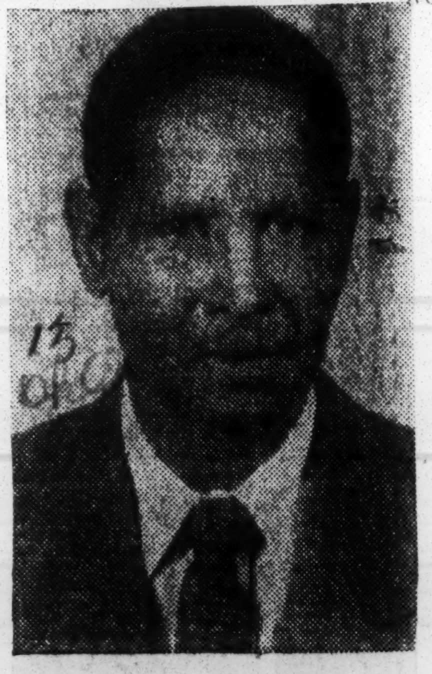
It is said that Mrs. Moore flew in from Califorinia with a gunshot wound in her hand, but left this week going back to California. She was supposed to appear in court there Wednesday.

A reporter from the Black Dispatch questioned Mrs. Claude Williams as to how the fracas started. She stated that she was waiting on a long distance call at 9 p. m. from her husband and he would tell her all about it, and to save the news clipping for her when he comes. She said she did not believe her husband and Mrs. Moore meant anything to one another.

For two days reporters from the Black Dispatch have been looking for Dr. Moore for a statement, but have been unable to find him at his office or residence. It is alleged Mrs. Moore flew back to California for medical treatment and court appearance.

A report from California alleges Mr. Williams was shot at three times by a relative of Mrs. Moore, one bullet striking Williams in the neck. Mrs. Moore, it is said, was wounded triying to take the gun away from her relative. The Black Dispatch asked Loren Miller, publisher of the California Eagle, to investigate and make a full report. It is reported to the Black Dispatch that Williams and Mrs. Moore were arguing over a movie camera.

The Black Dispatch learned that the case will be continued until Sept. 11 and that alais names were used.



CLAUDE WILLIAMS

Prominent Tulsa Men Charged With Arson; Under $3000 Bail

TULSA.—A noted Tulsa attorney who has been at the helm of the State Masonic group for a number of years, and the well-known Tulsa editor of the Oklahoma Eagle newspaper were charged Wednesday, October 23, in Okfuskee county court with second degree arson in connection with the much publicized 1955 burning of the Masonic Temple building in Boley.

The two men, Attorney Amos T. Hall, and Editor Edward Goodwin sr., who has studied law at the Tulsa University Law School, were charged after Isaac Williams jr., a Tulsa convict, implicated Hall and Goodwin in the burning of the three-story Masonic building March 17, 1955.

On $3,000 Bond

Arraigned today and released on $3,000 bond, the preliminary hearing is set for Monday, Nov. 7. Entering a plea of not guilty, the two will be tried Friday, Nov. 18, at Okemah during the fall court term.

Tulsa convict, implicated Hall and Goodwin in the burning of the three-story Masonic building building March 17, 1955.

Williams, also charged on the arson count, told police that he had been paid $450 to set fire to the building. Imprisoned now after being sentenced to 20 years on each of five burglary counts in February 1956 in Tulsa county, Williams claimed shortly before his sentencing that he was paid by Goodwin after the editor conspired with Hall and E. W. Clark, also of Tulsa, to burn the building so insurance could be collected.

Clark, then grand secretary of the State Masonic group, died in August of 1955, about five months after the alleged arson took place.

Okfuskee County Attorney Roy Parham said warrants for the arrest of the three men were issued Wednesday by County Judge Raymond Jenkins.

Parham said the lodge carried a total of $64,000 insurance on the building and its contents and that in May of 1955, the policy holders received about $57,000 for the fire loss.

$51,000 Restitution

Following Williams' accusation against Hall and Goodwin in February 1956, the insuring firm received $51,000 restitution, Parham said.

Parham's answer to the question as to why the restitution was made, was "That's the $64 question that we hope to answer in court."

Williams' first confession about the arson was made in the office of J. Howard Edmondson, Tulsa county attorney, while Williams was in county jail on the burglary charges.

No Charges Filed

Though the state fire marshal's office and officers from Okfuskee county investigated at the time, no charges were filed.

Parham said he r... investigation when he came into office, "and I just recently completed the investigation to my satisfaction."

Williams' "gift for gab," which involved Hall in another matter late last year, has seemingly brought him nothing but more trouble.

In December, about the first time he told of the arson conspiracy, he also accused Hall and former Tulsa policeman John Smitherman, now dead, of extorting money from a Negro druggist, Charles S. Roberts.

Case Thrown Out

Though Hall and Smithermon were charged, the case was thrown out during a preliminary hearing before Judge Leslie Lisle.

Williams was sentenced to 20 years on each of the five counts of burglary, to which he had pleaded guilty, two weeks after dismissal of the charges against Hall and Smitherman.

Last November, Williams appealed to the state criminal court of appeals on his conviction but the court held he must serve his time.

His appeal was tied in with the arson confession. He said he was denied his constitutional rights when District Judge Eben L. Taylor refused to allow him to withdraw his plea of guilty and his waiver on a jury trial.

Hall was re-elected by a unanimous vote at the last state meeting of the Masonic order held in Oklahoma City.

Wealthy Property Owner is Beaten

Watson, 80, on Serious List; Shields' Condition is Fair

A three time loser, ex-convict Richard E. Shields, 28, whose condition was reported as fair at St. John's hospital Wednesday evening, is a suspect in the attempted robbery and beating early Tuesday morning of a wealthy North Tulsa property owner. Shields, who lives at 516½ East Latimer street, was shot in the chest.

Tom (Uncle Tom) Watson, 80, 1014 North Greenwood avenue, the beating victim, was still on the seriously injured list late Wednesday. His condition had been previously reported as critical at Hillcrest hospital.

Watson who operates a small sundry shop in the front of his home suffered four gashes on the top of his head ranging from one to four inches, one cut inside his left hand, a three and one-half inch cut on his left cheek and a cut on his left ear. The victim said he was awakened about 6 a.m. when some one began beating him over the head with a board, believed to be a 1x4.

The victim said he then reached under his pillow and grabbed his .38 revolver. He said he and his assailant struggled for possession of the weapon and he lost to the man who had beaten him. He said the man then went out the back door. Watson thinks he shot the man during the struggle when the gun discharg-

the struggle when the gun discharged.

Said Man Was Big

Watson described his assailant as a big man. He said he went to a neighbor's house to call police.

Shields, according to police, has served three prison terms. The suspect was shot by a bullet of the same caliber which Watson had under his pillow.

The ex-convict said he was passing the rear of Watson's store when a short man, described as chunky, light and curley-headed, grappled with him. Shields said the man was carrying a gun and during the struggle he was shot.

A woman identified as Lilly Mae Peterson, being held as a material witness in the case, said she was with Shields when the shooting occurred. She told police she was Shield's common law wife. She said she ran to call the police and did not come back to the scene of the shooting. Police arrested her three hours later for questioning. Police reported Wednesday they did not believe her story.

Shields had told police the man came out from between two houses and grabbed his common law wife. He said the woman ran home after he grabbed the gun.

Watson, according to officers, has real estate properties in Tulsa, Okmulgee, Boley, and Muskogee.

Police officers Herbert Hunter, Leon Johnson and Detective A. W. Berry investigated the case.

The man who beat Watson left with the .38 revolver. Police believe the weapon was the only thing taken from Watson's home.

13 1957

3 Dynamite Blasts Rock Shenandoah

New Home, Auto Plant Damaged; Youths Suspected

Special to The Inquirer

SHENANDOAH, Pa., May 5.—A dynamite scare gripped Shenandoah and the surrounding countryside today in the wake of three heavy blasts that overnight blew up a newly-built home, ripped out the rear of an automobile and shook a warehouse.

State and Shenandoah borough police, unable to find any apparent common motive for the blastings, tentatively attributed the dynamitings to young pranksters, and that opinion, widely shared, increased the terror in this hard-coal territory. Residents waited fearfully for new explosions, uncertain where they might strike next.

WIDE AREA SHAKEN

The blast that partly demolished an automobile occurred in the heart of the downtown shopping area, blew windows out of houses over a two-block area and jarred scores of late shoppers and moviegoers.

That was the first of the explosions. Others followed at hourly intervals until the final one destroyed the north wall of a new and not-yet-occupied home on a hilltop along Route 122, five miles north of here.

TWO MORE EXPLOSIONS

Heavily damaged by the downtown blast was the automobile of Michael Cohoat, of nearby William Penn, who was attending a movie and had left the car on a borough-operated parking lot just off Main st. at Washington st. A stick of dynamite was fastened between the back bumper and the body. Fragments of fuse were found on the ground at the back of the car.

An hour later, the second blast brought firemen and police speeding to the warehouse of a rag-and-waste firm operated by Milton Sorin at Bower and Lloyd sts., several blocks from the first explosion. Damage there was slight, for the dynamite stick fell between two large bundles of rags that absorbed the shock, firemen said.

HOUSE IS BLOWN UP

It was well past midnight before word of the third explosion reached police. Several sticks of dynamite had been distributed along the wall of the vacant house on Route 123—the highway leading to Hazleton—and discharged simultaneously. The house is one of three built for sale by Walter Wolsky, a contractor.

State police said the dynamite may be part of a load of two and a half boxes of the explosive stolen from the Capparell Construction Co's mining operation in West Shenandoah.

Philadelphia Holds 10 in Racial Clashes

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Ten teen-agers were under arrest today after a series of racial flareups in which three youths were stabbed last night.

One of the three, William Fluck, 15, was stabbed in the back as he walked to his home from a North Philadelphia grocery. Doctors at Temple University Hospital performed emergency surgery in an attempt to prevent paralysis of the youth's legs. They reported the boy's condition was serious.

Herbert McTeague, 18, was slashed in another battle that broke out between bands of white and Negro youths also in North Philadelphia.

In South Philadelphia, John Linder, 20, told police he was attacked by a band of white youths and cut on the forehead.

The battles marked a continuation of such racial fights that have kept Philadelphia police busy for the past week. Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons said last week the unrest was a direct result of the integration crisis at Little Rock, Ark.

Burn Cross On Lawn In Project

LEVITTOWN, Pa.—(INS)—A five-foot cross of tree branches was burned early last Friday on the lawn next to the home of William Myers, jr., the first Negro to move into the all-white community of Levittown.

It was the first major disturbance in the Dogwood Hollow area since threatening, stone throwing crowds gathered in front of the home for eight nights last month when the Myers family moved in under the protection of state police.

Police discovered four homemade incendiary bombs not far from the Myers' home. They discounted them as the work of juveniles, but admitted the bombs were capable of starting a major fire.

The cross blazed shortly after dawn on the lawn of Lewis Wechsler, who is among those who have befriended Myers and helped him settle in his new home.

The symbol was bound in rags fastened to branches with tape. The rags apparently had been saturated in kerosene brought in a jar. The smashed jar was found on Wechsler's driveway.

MAY BE PARALYZED

White Boy Knifed By Negro Youths

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Surgeons performed an emergency operation today on a 15-year-old white boy whose spinal cord was injured last night in an encounter with several Negro youths.

William Fluck, 15, was stabbed in the back by one of a group of boys who assaulted him and a younger brother while the two were returning from a neighborhood grocery.

William and his brother, Alfred, 12, were pushed against a wall and pummelled by the gang. Alfred broke away and ran home as people of the neighborhood rushed out to stop the fight. Hospital authorities were unable to say tonight whether the older Fluck boy would be paralyzed.

Seven boys were arrested and charged with assault with intent to kill. All are in their teens. Magistrate Joseph Molinari held three of them on $800 bail. The others were remanded to the Youth Study Center.

Police arrested three other boys in a gang fight in the same neighborhood later in the evening in what the officers said may have been a reprisal fight stemming from the stabbing incident.

Meanwhile, across the Delaware River in Camden, N. J., police announced that a teen-age curfew law, relaxed in recent years at the request of school authorities, would be enforced immediately due to reports of a renewal of gang warfare in some sections of the city.

Inspector Anthony Skolski said that violators of the 10 p.m. week-day curfew—an hour later on Saturday night—would be arrested on sight.

2nd cross burned, four bombs set in Levittown

A five-foot cross was found flaming Friday shortly before 6 a.m. on the front lawn of next-door neighbors who befriended the family of William Myers in Levittown. Their lawns are adjoining.

Crudely constructed with tree branches, rags and tire tape, the cross burned in front of the home of Lewis Wechsler at 39 Deepgreen Lane in the Dogwod Hollow section. The Myerses live at 43 Deepgreen Lane.

The cross, first noticed when Wechsler went to the door for the morning paper, was the second known to be burned since the protest against Myers' moving in the segregeated community was organized.

During the nightly demonstra spearheaded by the Levittown Betterment Committee, a cross was burned on the grounds of the Walt Disney School in nearby Tullytown.

Wechsler said he had no objections to the family moving in next door to him. He assisted the couple in getting settled.

Wechsler also said he thought the cross burning was the "work of a bunch of kids." He notified Bristol Township police. Patrolman William Edmund extinguished the flames with a garden hose and removed the charred remains.

Meanwhile, fingerprint tests were made of four "Molotove cocktails" found Thursday behind some shrubbery in the yard of Stephen J. Toth, five houses from the Myers home. Police Chief John R. Stewart said the homemade bombs had been expertly made from gasoline-filled milk bottles and cotton-padded fuses.

Toth and his family had been vacationing out of town from prior to the disturbance over Myers' arrival. They live at 93 Dogwood Drive.

Philadelphia Boy Hurt in Racial Fight

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26 (AP)—A high school pupil was injured today in another of a series of incidents involving white and Negro teen-agers in the city.

Joseph Della Barber, 14, was treated at Misericordia Hospital for face cuts and a head injury suffered in a brief scuffle between white and Negro boys during the lunch hour on the steps of Overbrook High School. The Della Barba boy is white. There were no arrests.

Later in the day, authorities at a Catholic high school for girls in another section of the city kept the students indoors 30 minutes past dismissal time while police dispersed a group of adolescents and adults outside the school.

Rev. Francis X. Tracey, principal of St. Maria Goretti High School, said his action was prompted by rumors that Negro youths had treatened to "beat up two white girls" for every Negro boy beaten by white boys

Victims are Negro brothers—

Philadelphia white gang accused in beating case

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19—(AP)—The self-styled "Little Rock Rebels," a group of six young white men accused of beating two Negro brothers, were being held in $400 bail each today for the Grand Jury.

In ordering the six held yesterday, Magistrate Nathan A. Beifel told them "You have little rocks in your heads."

POLICE TESTIFIED the six, ranging in age from 20 to 27, broke a front window of the brothers' home and then fought with them in a wild brawl when the two came out on the street.

"We have enough trouble on an international scale," Magistrate Beifel said, "without going out of the way to cause racial trouble. . . . We are lucky to be Americans. We should work tirelessly to maintain the great country we have instead of being at each other's throats."

Police said the six chased home one of the brothers, William Bines, 18, after making remarks about him as he passed a Philadelphia street corner Monday night.

AFTER THE GANG broke a window, Bines and his brother, Haskin, 17, swung a long coal poker out the window to prevent the attackers from climbing through. Fighting started when the brothers went out on the street to retrieve the poker.

The youths fled when a patrolman pulled up and fired twice into the air, but one, Joseph Stewart, 20, was collared. The others were picked up at a hospital where they had gone for treatment of cuts and bruises.

They were Fred Roth, 23; Robert McKenna, 22; Michael Whitmore, 20, and Robert Howard, 27, all of Philadelphia, and Peter Ottaviano, 20, of Pennsauken, N. J. All six were charged with assault and battery and conspiracy.

Widow Sobs as Jurist Frees 2 Boys in Chase Fatal to Her Husband

A South Philadelphia widow cried out in disbelief when two confessed teen-aged house burglars were released in probation by Judge Theodore O. Spaulding yesterday in the Juvenile Division of Municipal Court.

"I cannot help but feel that my husband would be here today if it were not for these boys," sobbed Mrs. Cecelia Griffin, whose husband, William, dropped dead of a heart attack as he pursued the two young burglars from the Griffin home, 2508 S. Garnet st., on Nov. 4.

"My heart goes out to you," Judge Spaulding said to the sorrowed woman. "I really understand how you must feel. But as you must know, it is not so much the duty of this court to punish the boys and girls brought in here as it is to try and help save them so that they may grow up to be good citizens."

BOTH PLEAD GUILTY

The young defendants, William Garvin, 15, of Woodstock st. near Porter, and Edward Gayton, 16, of Winona ave., Norwood, had pleaded guilty to four burglary charges, including the Griffin home job.

William Lafferty, an officer for the Juvenile Division, testified the two boys had netted $329 in the burglaries, which started in early October and ended with the Griffin case.

Lafferty said the boys were looting the Griffin home when Griffin returned. They fled and Griffin pursued them a half block before he collapsed. The boys had taken $150 from a bureau drawer, the agent testified.

Mrs. Griffin had just finished testifying about the fatal chase when Judge Spaulding announced he was ordering the boys to make full restitution and placing them on probation. Mrs. Griffin uttered a startled sob.

RULES OUT PRISON

Directing the remainder of his statement to the weeping widow, Judge Spaulding said, "I am not excusing these boys for what they have done, but sending them to prison would not bring back your husband."

But Mrs. Griffin insisted that it was the chase after the young burglars that had taken her husband's life.

'SAD FACT OF FATE'

"This," said Judge Spaulding, "is one of the sad facts of fate in which we cannot say that chasing these boys did or did not cause death. But I do have an idea that what happened in this case will follow these boys the rest of their lives."

The two young defendants left the courtroom in the custody of their parents. Mrs. Griffin, sobbing pitifully, was led away by friends and court attaches.

WRITTEN ADMISSIONS

Plodding police work led to the arrest of the Garvin and Gayton boys sometime after Griffin had dropped dead in the chase.

First young Garvin was picked up. He confessed and implicated Gayton, who had moved with his family from the South Philadelphia neighborhood to Delaware county. Judge Spaulding was informed that they both made oral and written admissions.

Negro Boy, 16, Shotgun Victim In Philadelphia Gang Warfare

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 (AP)—Police said today that a shotgun blast mangled the left hand of a 16-year-old Negro boy, marking what was believed to be an outbreak of teen-age gang warfare in south central Philadelphia.

They said the boy, Melvin Ford, was either unable or unwilling to give much information.

Nine youths were arrested shortly after noon as they ran from the shooting scene. They were among 20 or more adolescents who made a break as police, summoned by storekeepers and residents of the neighborhood, converged on the scene. The nine were taken to a police station for questioning.

Police reported young Ford, who is in a hospital, gave only these scraps of information:

He was shot as he tried to wrest a shotgun from his assailant. The assailant also was a Negro, wearing a green coat and a brown hat.

Joseph Annunzio of the Juvenile Division's gang-control unit, said:

"This is gang warfare, in all probability, but we haven't been able to figure out which of the nine gangs operating in that area are involved."

He added the shooting might have been in retaliation for another bit of gunplay last Tuesday night after a junior high school dance. A 19-year-old Negro tangled with a group of younger boys and was shot in the right shoulder.

Authorities said the nine boys held for questioning are Negroes and that most of those mixed up in the outbreak also are Negroes.

Police said they doubt the trouble could be related to earlier juvenile violence which officials attributed to racial tensions.

Horry Sheriff's Trial Set In Case On Civil Rights

Judge Decides To Hear It In February

By Staff Correspondent

FLORENCE, Nov. 18 —The civil rights trial of Horry County Sheriff John T. Henry and eight of his deputies has been set for "early in February." The decision was handed down here today by Federal Judge Ashton H. Williams.

Judge Williams' decision came after Defense Attorney Henry H. Edens of Columbia charged that the federal government was "seeking to create a turmoil in a county of South Carolina."

The federal judge set the trial for a special term of court after noting the Florence docket for December was too jammed for an earlier hearing.

Henry and the other officers are under indictment for violating the civil rights of four prisoners, three Negroes and a white man.

DENIES REQUEST

At the hearing here today, Judge Williams also denied a request of the defense for an order supporting their rights to question government witnesses. He said the order was not necessary. Williams, however, directed the district attorney's office to write defense lawyers a letter explaining their right of interrogation.

"Since you have a perfect right to interview witnesses," Williams told Edens, "any question of your right can be cleared up with a letter."

Edens explained that he did not "care to go into interviewing witnesses and subject myself to the possibility of being accused of seeking to intimidate or influence anyone."

'PAST EXPERIENCE'

Edens said his fear was based on "past experience" when "this same office tried to flyblow my firm" by attempting to show "we tried to get a witness to testify to something we wanted her to testify to."

The Columbia attorney accused federal authorities of "constant harrassment" in the Horry County case which the attorney said is "not conducive to law enforcement in one of the largest counties in the state.

"Subpoenas have been issued to five different grand juries," Edens said. "That kind of conduct is unprecedented in my experience."

Assistant U. S. District Attorney Arthur G. Howe of Charleston replied he did not want to "argue about what villains we are for doing our job."

AGREES TO WRITE

Howe agreed to write Edens a letter, outlining the rights of the defense to question witnesses.

Henry and his deputies are charged with violating the civil rights of Leonard Ford of Longs, Cleo Patrick of Loris, Vernee Floyd and Robert Jackson Spivey, both of Horry County near Tabor City, N.C.

Ford is serving two years in the state penitentiary for the beating of one of the deputies accused of violating his constitutional rights. Spivey is free on appeal bond in at least two cases including a conviction for resisting arrest.

The eight deputies indicted by a Columbia grand jury and later by a Charleston grand jury are Chamblers Small, Odell Floyd, Roy Huggins, Arnold Hendrix, J. D. Stanley, Harry Harrelson, Mack E. Booth and James D. Smart.

Solicitor Reuben Long also appeared with Edens here today. He will serve as a defense attorney when the trial is held.

Dynamite Home Of Anti-Bias Book's Co-Author

GAFFNEY, S. C. — (ANP) — The home of a white woman, who wrote part of a publication urging a moderate approach to racial problems, was dynamited last week in an obvious move by unidentified persons to intimidate her.

Police here reported that the explosion shattered windows and cracked a wall in the home of Mrs. James W. Sanders, co-author of the publication and wife of a prominent local physician, but that no one was injured. They indicated the explosion was caused by a time bomb.

Meanwhile, Dr. Sanders, the husband, said he felt the attack on their home was the result of his wife's contribution to the publication. "You possibly could link the blast to the publication," he commented. Dr. Sanders is a native South Carolinian and has been a resident here for the past 31 years.

Evidence of the attack was uncovered by police, when they discovered a key in bushes near the house. It contained a clock, wires and batteries. Police left the evidence intact and reported the incident to the nearby FBI office in Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. Sanders recently contributed material for the publication, entitled "South Carolinians Speak—A Moderate Approach To Race Relations." Another contributor to the publication said it had the support of Representative James P. Richards, South Carolina Democrat and a segregationist, who praised the publication as a "real contribution."

Dynamites Home Of Co-Author of Publication

GAFFNEY, S. C. — (ANP)—The home of a white woman who wrote part of a publication urging a moderate approach to racial problems was dynamited last week in an obvious move by un-identified persons to intimidate her.

Police here reported that the explosion shattered windows and cracked a wall in the home of Mrs. James W. Sanders, co-author of the publication and wife of a prominent local physician, but that no one was injured. They indicated the explosion was caused by a time bomb.

Meanwhile Dr. Sanders, the husband, said he felt the attack on their home was the result of his wife's contribution to the publication. "You possibly could link the blast to the publication," he commented. Dr. Sanders is a native South Carolinian and has been a resident here for the past 31 years.

Evidence of the attack was uncovered by police, when they discovered a key in bushes near the house. It contained a clock, wires and batteries. Police left the evidence intact and reported the incident to the nearby FBI office in Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. Sanders recently contributed material for the publication entitled "South Carolinians Speak—A Moderate Approach to Race Relations." Another contributor to the publication said it had the support of Rep. James P. Richards, South Carolina Democrat and a segregationist, who praised the publication as a "real contribution."

Police Say Klan Tried Dynamitings

GAFFNEY, S. C., Dec. 7 — Police disclosed today—after the arrest of five alleged Ku Klux Klan members—that three separate attempts were made to dynamite the home of a Gaffney physician whose wife wrote an article advocating a moderate approach to the racial problem.

Authorities said that only a thin layer of enamel which acted as an insulator on an alarm clock timing mechanism in one nine-stick dyamite bomb prevented the destruction of Dr. James H. Saunders' home.

Police said this bomb failed to go off Nov. 18 and two three-stick bombs were planted on each of the following two nights. The last one did go off Nov. 20, breaking windows and causing other damage. There were no injuries.

SIGN STATEMENTS

Chief J. P. Strom of the state law enforcement divisions, and Cherokee County Sheriff Julian S. Wright said two men had signed statements admitting they participated in the dynamiting. The others denied it. Strom described all as members of an independent KKK group.

In custody were: John E. (Junior) Painter, 30, of Cherokee County; Luther E. Boyette, 32, of Gaffney; James R. McCullough, 25, of Gaffney, all employes of the Limestock Manufacturing Co. here; Cleatus H. Sparks 24, of Alma, an employe of Alma Mills; and Robert P. Martin Jr. 35, of Rt. 1, Gaffney, a machine operator.

Police theorized the home was dynamited because Mrs. Sanders con- tributed an article to a recent pamphlet called South Carolinians Speak which urged a moderate approach to race relations.

Forfeits Bond

Negro Minister Evades Hearing

A 30-year-old Negro minister forfeited bond in magistrate's court yesterday on a charge of carrying a concealed pistol outside of a North Charleston voting poll Tuesday.

Magistrate W. B. Dickey said the defendant, identified as Rev. Davis Joiner of the Daniel Jenkins Home, did not appear for a hearing.

Dickey said Joiner informed him by telephone about 9 o'clock yesterday morning he intended to forfeit his bond of $25. Joiner had been charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

The .25 caliber automatic was held in the custody of Dickey's court.

The weapon charge stemmed from an incident just outside of Chicora High School when Arthur Burton, Charleston County register of mesne conveyance, reported he disarmed Joiner.

Burton told police several students at the school told him Joiner was armed. He said Joiner told him he was carrying the weapon for protection against teen-agers throwing rocks in his neighborhood.

Joiner also said a group of children yelled and threw a potato at him when he approached the school building.

Dynamite Used In Explosion That Rocked Sanders Home

GAFFNEY, Nov. 20 (AP)—State and county police today sought clues in last night's bombing which shook the home of a Gaffney white woman who had contributed an article to a pamphlet urging a moderate approach to race relations.

The blast shattered windows and cracked a wall in the home of Mrs. James H. Sanders. It tore a hole about 12 inches deep and 18 inches square beside the chimney of the house.

Deputy Jack Morgan of the Cherokee County sheriff's office said evidence was found that a dynamite bomb caused the blast. He said he believed that about three sticks of the explosive went off.

Nine more unexploded sticks were found in a keg while another three were found in a bundle alongside, Morgan explained.

A fuse had been lit to the bundle of three but had gone out, he added.

Dr. James H. Sanders, a Gaffney physician for a number of years, said no one was injured in the explosion at his home. He said he, his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. McLaughlin, visitors from Louisville, Ky., were in another part of the house when the blast occurred.

"You possibly could relate it (the blast) to the publication," Dr. Sanders said.

Mrs. Sanders, a native of Charleston, wrote an article for a publication entitled "South Carolinians Speak — A Moderate Approach to Race Relations."

She represented herself in the little book as favoring gradual desegregation.

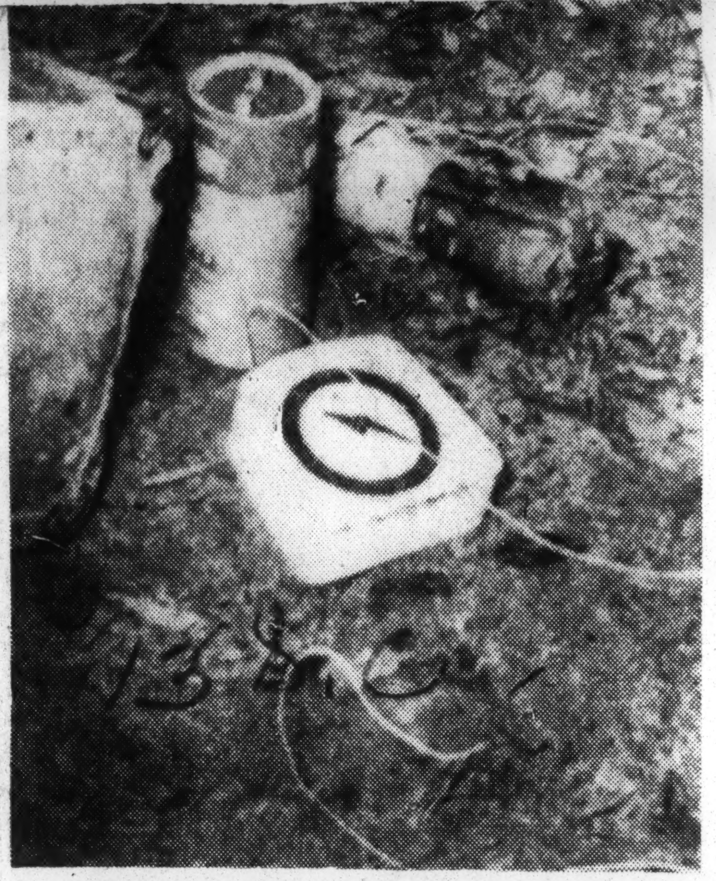
"Gradual desegregation in the schools accomplished by starting with the first grades would seem logical to me," she was quoted as saying.

Dr. Sanders said his wife had received "about five" telephone calls about the publication and one unsigned letter.

He termed the communications "protests rather than threats."

STORY ON MRS. Sanders' Charleston background and what she wrote in pamphlet appears on Page 1-B.

MRS. J. H. SANDERS
Examines Shattered Window



BOMB'S CLOCK STOPPED AT 10:25 P.M.
Three Unexploded Sticks Of Dynamite Lie Nearby

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
11-21-57

Negro Landowner Brutally Beaten By White Gang

Advocate
8-3-57
Jackson, Miss.

Greenville, S. C., July 29—Sheriff J. R. Martin hoped today to make an arrest in the brutal beating of a Negro man by a group of some 15 unmasked white men Sunday night.

Police revealed Tuesday that the white men broke into the farm home of Claude Cruell, 58, Sunday night while Cruell and his wife were caring for the seven children of a white neighbor who had taken his wife to a hospital.

Martin said the men chained Cruell's arms and beat him with blackjacks and sticks.

Test will come in trial of mob which beat man

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-17-57
P. 1
13

Wealthy farmer attacked because he rented land to white sharecroppers

By JOHN H. McCRAY
(AFRO Staff Correspondent)

GREENVILLE, S.C. — Can an all-white jury in the South be relied upon to convict white men for violating the civil rights of a colored man?

This key issue in the current congressional civil rights debate will be given its supreme test here this month when eight suspected members of a mob go on trial for cruelly beating Claude Cruell, a 58-year-old wealthy farmer on July 21.

The men have been charged with assault and battery and assault with intend to murder.

* * *

BEHIND THE bizarre case, observers say, was envy.

Cruell, who owns 100 acres of the best farm land in Greenville County, was using white tenants to farm his property.

In addition, he was operating a prosperous laundromat, the only one in the county used by white families.

The arrests were made by R. Martin Thursday. The next test comes when the cases are presented to the grand jury.

* * *

IF THE grand jury indicts, the question is will an all-white jury convict white defendants in one of the most brutal cases in the history of this section of the state.

The suspects, all but one of whom had posted $1,000 bond by mid-week, are accused of having smashed doors and windows in Cruell's house, of having enchained, tied with wire and rope Mr. Cruell, and of having beat him into unconsciousness as his terrified wife, Mrs. Fannie Cruell, and seven small children of a white tenant-neighbor trembled in fright.

They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Turner, who rented from the Cruell's. The Cruells were keeping the children while the 34-year-old Mr. Sherwood, a partially disabled truck driver, accompanied his wife to a hospital, to which she had been rushed earlier in the day for treatment of a kidney ailment.

MRS. CRUELL told officers that after beating her husband the mobsters ran the children out of the house into the night and threatened to whip them if any returned.

When he learned of the incident, the incensed father told officers: "These people (the Cruells) didn't do anything to anybody."

After receiving several threats on his life from unidentified persons, Mr. Sherwood moved his family a little over a mile away from the Cruell estate and lives now with a brother.

* * *

THE INVADERS, despite her pleas to be left to tend her unconscious husband, took Mrs. Cruell several miles from the house, took away her shoes and ordered her to walk home barefoot.

Mr. Cruell continues under an eye specialist in Greenville. The family has given up a laundry business for 10 white families in the area.

Saying the men had voiced resentment of colored persons "minding" white children, Mrs. Cruell believed that ownership of the attractive tract, on which they have lived for about 25 years, also figured in the mob action.

Second Trial Being Sought For Kasper

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Sun. 8-11-57
P. 1
13

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—A new trial is being sought for Northern segregationist John Kasper in the Clinton case on grounds, among others, that the jury "was tampered with" and jurors read newspapers during the trial.

The accusations by J. Benjamin Simmons, Kasper's Washington lawyer, were contained in a copy of a motion for a new trial received by U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., who prosecuted the case.

Kasper and six residents of the Clinton, Tenn., area were convicted here July 23 by a U.S. District Court jury of criminal contempt of court. They were accused of violating U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor's permanent injunction against interference with court-ordered racial integration of Clinton High School.

Simmons and attorneys for the other six, who also say they will seek a new trial, have until next Wednesday to get their motions to the court clerk.

Three Negroes Attack Clarke Jailer, Escape

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 8-13-57
P. 1
13

GROVE HILL, Ala., Aug. 12—Three Negro prisoners overpowered the jailer at Clarke County Jail tonight and escaped into woods west of here.

A search for the fugitives was concentrated in the heavily-wooded area in western Clarke County, led by Sheriff Chester Noble and aided by state highway patrolmen. Efforts were being made to get bloodhounds from Kilby Prison at Montgomery into the hunt.

The escapees were identified as R. L. Stephens, 19, of Jackson; Isol McRand, 22, and James Louis Brown, 29, both of Washington County. All were awaiting grand jury action on charges of armed robbery.

Jailer William Webb said McRand and Brown seized him when he opened their cell at 7 p.m. to lock up two prisoners who had been cleaning up the jail.

The jailer said he was choked by Brown during the ensuing struggle, and also was scratched on the face and hands. Webb said he managed to fight off efforts of the trio to gag him and lock him up in the cell. The three prisoners broke and ran after a brief struggle with the jailer.

Webb said the Negroes had been in jail about three weeks. McRand and Brown were arrested on charges of armed robbery of a Jackson hardware store and all three were charged with armed robbery of a man in a Jackson lumberyard in which the victim was shot, the jailer said.

Brown also faces charges of grand larceny and assault, Webb added.

He gave these descriptions of the escapees:

Stephens, 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighing 155 pounds; McRand, 6 feet 1 inch, 150 pounds; and Brown, 6 feet 1 inch, 185 pounds.

Neighbor Who Cared for White Children, Beaten

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 8-1-57
13

Greensville, S. C.—A white, partly disabled truck driver spoke sorrowfully but sternly last Wednesday about the beating of a Negro neighbor who took care of the white man's children during an emergency this week.

"These people never bothered anybody," said Sherwood Turner, 34, of Greenville County.

He spoke of Negro farmer Claude Cruell, 58, and his wife, who were entrusted with Turner's seven small children Sunday night while the trucker took his wife, stricken with a kidney ailment, to a hospital.

Cruell said a band of about 15 white men broke into his house later that night, chained him by one arm and beat him with blackjacks and sticks.

His wife reported the intruders "said they did it because we were taking care of those white children. They didn't like it because we own all this land."

The Cruells, who own 100 acres, bought the land 25 years ago.

Sheriff's officers reported they picked up several suspects but released them after questioning.

Bystander P. 6
Thurs. 8-1-57

Clinton Bias Defense Cites Lincoln as Guide

Herald Tribune P.3
Tues. 7-23-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 22 (AP).—A defense leader in the Clinton trial said today Abraham Lincoln set the course for the South to refuse to obey the United States Supreme Court's 1954 edict against segregating whites and Negroes in the nation's public schools.

Ross Barnett, a former president of the Mississippi Bar Association, made the statement as both sides presented final arguments in the eleven-day-old segregation trial.

Before Mr. Barnett spoke, United States Attorney John C. Crawford Jr., urged the all-white jury to cling to the facts and not be swayed by emotional appeals. The paramount issue, Mr. Crawford said, is not the question of segregation but the observance of law and order.

Conspiracy Charge

The case centers on the government's charges that ten residents of Clinton, Tenn., conspired with John Kasper, Northern segregationist leader, to violate a Federal anti-violence injunction.

On trial in Federal Court, the defendants are accused of criminal contempt for allegedly fomenting disorders interfering with the court-ordered integration of Clinton High School last fall.

Waving his arms and shouting, Mr. Barnett told the jury: "The Bible teaches us to segregate. It teaches us not to mix the seed. Just because the Supreme Court told us to desegregate doesn't mean we'll live to see it. The Constitution is above the Supreme Court."

Then he added: "Abraham Lincoln set the course when he said he wouldn't abide by a ruling of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision."

The 1848 decision held that a Negro slave, Dred Scott, could not base a lawsuit for his freedom on ground that his master had taken him to non-slave territory.

By contrast with Mr. Barnett's emotion-pitched appeal to the jury, Mr. Crawford gave a calm recital of events he said led up to the mob disorders which swept the little back-country town of Clinton.

Sees Evidence Ample

Without specifically asking for a blanket conviction of all defendants, Mr. Crawford ticked off alleged acts of conspiracy involving the entire group, and he told the jury:

"It seems to me the testimony offered by the government is quite ample to warrant convic-

Negro, 21, Found Dead In Ditch

News Courier

Herman E. Bradham, 21-year-old Midland Park Negro, was found dead in a ditch yesterday behind Midland Park School.

Charleston County Police Capt. Silas B. Welch said the cause of death wasn't known, adding there was no evidence of foul play.

Welch said Bradham, Rt. 9, North Charleston, was lying face down in about six inches of water. The body was found by two other Midland Park residents, Samuel Simmons and Raymond Sharper, the officer said.

Dep. Coroner Jennings Cauthen ordered an autopsy.

Clinton Is Tense, Fears Violence

World-Telegram + Sun
Wed. 7-24-57 P.4

By the Associated Press.

CLINTON, Tenn., July 24.—A heavy feeling broods over Clinton today, like the atmosphere before an electric storm.

There is some bitterness, some shock, some satisfaction over the verdict in the "Clinton trial" in nearby Knoxville yesterday. But mostly, there is uncertainty, and a hard-eyed watchfulness.

"The Ku Klux are organized," said Ova D. Abston, who runs a cider mill near the pleasant little mountain town.

"They're not going to stop now. They mean business."

Town Is Quiet.

The town looked quiet. Nobody clustered on the courthouse lawn, or near the high school that will live in history as the scene of the events that touched off a great school integration trial.

Last fall, a dozen Negro students were enrolled in Clinton High School with some 800 whites. It was the first state-supported school in Tennessee to mix the races, following the Supreme Court ruling that segregation is un-Constitutional.

At first, everything went smoothly. A Negro girl was elected chairman of her classroom.

Then violence flared . . . mobs . . . rioting . . . a young Baptist minister, the Rev. Paul Turner, was badly beaten after he escorted six Negro students past segregationists in the streets to the school.

Out of that came the "Clinton trial."

Seven Convicted.

Six men and a woman stood convicted today of criminal contempt for violating a federal court order against any interference with the desegregation of the high school.

"There won't be any convictions by juries in segregation cases down South," said William Shaw, assistant attorney general of Louisiana, a member of the defense battery in the trial.

What brought the convictions in Knoxville?

The jurors, who are still members of a federal court panel, aren't talking. But people in Clinton all had the same answer:

"The men on that jury were east Tennessee farmers, and they're against violence," said Sidney Davis, a lawyer.

Upholders of Order.

"Folks around here are dead set against integration," said Abston. "But they believe in law and order."

What will happen next month when the fall term begins in the high school?

"Whether people will do anything about it, I don't know," said one. "Nobody is working for integration. Nobody will lift a finger to further it.

"My own feeling is that the Negroes probably won't come back to school."

Dynamite Blasts Home Of Southern White Moderate

GAFFNEY, S. C. — (ANP) — The home of a white woman who wrote part of a publication urging a moderate approach to racitl problems was dynamited last week in an obvious move by unidentified persons to intimidate her.

Sat. 11-30-57

Police here reported that the explosion shattered windows and cracked a wall in the home of Mrs. James P. Sanders, co-author of the publication and wife of a prominent local physician, but that no one was injured. They indicated the explosion was caused by a time bomb.

Meanwhile, Dr. Saunders, the husband, said he felt the attack on their home was the result of his wife's contribution to the publication. "You possibly could link the blast to the publication," he commented Dr. Sanders is a native South Carolinian and has been a resident here for the past 31 years.

Evidence of the attack was uncovered by police, when they discovered a key in bushes near the house. It contained a clock, wires and batteries. Police left the evidence intact and reported the incident to the nearby FBI office in Charlotte, N. C.

Mss. Saunders reiently iontriboten material for the publication, entitled "South Carolinians Speak — A Moderate Approach to Race Relations." Another contributor to the publication said it had the support of Rep. James P. Richards, South Carolina Demoirat and a segregationist, who praised the publication as a "real contribution."

Sheriff Indicted In Rights Case

By COYTE WHITE
News and Courier Staff Writer

A federal grand jury has returned an indictment against Horry County Sheriff John T. Henry and eight of his deputies on charges of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of prisoners.

Yesterday's five-count indictment lists four prisoners whose civil rights the jurors charge have been violated. It supersedes an indictment returned June 3 in Columbia although the original charges are in effect.

DEFENDANTS LISTED

Defendants listed in the indictment include Sheriff Henry, and Deputies Chalmers Small, Odell Floyd, Roy Huggins, Arnold Hendricks, J. D. Stanley, Harry Harrelson, Mack E. Booth and James D. Smart.

In June the Negro men against whom the indictment said the nine listed officers conspired to deprive of their "civil rights guaranteed under the 14th amendment" were Cleo Patrick and Leonard Ford, both of the Red Bluff section of Horry County.

ALLEGED VICTIMS

Yesterday's indictment lists both Patrick and Ford, and adds Vernee Floyd, Horry County Negro, and Bob Jackson Spivey, Horry white man, all as prisoners whose civil rights allegedly were violated.

In count one, the indictment charges the nine officers did unlawfully hold Patrick, Ford and Floyd in custody and "did strike, beat, whip" them for the purpose of "intimidating" them in the free exercise of their constitutional rights. It charges the offenses occurred between Oct. 13 and 15, 1956.

Count five charges Deputy Huggins individually. It charges that on or about Feb. 19 Huggins "did wilfully and unlawfully, with fists hands, feet, blackjacks, and other blunt instruments, strike, beat, whip, assault, and injure" Spivey and take him into custody.

The count charges Huggins continued to "injure the said Bob Jackson Spivey while holding him in custody, all for the purpose of depriving him of his constitutional rights."

BONDS IN EFFECT

Henry and the listed deputies are under bond in the first indictment pending trial in the December term of federal court at Florence. The sheriff's bond is $5,000. His deputies are under $3,000 bond each.

Ford, who is now serving a two-year term on the Horry County chaingang, was sentenced on charges of highway robbery, assault and battery with intent to kill Stanley, one of the deputies indicted.

Spivey, who operates an establishment called "Tom's Place" just inside the South Carolina line below Tabor City, was convicted of unlawful possession of liquor after trial in June.

NEXT: 'TRY THEM'

Spivey also was found guilty of resisting arrest and sentenced to eight months in prison. Floyd reportedly has left Horry County and is employed in New Jersey.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Arthur G. Howe in Charleston declined to elaborate on details outside the indictment. "The indictment speaks for itself," said Howe.

Queried of the next phase of the case, Howe said briefly "Try them!" He did not say whether additional bond would be required for the defendants.

The Horry Sheriff's department has been under fire since February when a weekly newspaper editor charged "irregularities" among law enforcement officers. A Horry County grand jury probed and later gave the sheriff and deputies a "clean bill of health."

Mob victim held on assault count

HOLLY HILL, S.C. —A 65-year-old Orangeburg County farmer, who escaped the attack of "from 15 to 17" white men at Wells Crossing, five miles north of Holly Hill, the night of Oct. 4, was bound over to general sessions court by a Holly Hill magistrate.

The man, John (General) Johnson, had suffered a slashed left cheek, a cut leg from empty softdrink bottles the mob had smashed on him and other minor injuries.

Magistrate J. A. Gardner, after a two-hour court session, refused to discuss the case, saying "There's been too much of that kind of thing in the newspapers."

(Editor's Note—The Wells Crossing interracial clash was reported exclusively by the AFRO Oct. 19)

MR. JOHNSON and four other victims had told the AFRO in separate interviews that they were beaten, cut and stomped by between 15 and 17 white men they did not know near midnight at the Wells Service Center, an all-night combination eatery and filling station.

There had been no words between the two groups, they said, when the leader of the group, which appeared to have been drinking, suddenly announced, "I'm gonna git me some n—r tonight."

J. C. Johnson, a 15-year-old farm hand who was trying to get a stalled car started, was the first attacked. The group knocked him to the ground, he said, stomped on him and then turned on Mr. Johnson (no relation) who had accompanied a friend, Edward C. Clark, to the establishment to purchase a package of cigarettes.

* * *

GARDNER confirmed, however, that the elder Johnson was found guilty of assault and battery with intent to kill and was bound over go general sessions court under $300 bond.

Clark, J. C. Johnson and Paul Lewis, the other colored men, all charged with disorderly conduct (fighting) had the charges dismissed. (In AFRO interviews Oct. 9 they denied they had struck back at their attackers).

* * *

THE WHITE leader of the mob, was charged with disorderly conduct and assault and battery with intent to kill. Gardner fined him $50 or 30 days on the disorderly charge and dismissed the more serious count.

Victims said it was this man's "hawkbill" knife, procured from another member of the mob, which had slashed John Johnson, and had been poised before the 15-year-old J. C. Johnson.

Gardner meted $50 or 30 days jail terms to two other white men involved in the fracas. A fourth white man, had charges of disorderly conduct against him dismissed.

There were no indications whether or not the 10 or more other white men involved would be brought to trial.

John Johnson told the AFRO that he had "an old piece of a knife I pulled out to keep them off me" when the mob swung in his direction.

At Elloree, about 15 miles north of Wells Crossing, NAACP president Lee A. Blackman said the case was being studied.

Negro Airman Convicted In Shaw Swindle

By W. G. BARNER
News & Courier Roving Reporter

SUMTER, Oct. 31 —A North Carolina Negro airman today was found guilty of larceny in the Shaw Air Force Base finance office swindle and was sentenced to eight years at hard labor.

A seven-man court martial board returned the verdict against Airman First Class Bethel R. Wooten, 26, after a 40-minute deliberation.

The Burlington, N. C., airman also received a bad conduct discharge and forfeiture of all pay allowances. His defense counsel, Capt. W. Lee Cooper Jr., said the sentence will be appealed to a board of review.

27 COUNTS

Wooten was charged specifically on 27 counts of larceny in connection with the $30,000 finance office swindle. The charges pointed out Wooten as receiving kickbacks for arranging for others to receive illegal payments. He had denied the charges but admitted he took money from other airmen who themselves had committed larceny.

He is the fourteenth airman to be tried in the swindle case. All but one of these have admitted guilt or have been found guilty in trial. There still are 16 more airmen to be tried in addition to two discharged airmen who have been charged by the U. S. commissioner here.

Today's decision came at the close of the third day of court martial.

The tall, slender Wooten took the verdict calmly. He could have received 135 years, a maximum of five years for each of the 27 charges.

NINE ARE NEGROES

Nine Negro airmen and one white airman, seven of whom have been found guilty in the finance swindle, testified today and Wednesday. All said Wooten told them when to report to finance office most of the times they received illegal payments. There, they said, an airman would give them a voucher which they presented to cashier's window for advance or partial payments. Each time, they said, they gave Wooten two thirds of the payment with the understanding that amount would be split with the airman in finance. That airman, who testified today, has not appeared for trial yet.

Prosecution counsel Lt. Karl W. Stephens sought to prove Wooten as a principal in the case and as a middle man who arranged for airmen to go to finance in return for a kick back on each illegal payment.

Wooten took the stand this afternoon and testified he has sent airmen to finance at that office's request but did not realize a swindle was under way until after several months.

Five Suspected Klansmen Held In Dynamiting

GAFFNEY, S. C., Dec. 7 (AP)—Police disclosed today—after the arrest of five alleged Ku Klux Klan members—that three separate attempts were made to dynamite the home of a Gaffney physician whose wife wrote an article advocating a moderate approach to the racial problem.

Authorities said that only a thin layer of enamel which acted as an insulator on an alarm clock timing mechanism in one nine-stick dynamite bomb prevented the destruction of Dr. James H. Saunders' home.

Police said this bomb failed to go off Nov. 18 and two three-stick bombs were planted on each of the following two nights. The last one did go off Nov. 20, breaking windows and causing other damage. There were no injuries.

Chief J. P. Strom of the state law enforcement division and Cherokee County Sheriff Julian S. Wright said two men had signed statements admitting they participated in the dynamiting. The others denied it. Strom described all as members of an independent KKK group.

In custody were: John E. (Junior) Painter, 30, of Cherokee County; Luther E. Boyette, 32, of Gaffney; James R. McCullough, 25, of Gaffney, all employes of the Limestock Manufacturing Co. here; Cleatus H. Sparks 24, of Alma, an employe of Alma Mills; and Robert P. Martin Jr. 35, of Rt. 1, Gaffney, a machine operator.

Police theorized the home was dynamited because Mrs. Sanders contributed an article to a recent pamphlet called South Carolinians Speak which urged a moderate approach to race relations.

Boys' Misdeeds Amaze Eastover

EASTOVER, Dec. 4 (AP) — Nine little Negro boys, with volcanic energy and mighty appetites for chicken, were in police custody today while Eastover folks whistled in amazement at a long list of their admitted misdeeds.

The Richland County sheriff's office said the energetic youngsters were responsible for 100 crimes, including 50 petty larcenies, 24 housebreakings, 25 grand larcenies and one unsuccessful but spirited try at a safe with a pick ax.

Forty of the petty larcenies were thefts of chicken. In some cases, the busy children, aged nine to 15, said they peddled the stolen fowl back to the owners for 25 cents each.

On one occasion, they said, they ran down a hog belonging to Eastover Police Chief W. T. Campbell, killed it with a hammer, and happily butchered it on the spot. They took the meat home to their families.

The town magistrate, Fred C. Hill didn't escape either. They diligently looted his barn of grain.

Also in the list of their admitted crimes were 10 robberies of the local post office.

The youngsters showed police how they slid over the top of bars guarding a window, raised the sash and climbed in. They removed letters they thought might contain cash and came up once with a haul of $94.

Postal workers had known items were missing but could find no evidence of a break-in.

The whole thing came to a head when the exasperated mayor, L. L. Campbell, called upon the sheriff's office for help. Deputy Frank Powell, Campbell and State Law Enforcement Division Agent L. B. Harmon rounded up the boys.

Police said they would appear before Juvenile Judge John C. DuPre. Petitions have been drawn up charging their parents with neglect.

The raids took place over a three-year period, police said.

The unsuccessful safe cracking attempt was made in the Webber School. Undaunted by the failure, the youths broke into the commissary and made off with food supplies.

They used a cart to haul food and cash out of the Richland Supply Co. on nine different occasions and made free with fresh eggs and chickens from the barns of the police chief.

But their prize caper was pulled last week. They went to the home of Miss Sallie Campbell while she was at work, tore down her garage, chopped up the wreckage and sold it for firewood.

4 Face Trial In Beating Of Ticket Agent

Four New Jersey Negroes wil go on trial in General Session: Court this morning in connectior with the beating of a railroac ticket agent in North Charleston.

Asst. Solicitor R. M. Pedersor said the prosecution of the case will begin at 10 o'clock.

Facing charges of assault and battery with intent to kill are Irvington Alvin Taylor, 29, Alphonson G. Russell, 21, James Walker, 21, and Jessit Williams, 32.

Conviction of the charge carries a penalty of not less than 3 months and not more than 10 years in prison.

The Negroes are charged with beating Charles D. Sturgeon of First Street Sept. 24 at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad office. The victim remained in critical condition at a local hospital for some while but he has recovered enough to go home.

Charleston County police, who investigated the case, said robbery apparently was the motive. Police said a bush ax found near the scene was believed to be the weapon used.

6 Arrested In Flogging Of Carolinian

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 3 (UP) Six men have been arrested in the flogging of Guy Hutchins, 52-year-old Camden (S.C.) high school band director, for allegedly preaching integration, it was announced today.

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division identified the suspects as Horace William Frith, 39; John Walter McManus, 32; Steve B. Broadway, 32; Homer Wayne Fields, 56; George Dewey Bigee Jr., 39; Neal Seegars, 62, all of Camden.

They were charged with beating Hutchins last Thursday night. Hutchins, admitted to a hospital with purple bruises from his waist to his hips, claimed he was beaten "about 80 or 90 times" with boards and heavy switches after hooded men bound him to a tree.

Hutchins said the men came upon him while he was changing a tire while returning from a symphony concert at Charlotte, N. C. He said they forced him into their car, drove him to an isolated spot, then beat him.

Hutchins said the men accused him of making pro-integration speeches but he denied it.

All six are from the Camden area.

Strom together with Camden Police Chief Wilbur Williams and Kershaw County Police Chief J. H. McLeod announced that charges of conspiring against civil rights were being filed against Seegars and Frith.

COVERED BY MASKS

The other four were charged with assault and battery of a highly aggravated nature.

Strom said Frith and Seegars helped plan the beating of 52-year-old Guy Hutchins but had no actual part in it. The other four were accused of waylaying the Camden High School music teacher on a road near Camden as he stopped to fix a flat tire.

Hutchins said the men, their faces covered by masks, attacked him from behind and threw a burlap bag over his head. He told police he was tied to a tree and severely beaten with a board.

After the beating, Hutchins said he was driven down the highway two or three miles and then freed. Hutchins said he was ordered to leave town under pain of death.

The bruised band master was released from Camden Hospital last Sunday.

Strom said the men beat Hutchins because of remarks friendly to integration they claimed he had made before a Lions Club Auxiliary meeting. Hutchins denied having made any such speech.

6 Men Held In Beating Of Teacher

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 4 (AP)—Police yesterday reported the arrest of six men in the midnight beating of a white man they thought favored racial integration of the schools.

State Law Enforcement Division Chief J. P. Strom said one of the six admitted being a member of the KuKlux Klan. He would not identify the man.

Those arrested were Neal Washie Seegars, 62; Homer Wayne Fields, 56; Steve B. Broadway, 33; Horace William Frith, 39; George Dewey Bigbee Jr., 40; and John Walter McManus, 32.

6 Arrested In Beating Of Teacher

One in Klan, Say Columbia Police

COLUMBIA, S.C., Jan. 3 (AP)—Police today reported the arrest of six men in the midnight beating of a high school band director who the men thought favored racial integration of the schools.

State law enforcement division chief J. P. Strom said one of the six admitted being a member of the Ku Klux Klan. He would not identify the man.

Arrested were Neal Washie Seegars, 62; Homer Wayne Fields, 56; Steve B. Broadway, 33; Horace William Frith, 39; George Dewey Bigbee Jr., 40, and John Walter McManus, 32.

FROM CAMDEN AREA

All six are from the Camden area.

Strom, together with Camden Police Chief Wilbur Williams and Kershaw County Police Chief J. H. McLeod, said charges of conspiring against civil rights were being filed against Seegars and Frith.

The other four were charged with assault and battery of a highly aggravated nature.

Strom said Frith and Seegars helped plan the beating of 52-year-old Guy Hutchins but had no actual part in it. The other four were accused of waylaying the Camden High School music teacher on a road near Camden as he stopped to fix a flat tire. Hutchins was returning from Charlotte, N.C., where he had made a television appearance with a musical group.

SOME ADMIT GUILT

The beaten man is a former director of the Charlotte and Spartanburg, S.C., symphony orchestras.

Strom said some of the six had signed statements admitting their guilt.

The plan to intercept Hutchins was hatched during a fish fry last Thursday night at the home of Frith, Strom said.

PAST REMARKS

Strom said the men beat Hutchins because of remarks friendly to integration they claimed he had made before a Lions Club auxiliary meeting "two or three years ago."

There was no explanation of why they waited as long as three years to make the attack.

Hutchins denied having made any such speech. Asked about his views on racial integration while recovering from the beating in a Campden hospital, he said, "Integration is impossible. As you can see, the innocent would suffer from it."

Nab 6 in flogging

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Six white men have been arrested in connection with the flogging of Guy Hutchins, 52 white director of the Camden high school band, beaten for allegedly making pro-integration remarks.

The state law enforcement division identified the suspects as Horace Frith, 39; John McManus, 32; Steve B. Broadway, 32; Homer Fields, 56; George Bigee Jr., 39, and Neal Seegars, 32, all of Camden.

Six Arrested For Flogging White Musician

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 8 — Six men have been arrested in the flogging of Guy Hutchins, 52-year-old Camden (S. C.) high school band director, for allegedly preaching integration.

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division identified the suspects today as Horace William Frith, 39; John Walter McManus, 32; Steve B. Broadway, 32; Homer Wayne Fields, 56; George Dewey Bigee Jr., 39; Neal Seegars, 62 all of Camden.

They were charged with beating Mr. Hutchins last Thursday night. The victim was admitted to a hospital with bruises from his waist to his hips. He said he had been beaten "about eighty or ninety times" with boards and heavy switches after hooded men had bound him to a tree.

Mr. Hutchins said the men had come upon him while he was changing a tire while returning from a symphony concert at Charlotte, N. C. He denied having made pro-integration speeches.

WHITE SCHOOL BAND LEADER IS BEATEN

CAMDEN, S. C. — (ANP) — A group of men wearing sacks over their heads tied and beat a white high school band teacher Friday and warned him to move his family from by sundown.

The beating, according to the hooded men, was because of an alledged prointegration speech made by the band director.

Guy Hutchins, 52, was hospitalized with severe bruises he said he suffered when four or five men tied him to a tree and attacked him.

Hutchins said he was returning from Charlotte, N. C., by atuomobile when he was stopped near this central South Carolina town of 7,000.

Mrs. Hutchins told police that her husband had received threats to leave town, but the family planned to do nothing about it.

Jury refuses to indict in S.C. flogging

CAMDEN, S.C. — A Kershaw County grand jury, after two days of deliberating, refused to indict two white men on conspiracy to violate the civil rights of a white flogging victim.

It also reduced charges against four others and remanded their cases to a magistrate's court.

The six, all white, had been arrested by state and county officers in connection with the midnight waylaying and beating of Guy Hutchins, bandleader at the Camden High School.

The floggers, Mr. Hutchins said, wore burlap bags over their heads. They accused him of making a pro-integration speech, which he claimed was in error.

THE GRAND JURY freed Neal W. Seegars, 62 and Horace William Frith, 39 of conspiracy charges. State Law Enforcement officers had said the pair had discussed the beating before it occurred.

The jury reduced charges of aggravated assault and battery to simple assault and battery against Horace W. Fields, 56; George D. Bigbee Jr., 40; John Walter McManus, 32, and Sgeve B. Broadway, 33.

Police Nab 3 In S. C. Kidnap Plot

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-22-57 P. 2

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (INS) — **A man whose family founded the town of Clinton, S. C., is in jail here charged with conspiracy to kidnap the four year old son of a Clinton banker.**

Thomas D. Jacobs, 59 a member of a prominent South Carolina family, has been jailed with two Negroes, Jobie Shelton, jr., 28, and William T. Hill, 60, for allegedly plotting the $350,000 kidnap of banker Robert M. Vanoe's young son.

Sheriff C. W. Weir of Laurens county and James T. Strom, chief of the South Carolina state enforcement division, said they arrested the trio following a four-month investigation.

The plan was discovered Feb. 15, authorities said, and the boy's father was notified. The kidnapping was scheduled to have taken place Monday while the boy was out with a nurse.

Shelton, who was to have been the actual kidnapper, was picked up with a ransom note and a supply of gauge and tape, the authorities said. The note, although not addressed to anyone, read:

"Get $350,000 in small . . . used bills and put them in a carton."

It also directed that the bills be taken to a designated spot 10 miles from town. Police said when Jacobs was arrested, he was unaware that the child "had not been abducted."

Jail Three On Kidnap Charge

Call P. 1 Fri. 6-21-57

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (INS) — A man whose family founded the town of Clinton, S. C., was in jail last week to be charged with conspiracy to kidnap the four-year-old son of a Clinton banker.

Thomas D. Jacobs, 59, a member of a prominent South Carolina family, has been jailed with two Negroes, Jobie Shelton Jr., 28, and William T. Hill, 60, for allegedly plotting the $350,000 kidnap of Banker Robert M. Vanoe's young son.

Sheriff C. W. Weir of Laurens county and James T. Strom, chief of the South Carolina State Enforcement division, said they arrested the trio following a four-month investigation.

The plan was discovered Feb. 15, authorities said, and the boy's father was notified. The kidnapping was scheduled to have taken place Monday while the boy was out with a nurse.

Shelton, who was to have been the actual kidnapper, was picked up Monday with a ransom note and a supply of gauze and tape, the authorities said. The note, although not addressed to anyone, read:

"Get $350,000 in small . . . used bills and put them in a carton."

It also directed that the bills be taken to a designated spot ten miles from town. Police said when Jacobs was arrested, he was unaware that the child "had not been abducted."

THOMAS D. JACOBS (LEFT) HELD IN KIDNAP CASE
He And Negro (Rear Center) Escorted By Officers (AP Wirephoto.)

Kidnap Conspiracy Charges Placed In Scheme At Clinton

News & Courier P. 1 d Thurs. 6-13-57 Charleston, S.C.

CLINTON, S.C. June 12 (AP) — Charges of conspiracy to kidnap were placed today against Thomas D. Jacobs, member of a prominent Clinton family and two local Negro men.

The trio is accused of plotting the abduction of a Clinton banker's 4-year-old son and holding him for $350,000 ransom.

Jacobs, 59, and the Negroes — Jobie Shelton, 28, and William T. Hill, 60 — were seized Monday as they attempted to spring the alleged kidnap scheme.

Their intended victim was Robert M. Vance Jr., the young son of the president of M. S. Bailey and Son, local banking firm.

The alleged plot, officers said, had been under close surveillance of the State Law Enforcement Division, the Laurens County Sheriff's Department and the Clinton City Police for almost four months.

Both the Jacobs' and the Vance families have long taken a distinguished part in Clinton afafirs.

Jacobs, who currently worked as a printer, is the grandson of the founder of Presbyterian College and the brother of its late president. Both were named William Plumer Jacobs.

Bold Kidnap Plot Is Foiled At Clinton

News & Courier
Wed. 6-12-57
Charleston, S.C.
P.1

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Capital Correspondent

COLUMBIA, June 11—The dramatic tale of a bold kidnap plot which failed was unfolded here this afternoon with the disclosure that a member of the prominent Jacobs family of Clinton had been arrested for conspiracy to kidnap the son of Clinton banker Robert M. Vance.

Laurens County Sheriff C. W. Ware, Clinton Police Chief B. B. Ballard and Chief J. P. Strom of the State Law Enforcement Division today gave a matter-of-fact recitation of four months of police work which culminated yesterday in the finely-timed arrest of three men on charges of conspiracy to kidnap. In a joint statement of joint investigative work, the three peace officers told of an astounding plot which brought arrest to Thomas D. Jacobs, 59, Clinton man whose family helped found the town, Presbyterian College and Thornwell Orphanage, and two Negroes, Jobie Shelton Jr., 28 and William T. Hill, 60, also of Clinton.

KIDNAP MONEY

The story was begun (so far as the officers were concerned) on Feb. 15 when Sheriff Ware first got word of the incipient kidnap plot. It reached its climax last night when Jacobs was arrested as he clutched a package he thought contained $350,000 in ransom money, police said.

The touch-and-go sequence of events hinged about this plan of action, as described by Chief Storm and Sheriff Ware: Shelton was to seize four-year-old Robert Vance Jr. as the child was taking his usual afternoon walk with a negro nursemaid. Shelton was to leave a ransom note demanding that $350,000 in small unmarked bills be left at a given spot to insure the return of the child unharmed. Jacobs was to pick up the money while Shelton kept custody of the boy.

PLAN THWARTED

That plan was thwarted as the police put their own combined operation into effect. At 2:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Shelton was seized in the Musgroves Mill section of Spartanburg County, just across the line from Laurens County. In Shelton's possession were found gauze and tape, and the following ransom note, pencilled in block writing on a sheet of kraft paper which could have been cut from a paper bag or from a sheet of wrapping paper, police said. The note said:

"Your son has been kidnaped. He will not be harmed if you follow instructions exactly. Remember you must do everything exactly as I say.

"Get $350,000 in small bills, fives, tens, and twenties. Put it in a carton. These bills must not be consecutive numbers. They must not be marked or treated with anything that will show under special light. They must be clean and not traceable. Take these bills at exactly 8:30 p. m. out the Chappell's Road to where the Cross Hill Road to Kinards crosses it. Leave at the foot of a pine with a white spot painted on it. This is the northeast corner. Leave immediately. No one must be with you. If follow you.

"The police must not be informed. Tell no one about this. Do as you are told and you will get your son back. If money is marked or treated for identification you will have to pay twice this amount. If police are brought in you may not see him again, alive.

"Deliver this money tonight."

The boy's father, president of the M. S. Bailey and Son Bank, was told of this latest development, as he had been all along, and last night Vance took a package to the spot designated in the ransom note. Later, when Jacobs appeared to get the parcel, Sheriff Ware, Chief Strom, Chief Ballard and Deputy Sheriff W. D. Burns seized him, they said.

Still later in the evening, the officers arrested Hill for complicity in the kidnaping conspiracy. The three prisoners were brought to Columbia to SLED headquarters but were to be returned to the Laurens County Jail tonight.

The precise police work teamed the efforts of SLED Agent H. O. Fortson, who was assigned to the case from the beginning, Chief Strom, Sheriff Ware and two of his deputies, Burns and Sam Reed, Chief Ballard and two of his policemen, W. B. Blakeley and Rufus King, and a Spartanburg County Deputy, Red Gaston, who assisted in the arrest of Shelton in Spartanburg County.

15 Whites Sought In S. Carolina

Call P.1
Fri. 8-2-57
Kansas City, Mo.

Angered Because Negro Was Minding White Children

GREENVILLE, S. C. — (INS) —The Greenville sheriff was searching for 15 white men who are accused of beating up a Negro because he was taking care of a white neighbor's children.

Claude Cruell, 58, told police he was minding his white neighbor's seven children Sunday night when 15 white men suddenly broke into his home, chained and beat him with fists and clubs. Cruell said he was minding the youngsters at the request of his white neighbor, Sherwood Turner, who was taking his wife to the hospital for an emergency operation.

Cruell lives with his wife on a 100-acre farm 15 miles north of Greensville.

Accoring to Turner, a partially disabled 34-year-old truck driver, the Cruells are very good neighbors to them, and he didn't hesitate to call on them for a favor.

Sheriff J. R. Martin, who is investigating the beating, said he did not have any clue to the identity of the 15 white men at this time, but he indicated he would track down all available evidence.

Mrs. Cruell said flatly: "They did it because we were taking care of these white children. They didn't like it because we own all this land."

Cruell was badly beaten on his face and head in the presence of the children. He said the men, who were unmasked, broke into his house through the doors and windows.

A National Shame

The tragic enemy of fear, superstition and prejudice left its mark Sunday night on a 58-year-old South Carolina farmer who was legally minding his own business near Greenville.

Claude Cruell, treated at a Greenville hospital was chained and brutally beaten by 15 white men because he was taking care of a white neighbor's children. The incident involved the usual mob methods. The men broke into the farmer's home, through the front door and windows to attack him. He was chained and beaten by the men while the children and his wife looked on.

P.6 Colored Atlanta, Ga.

The irony of the situation is that, while this brutal act was in process, Southern Senators were trying to argue against a Civil Rights Bill that would guarantee the Attorney General certain powers to obtain an injunction to fight such evils. One wonders how long this will have to be tolerated in what is supposed to be a civilized country.

Sat. 7-27-57

Mob rule, wherever it emerges is no safer than Hitler's Nazi Germany which eventually led us into one of the most brutal of all wars. The South has always been the section where mobsters can get away with such crimes as the one in South Carolina. This is primarily due to the laxity in law and those elements within the population that wink at crime as long as it's directed against a Negro.

Southern leadership does not gain in permitting lawless forces to operate at the pace they are doing; it's a loss to the region and a blot on the nation which stands for justice and decency. The brutal beating of this farmer is merely another act of violence added to our national shame.

15 Men Sought On Beating Charge

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 7-25-57 P.1

GREENVILLE, S. C. — (INS) — The Greenville Sheriff was searching for 15 white men Wednesday who are accused of beating up a Negro because he was taking care of a white neighbor's children.

Claude Cruell, 58 told police he was minding his white neighbar's seven children Sunday night when 15 white men suddenly broke into his home, chained him and beat him with fists and clubs. Cruell said he was minding the youngsters at the request of his white neighbor, Sherwood Turner, who was taking his wife to the hospital for an emergency operation.

Cruell lives with his wife on a 100 acre farm 15 miles north of Greenville.

GOOD NEIGHBORS

According to Turner, a partially disabled 34-year old truck driver, the Cruells are very good neighbors to them, and he didn't hesitate to call on them for a favor.

Sheriff J. R. Martin, who is investigating the beating, said today he did not have any clue to the identity of the 15 white men at this time, but he indicated he would track down all available evidence.

OWNS LAND

Mrs. Cruell said flatly: "They did it because we were taking care of these white children. They didn't like it because we own all this land."

Cruell was badly beaten on his face and head in the presence of the children. He said the men, who were unmasked broke into his house through the doors and windows.

Palmetto Officers Seeking Men Who Flogged Negro

News & Observer P. 1
Thurs. 7-25-57

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 24 (UP)—Greenville County Sheriff J. R. Martin today checked out a "group of men" as possible suspects in the brutal beating of a Negro man who, with his wife, was caring for the seven children of a white neighbor.

"As yet we don't have any suspects other than a group we are going to check out," Martin told United Press. "We hope to have something soon."

Martin added his office and the state law enforcement division was working "tooth and toenail" on the case and "we are going to do our best to get a conviction out of this."

Unmasked Whites.

A group of about 15 unmasked white men Sunday night broke into the home of Claude Cruell, 58, while Cruell and his wife were caring for the seven children of a white neighbor who was visiting his hospitalized wife.

"It seems those people (the Cruells) can't identify anybody," Martin said. "They don't remember a face. The car identifications are pretty jumbled up, too."

"My idea of the motive would be this white woman and her husband around as a chauffeur," ing this Negro man has been haul- Martin said. "My deputies and I are of the opinion that the white man and his wife would ride in the front seat with this Negro man."

Mrs. Cruel said the intruders told her they beat her husband "because we were taking care of these white children."

Didn't Like It.

However, she added, "they didn't like it because we own all this land."

The Cruells own about 100 acres four miles north of Travelers' Rest in upper Greenville County.

Martin said the men chained Cruell's arms and beat him with blackjacks and sticks. They also forced Mrs. Cruell to ride several miles with them and then took her shoes and made her walk home barefoot.

Sherwood Turner, 34, a truck driver and father of the seven children, said he left them with the Cruells while he went to visit his hospitalized wife. The children range in age from 10 months to 12 years.

"The Cruells never bothered anybody," Turner said. "If they had ever bothered anybody, it would have been different."

Three Charged In Mob Beating Of Negro Man

Advertiser P. 2-A
Sun. 8-4-57
Montgomery, Ala.

GREENVILLE, S.C., Aug. 3 (AP)—Three white men were charged with conspiracy here today in connection with the mob beating last month of a Negro farmer who was caring for a white neighbor's children during an emergency.

Held in Greenville County jail were A. Marshall Rochester, Wade H. Howard Jr., and Robert E. Waldrop.

Victim of the July 21 night beating was 58-year-old Claude Curell of Travelers Rest. He and his wife Fannie were taking care of the seven small children of Sherwood Turner, a white neighbor who had to rush his wife to a hospital because of a kidney ailment.

Mrs. Cruell said then that the mob of white men beat her husband and accused them of "trying to mix with the white people and keeping the white children around us."

One of the three men charged today is accused, not of beating Cruell, but of attacking another man he thought was Cruell.

Rochester and Howard were charged with conspiracy to commit assault and battery with intent to kill against Cruell, and with cinspiracy to commit burglary at Curell's home. The two are charged in the warrants with going to Cruell's home and hitting him with "some instrument."

Three Charged In Mob Beating Of Negro Man

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala. P. 2-A

GREENVILLE, S.C., Aug. 3 (AP)—Three white men were charged with conspiracy here today in connection with the mob beating last month of a Negro farmer who was caring for a white neighbor's children during an emergency.

Held in Greenville County jail were A. Marshall Rochester, Wade H. Howard Jr., and Robert E. Waldrop.

Sun. 8-4-57

Victim of the July 21 night beating was 58-year-old Claude Curell of Travelers Rest. He and his wife Fannie were taking care of the seven small children of Sherwood Turner, a white neighbor who had to rush his wife to a hospital because of a kidney ailment.

Mrs. Cruell said then that the mob of white men beat her husband and accused them of "trying to mix with the white people and keeping the white children around us."

One of the three men charged today is accused, not of beating Cruell, but of attacking another man he thought was Cruell.

Rochester and Howard were charged with conspiracy to commit assault and battery with intent to kill against Cruell, and with cinspiracy to commit burglary at Curell's home. The two are charged in the warrants with going to Cruell's home and hitting him with "some instrument."

S. C. Floggers Escape Prosecution

World P. 4
Wed. 9-18-57
Atlanta, Ga.

CAMDEN, S. C. (ANP)—Following anti-U. S. Supreme Court exhortations here by a judge, the Kershaw county grand jury, last week refused to indict six white men accused of flogging a high school bandmaster for alleged pro-integration statements.

The jury's refusal came after Judge G. Duncan Bellinger criticized ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court calling them "asininene" After his comments he then handed the indictments to the jury.

The six whites were accused of flogging Guy Hutchins, a band director at Camden high school here after he allldegedly made a speech in favor of public school intergration. Hutchins was tired to a tree by six hooded men and flogged 80 or 90 times with switches and boards.

6 S.C. floggers not indicted

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CAMDEN, S.C. (ANP)—Following anti-U.S. Supreme Court exhortations here by a judge, the Kershaw County grand jury last week refused to indict six white men accused of flogging a high school bandmaster for alleged pro-integration statements.

The jury's refusal came after Judge G. Duncan Bollinger criticized rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court labelling them "asinine." After his comments he then handed the indictments to the jury.

P. 5

The six were accused of flogging Guy Hutchins, a band director at Camden High School here after he allegedly made a speech in favor of public school integration.

Hutchins was tied to a tree by the six hooded men and flogged 80 or 90 times with switches and boards.

Farmer Chained, Beaten By Gang

Daily World Wed. 7-24-57
Atlanta Ga. P. 1

GREENVILLE, S. C. — A 58-year-old Negro farmer was chained and beaten by an unidentified gang of white men Sunday night as he cared for a white neighbor's seven children in his home.

The victim, Claude Cruell who is being treated at a local hospital, was beaten because he was taking care of the white children, his hysterical wife told police.

Mrs. Cruell said the white gang did not like their owning a 100-acre tract of land near Travelers Rest. The Cruells reportedly purchased the land 25 years ago.

Police said Tuesday they were continuing their search for the white gang.

The seven children of Sherwood Turner, a 34 year old partially disabled truck driver who lives in a small rented house near Cruell, were taken into the Negro's home when Turner took his wife to a hospital after she began suffering a kidney ailment.

Mrs. Cruell reported the men broke through the windows and door of their home and beat her husband while the white children looked on. She said they forced her to ride several miles with them and then put her out of the car.

The white children have been moved to the home of one of Turner's relatives.

Jury Refuses To Indict in S.C. Flogging

Constitution Tues. 6-25-57 Atlanta, Ga.

CAMDEN, S.C., June 24 (UP)—The Kershaw County grand jury today refused to indict six men in the Ku Klux Klan-style flogging of Camden high school bandmaster Guy Hutchins. P. 2

Hutchins was flogged 80 to 90 times with switches and boards while tied to a tree by six hooded men who claimed he made a speech favoring school integration. Hutchins denied the charge.

The grand jury was given the indictments after presiding Judge G. Duncan Bellinger spent more than an hour denouncing the U.S. Supreme Court for "asinine" decisions and the outlawing of school segregation.

Bellinger said the U.S. Supreme Court segregation decisions were "devoid of intellectual and judicial integrity."

He said Supreme Court justices have "substituted for legal principles their own personal, social, economic and political ideas, taking away from the rights of the states, the powers of the department of the federal government and the rights of the individual citizens."

Said Bellinger, "As a result, the Supreme Court of the United States has become more confused and confounded in their opinions."

New Indictments To Be Asked In Flogging Case

P. 6 News and Courier Charleston Mon. 6-24-57

CAMDEN, June 23 (AP) — For the second time the Kershaw County Grand County grand jury will be asked tomorrow to bring indictments against six men charged in last December's beating of former Camden High School Band Instructor Guy Hutchins.

Last February a grand jury refused to indict two of the men on charges of conspiracy to commit assault of a high and aggravated nature. At the same time the grand jury reduced the aggravated assault charges against the other four to simple assault—a magistrate's court offense.

Sol. T. Pou Taylor immediately filed an appeal from the judge's order sending the case to magistrate's court and the case was returned to the general sessions court.

At that time Taylor said the six are "either guilty as charged or they are guilty of nothing."

The case grew out of the flogging Dec. 27 of Hutchins on a highway near Camden.

Hutchins, who has now moved to Charleston, told officers that he was assaulted by a group of men with burlap bags over their heads. He said they accused him of making pro-integration comments during a civic club speech several years previously. Hutchins denied ever making such remarks.

The six men against whom the indictments are being sought are: Neal W. Seegars, 62; Horace William Fritch, 39; Horace W. Fields, 56; George D. Bigbee Jr., 40; John Walter McManus, 32; and Steve B. Broadway, 33. All are from the Camden area.

Action Taken After Charge From Judge

News and Courier Charleston, S.C. Tues. 6-25-57

CAMDEN, S. C., June 24 (AP) — The Kershaw County grand jury today refused to indict six Camden area men for the Dec. 27 flogging of former Camden High School bandmaster Guy Hutchins. P. 1-B

Charges in the bill of indictment presented to the jury were identical to those considered last February.

At that time, the jury dismissed charges against two of the accused men of consiracy to commit aggravated assault and reduced aggravated assault charges against the other four to simple assault.

JURY CAUTIONED

The jury was cautioned against repeating its earlier action by Circuit Judge G. Duncan Bellinger.

"You have not the power nor the right," Bellinger said in charging the jurors, "to change the charge made in a count from a higher offense to a lower offense or vice versa."

Freed of conspiracy charges in February were Neal W. Seegars, 62, and Horace W. Frith, 39.

The reduced simple assault charges were placed against H. W. Fields, 56; George D. Bigbee Jr., 40; John W. McManus, 32; and Steve B. Broadway, 33.

LAWMEN QUERIED

Before coming out with its no bill report today, the jury questioned Hutchins, State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) Chief J. P. Strom, Sgt. Charles McKinnon and Agent Kenneth Brown, also of SLED, and local law enforcement officials.

A true bill would have required the votes of at least 12 members of the 18-member jury

Hutchins was beaten by a group of hooded men when he stopped on a lonely road near here to change a tire on his car. He said the attackers accused him of making pro-integration remarks in a speech. He denied making such remarks.

RESIGNED POST

Hutchins, 52, resigned from his Camden school post in April. He has accepted a musical instructor's job in Charleston.

Following the grand jury's earlier action, the case against the four men charged with simple assault was transferred to a magistrate's court.

Fifth Circuit Sol. T. Pou Taylor filed an appeal but before the matter could be heard by the Supreme Court, state and defense attorneys agreed that the case should be returned to General Sessions Court here.

SPEAKS TO JURY

Bellinger also told the jury he was convinced, "that the great majority of the citizens of this state are law-abiding and stand for the rigid enforcement of all laws. When lawlessness gets a hold, it becomes tyrannical and reduces the citizens to abject slavery and we then demonstrate an inability to govern ourselves. . .

"This is our state fair in history and rich in heritage. In your keeping today a high trust is reposed and there is no more sacred obligation resting upon a citizen than tc keep faith with his state."

Grand Jury Fails To Indict Six Who Flogged Man

Daily World Wed. 6-26-57 Atlanta, Ga.

CAMDEN, S. C. — Kershaw County grand jury Monday refused to indict six men who were charged with flogging Camden high school bandmaster Guy Hutchins.

Hutchins was allegedly flogged 80 to 90 times with boards and switches by six hooded men after they lashed him to a tree. The men charged Hutchins with making a speech favoring school integration He denied these charges. P. 4

Judge G. Duncal Bellinger presented the indictments to the grand jury after he made an hour long speech denouncing the U. S. Supreme Court for its ruling against segregation in schools. He said the high court was "asinine,' "confused," and "confounded.'

13 1957

SOUTH DAKOTA

5 Face Arrest For Benson Egg-Pelting

SIOUX FALLS, S.D., Oct. 11 (UP). Gov. Joe Foss promised tonight he will spearhead the arrest and prosecution of five farmers who pelted Secretary of Agriculture Benson with eggs. P. 2

However, Foss and other officials appeared uncertain how to act against the band of Volga, S.D., farmers who showed their disapproval of Benson's farm policies by lobbing eggs at him at a rally Thursday. 10-12-57

State police identified the farmers as Maynard E. Rinkley, 21, and Kermit Winrick, Fritz Miller, Harold Sween and Obal Knutson, all in their 50's. Atlanta Ga

The farmers freely admitted firing the eggs at Benson when the cabinet member rose to speak at the national mechanical corn picking contest.

13 . 1957

TENNESSEE

KASPER IS SENTENCED TO SIX MORE MONTHS

Memphis Tenn.

Six Clinton Co-defendants Put On Probation

P. 21

AGITATOR'S TERM GROWS

Sat-11-16-57

By JAMES C. WARTERS
United Press Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 15.—Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor Friday sentenced John Kasper a circuit-riding segregationist, to six more months in jail for interfering with school integration at Clinton, Tenn.

Six co-defendants, who faced terms of equal length, were put on probation for periods ranging from 12 months to two years. None was fined, although the maximum was $1,000.

Must Serve 18 Months

Kasper, who came out of a Federal institution to plead for a new trial, now must serve a total of 18 months in prison. Judge Taylor refused his lawyer's request to let the sentences run concurrently.

"What justification does the court have to do that?" Judge Taylor asked after Kasper made a 20-minute speech in which he charged the United States Supreme Court desegregation decisions amounted to "racial genocide and murder of the Constitution."

"I don't see that Mr. Kasper is repentant in any way," Judge Taylor said.

When the 27-year-old White Citizens Council organizer completes Federal time, he faces inciting to riot charges at Nashville in connection with school integration troubles last September. If convicted, he could be sentenced to 11 months and 29 days and fined $1,000.

Judge Taylor overruled all motions by the defense for a new trial. Kasper and the others were convicted by a Federal jury July 23 of violating a permanent injunction against interfering with peaceful integration of Clinton High School.

Rejects Trial Motion

The judge also overruled a plea by J. Benjamin Simmons, Kasper's attorney, to reduce a one-year term and rejected a motion for a new trial in the first case involving Kasper.

Simmons said he would appeal to the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati. Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis, counsel for the six, said he "probably" would appeal.

Kasper last month started serving the one-year term for contempt of Judge Taylor's injunction during the August and September, 1956, riots at Clinton when Tennessee National Guardsmen were summoned to restore order.

The other defendants were arrested last December. Kasper was picked up in February and charged with conspiring with them to keep Negro students out of the school in November and December, 1956.

Given Probation Periods

Kasper's co-defendants and their probation periods:

Lawrence J. Brantley, 50, car dealer, two years.

Alonzo Bullock, 52, carpenter and part-time preacher, two years.

Clyde Cook, 36, fireman, two years.

William Brakebill, 41, service station operator, 15 months.

W. H. Till, 42, machinist and former White Citizens Council chairman, 15 months.

Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, 39, housewife.

All live in or near Clinton.

"Why has violence followed you wherever you go?" Judge Taylor asked Kasper, who once sold books in New York and Washington. "You know how to get a certain class of people to follow you, and you know how to stir them up.

"I feel sorry for you," Judge Taylor said. "You apparently are not satisfied unless there is a riot or disturbance going on. If I could just do something or say something to get you out of the pattern you are in."

Five Bosses Defy Probe; Laugh at Dynamitings

Daily Tribune Chicago Ill P. 1

Thurs, 12-12-57

BY WILLIAM MOORE
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Dec. 11—Five teamsters' union bosses defied the senate rackets committee today and invoked the 5th amendment to avoid answering questions about the dynamitings and other terrorism of which they are accused in Tennessee and neighboring states.

Four of the men went back to their union jobs, free to continue their depredations without hindrance from the law or James R. Hoffa and Dave Beck, top officials of the union.

The fifth lost his job when his local went into trusteeship. But according to Robert F. Kennedy, committee counsel, Beck's office has promised him another union job if he can "stay out of the pen for a year."

Accused as Dynamiter

The violence has been going on three years, with little interference from law enforcement officials and sometimes with their protection, witnesses have testified. Beck and Hoffa have been deaf to complaints.

William J. Reynolds, suspended president of Knoxville local 621, headed the list of 5th amendment witnesses. He is the man scheduled for another union post if he stays out of prison.

Reynolds is accused of numerous dynamitings, in one of which a pregnant woman was blasted from her bed and so badly injured that she had to be kept in bed for four and a half months to save her unborn child.

Laughs at Committee

Reynolds laughed at the committee's attempts to get him to tell of the dynamitings, shootings, beatings, and truck sabotage for which he is blamed.

Don Vestal, president of Nashville local 327, invoked the 5th amendment when asked if he had been a member of the Communist party.

Sen. McClellan [D., Ark.], committee chairman, described Vestal as a "close associate" of Hoffa, and a leader in Hoffa's successful campaign for the union presidency. Vestal is a big wheel in the union, being secretary-treasurer of joint council 87, which embraces Tennessee and part of Kentucky.

Kennedy said Vestal's criminal record includes an arrest for assault to murder.

Can't Cite Decent Thing

Vestal "took the 5th" on all questions about violence and refused to answer when McClellan said:

"We have been hearing stories absolutely scandalous in a civilized country. Can you name one decent thing your local is doing?"

Perry Cannady, identified before the committee by victims of vicious beatings and called a regular member of the Tennessee teamsters' goon squad, refused to discuss the dynamitings, beatings, window smashing, and truck wrecking of which he is accused.

He is one of the few terrorists ever arrested in the Tennessee reign of terror. Kennedy said Cannady was sent to jail for one outrage, but the Nashville union paid him his salary as a business agent from members' dues while he was imprisoned, and his jailers gave him preferential treatment.

"Nothing But Gang of Thugs"

Kennedy said Cannady is appealing a conviction for conspiracy to murder.

When Cannady refused to answer questions about the local, McClellan told him:

"You're nothing but a gang of thugs."

Bobby Marston, another Nashville local business agent, refused to tell whether he is a regular member of the goon squad as witnesses have testified. Kennedy said union members' dues were used to hire a lawyer and pay Marston's fine when Marston was convicted of terrorism in Kentucky.

L. M. [Red] Hoover, president of local 891 at Jackson, Miss., refused to answer when asked about a $35,000 bombing there. Kennedy said the bombing took place after William A. Smith and Glenn Smith arrived in response to a telehone call from Hoover.

Can't Vote Repudiation

William A. Smith is the alleged dynamiter whose case Hoffa fixed when Smith was indicted for assault to kill. Glenn Smith is a power in the union, being president of joint council 87.

McClellan told the union bosses:

"Despite the sordid stories we have heard, I do not believe the honest working people who have to belong to your union condone your conduct. They are captives who would repudiate you if they had the opportunity to vote."

Negro Lawyer's Home Blasted

Jackson Miss.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 24—An explosion, believed to have been dynamite, early Wednesday damaged the front porch at the home of R. H. Craig, a leading Negro attorney here, his wife reported.

Craig recently appeared before the County Council urging that more Negroes be hired for county jobs.

No one was injured and damage was minor, Mrs. Craig said, adding that the porch and front door were splintered and a window shattered by the blast. The family was not at home at the time.

Kasper for a second time for contempt, on grounds he conspired in the December violence.

Trial Of 15 Residents Of Clinton, Tenn., And Kasper To Open Today

News + Courier Mon. 7-8-57 P.1

By BILL RAWLINS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7 (AP)—The United States government brings segregationist John Kasper and 15 others to trial in U. S. District Court tomorrow on charges of stirring up racial strife at nearby Clinton.

Charleston, S.C.

The trial, built around a Federal Court injunction against interference with court-ordered racial integration of Clinton High School, bids fair to set a pattern for enforcement of the Supreme Court decision against public school segregation.

Defense lawyers have attacked the injunction as an abridgement of freedom of speech. And since a jury trial has been granted, the case will further spotlight the jury trial issues now being argued in Congress as the U.S. Senate heads for a showdown and possible Southern filibuster on the civil rights bill.

Kasper is leader of the Seaboard White Citizens Council from Washington, D. C., who arrived as a stranger in this area just before Clinton High opened last August; the other 15 defendants live in the Clinton area, 20 miles northwest of here.

All are charged with criminal contempt of the District Court, on grounds they conspired to violate a permanent injunction against interfering with integration of the school.

U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor, under whose orders the high school last Aug. 27 admitted 12 Negroes along with more than 600 white students, issued the injunction to halt violence which followed.

The defendants are accused in connection with an outbreak of renewed violence last Dec. 4 which resulted in the temporary closing of the school. Among the incidents was an attack on a Baptist minister who escorted six Negro pupils to school.

News + Courier P.8

POINTS AT ISSUE

Pretrial arguments have laid out this burden of proof for the government:

1. It must prove the defendants knew about the injunction.

2. It must prove that the defendants committed overt acts to violate the injunction.

3. It must prove that the 15 defendants from the Clinton area acted "in concert with"—that is, in collusion with—Kasper in committing these acts.

Conspiracy must be proved because the injunction, aimed primarily at Kasper, names him specifically but refers to unnamed others who might act "in concert" with him in opposing integration.

The government, as Taylor has pointed out, finds itself with this paradox:

On the one hand are 15 persons accused of taking part in December demonstrations which closed the school, but who were not specifically restrained from such actions by the injunction. On the and self-proclaimed "agitator"—Kasper—who is specifically restrained from interfering with integration but who was not around when the demonstration took place.

Thus, to convict the 15 Clinton residents, the government must prove they acted "in concert with" Kasper: and to convict Kasper, it must prove he acted "in concert with" at least one of the others, from behind the scenes.

TO REPUDIATE KASPER

In pretrial arguments, attorneys for the Clinton residents made it clear that a good portion of their case will be to repudiate Kasper and his methods—in other words, try to prove no conspiracy existed. Kasper is represented by his own lawyer, J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington.

Among lawyers representing the Clinton defendants will be a representative of the Louisiana attorney general and a former Texas attorney general.

U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., his assistants and Justice Department attorneys from Washington will carry the ball for the government.

The defense has summoned 45 witnesses for the trial, the government about 75. The trial is expected to last two weeks or more, with the first couple of days in all likelihood devoted to selection of a jury.

Under federal procedure, each side can challenge three prospective jurors without cause and Judge Taylor, at his discretion, can grant the defense additional peremptory challenges because the defendants are being tried jointly.

JOINT TRIAL

The joint trial was ordered even though attorneys for the Clinton 15 contend this will prejudice their case because Kasper, once before, has been found guilty of contempt in the Clinton case.

This was in September, when Judge Taylor held him in contempt for violating the injunction by fomenting violence which followed the integration and which ended only when National Guardsmen moved in. Kasper was sentenced to a year in federal prison two days before the guardsmen arrived.

He has appealed, lost, and has announced he will appeal further to the Supreme Court.

Leading up to the present trial, in brief, are these events:

After the initial, September violence was quelled, things remained relatively quiet until December. The 10 Negroes still enrolled had stayed away from school for a week, protesting what they termed "abuse" by some white students — such things as flying eggs and spilled ink on Negro students' books.

TURNER INCIDENT

But on Dec. 4, six of the Negro students assembled at the top of the hill on which Clinton's small Negro population—about 16 families in a population of 4,500—lives. The Rev. Paul Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist Church, met them and escorted them back to school.

The Negroes safely in classes, Turner left the school and was set upon on the town square and beaten up, suffering a bloody nose and face scratches. This and other violence was followed quickly by the temporary closing of the school, and Taylor ordered 16 persons arrested for violating his injunction.

Later, the government dropped charges against one of the 16—Jimmy Dale Patmore, 16, who subsequently was sentenced to the state reformatory for car theft.

In February, the government amended its original complaint. The amendment made the government a party to the case and cited

Integration Enforcers Watching Kasper Trial

Post + Times Herald Mon. 7-8-57 P.9-a

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7 (AP)—The United States Government brings segregationist John Kasper and 15 others to trial in United States District Court Monday on charges of stirring up racial strife at nearby Clinton.

Washington, D.C.

The trial, built around a Federal Court injunction against interference with Court-ordered racial integration of Clinton High School, could set a pattern for enforcement of the Supreme Court decision against public school segregation.

Defense lawyers have attacked the injunction as an abridgment of freedom of speech. And since a jury trial has been granted, the case will further spotlight the jury trial issues now being argued in Congress as the United States Senate heads for a showdown and possible Southern filibuster on the civil rights bill.

Washingtonian

Kasper is a White Citizens Council leader from Washington, D. C., who arrived as a stranger in this area just before Clinton High opened last August; the other 15 defendants live in the Clinton area, 20 miles northwest of here.

All are charged with criminal contempt of the District Court, on grounds that they conspired to violate a permanent injunction against interfering with integration of the school.

The injunction, aimed at halting violence, was issued by United States Judge Robert L. Taylor after the high school, on his orders, admitted 12 Negroes along with more than 600 white students last Aug. 27.

The defendants are accused in connection with an outbreak of renewed violence last [illegible]c. 4 which resulted in the [illegible]orary closing of the school. [illegible]ng the incidents was an a[illegible] on a Baptist minister who escorted six Negro pupils to s[illegible]ool.

Pre-trial arguments have laid out this burden of proof for the Government:

1. It must prove the defendants knew about the injunction.

2. It must prove that the defendants committed overt acts to violate the injunction.

3. It must prove that the 15 defendants from the Clinton area acted "in concert with" —that is, in collusion with — Kasper in committing these acts. Conspiracy must be proved because the injunction, aimed primarilyl at Kasper, names him specifically but refers to unnamed others who might act "in concert" with him in opposing integration.

Collusion Paradox

The Government, as Taylor has pointed out, finds itself with this paradox:

On the one hand are 15 persons accused of taking part in demonstrations which closed the school, but who were not specifically restrained from such actions by the injunction. On the other is an avowed segregationist and self-proclaimed "Agitator"—Kasper—who is specifically restrained from interfering with integration but who was not around when the demonstration took place.

Thus, to convict the 15 Clinton residents, the Government must prove they acted "in concert with" Kasper; and to convict Kasper, it must prove he acted "in concert with" at least one of the others, from behind the scenes.

In pre-trial arguments, attorneys for the Clinton residents made it clear that a good portion of their case will be to repudiate Kasper and his methods—in other words, try to prove no conspiracy existed. Kasper is represented by his own lawyer, J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington.

The joint trial was ordered even though attorneys for the Clinton 15 contend this will prejudice their case because Kasper, once before, has been found guilty of contempt in the Clinton case.

Kasper Defense Succeeds In Barring Negro Juror

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Tues 7-9-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 8 (AP)—The defense today won a hard-fought victory in gaining the dismissal "for cause" of the first Negro appearing as a prospective juror in the Clinton segregation trial.

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor finally dismissed the talesman, Albert Cloud, 28, errand boy at a Tazewell, Tenn., bank, after Cloud acknowledged he "couldn't feel kindly" toward the lone northern defendant, Frederick John Kasper, of Washington, D.C.

Cloud, testifying in a low mumble, insisted that he wasn't prejudiced and wouldn't be "embarrassed" if he sat on the jury in a major test case over segregation.

REPEATED ATTEMPTS

Defense atty. Robert L. Dobbs, of Memphis, repeatedly sought to disqualify Cloud—first on the ground that as a non-property owner he was "not qualified" to serve as a juror, and secondly because he had admitted feeling "unfriendly" toward Kasper.

Taylor patiently went over and over Cloud's reactions to the Clinton integration dispute. He refused to disqualify Cloud because of his status as a non-property owner, ruling that it was not necessary to be "a freeholder" to become a juror in a federal court.

However, when Dobbs pressed Cloud with reminders that Kasper had engaged in "many unfriendly conversations" toward Negroes and suggested that Cloud must feel some hostility toward him, the talesman admitted:

NOT AS KINDLY

"I don't feel as kindly to him as to the others."

With that, Taylor waved him aside, saying:

All right, Albert. You are excused.

Earlier, before a packed crowd of spectators, the defense and prosecution agreed on the seating of the first four jurors, three men and one woman.

Judge Taylor indicated he expected the full jury to be empaneled sometime Wednesday. He excused all defense witnesses until Thursday morning, but instructed prosecution witnesses to return tomorrow.

'NO PHONE CALLS'

"If you get any telephone calls from anybody, don't answer them," the judge admonished the jurors. "Don't read the newspapers, and don't look at television."

The first four jurors seated were:

John T. Reynolds, 27, LaFollete bank teller.

W. E. Coker, 67, former justice of the peace, from Louisville, Tenn.

Powell May, 64, retired western union operations manager, of Knoxville.

Mrs. Jessie Burnett, of Talbott, Tenn., former school teacher and mother of three grown children.

Trial Of Clinton 15 Is A Preview Of What The Force Bill Threatens

News & Courier Mon. 7-8-57 Charleston, S.C.

It is significant that the trial of the Clinton 15 and the battle in the Senate over the "civil rights" bill have begun in the same week. Both events deserve the close scrutiny of the entire country. The Clinton trial is a sample of what can happen to American citizens when court injunctions are used to force unwanted social changes.

The national press has never given both sides of the Clinton affair. The resistance of the people of the east Tennessee town was attributed to self - proclaimed race agitator, John Kasper. Nevertheless, the facts should emerge in the trial. Whether the national press will print now what it didn't print a year ago, we have no way of knowing. We do not see, however, how the press can avoid presenting the statements of the defense.

Fortunately, constitutionalism has gained some vigorous new defenders in the last year. They can be trusted to explain the implications of the Clinton trial and its relation to the "Civil rights" bill.

Last week, for instance, Arthur Krock, independent - minded editorial page columnist for The New York Times, told how, under the "civil rights" bill, "persons can be held in jail until the sentencing federal judge decides they have purged themselves of the contempt finding." Mr. Krock pointed out that, though the actions brought by the government against individuals and communities opposing are "civil" actions, a prison is a prison.

Mr. Krock wondered whether President Eisenhower understands that the bill includes authorization to use armed force to "enforce Supreme Court decisions ordering racial integration in schools, recreation and amusements and so on." He added, however, that if Atty. Gen. Brownell assures the President the armed forces potential of the bill is not significant, "the President presumably will accept that as he has accepted the provision that denies trial by jury to those charged with contempt by federal courts."

What we understand Mr. Krock to have said is that liberty can be lost through a President's ignorance or blithe, well - meaning shrugging off of "an issue which merits the serious attention of a people."

President Eisenhower is by no means the only American who is shrugging off this great issue of forcing change by using court injunctions. All of us who have completed a weekend of pleasure-seeking are ignoring a threat to our liberty and the liberty of our children. Only the Clinton 15 know what the real Fourth of July issue was this year. They are the only Americans at home whose patriotism is being tested.

Seven Convicted Segregationists To Appear In Court

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Wed. 11-13-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.— (INS) — Seven segregationists, convicted of trying to halt court-ordered integration in Clinton High School in 1956, are scheduled to appear in a Knoxville Federal Court Wednesday to plead for a ne wtrial.

The Defendants, five Clinton townsmen, a Clinton housewife and Notorious race agitator John Kasper, will appear in the same court where they were found guilty by an all-white jury.

They will make their plea before the same judge who presided at their first trial-Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor, who was also the judge who enjoined anyone from interfering with the court-ordered integration.

No sentence has yet been imposed, but the Judge is empowered to fine and sentence the seven to a maximum of six months improvement.

Since the sentencing, Clinton High School began its fall term in an integrated manner and without any disturbing violences on the part of either the children or the townpeople.

Kasper is presently serving a year in the Tennessee State Penetenlary. He had been convicted and sentenced earlier on the same charge of refusing to obey a court order to allow Clinton High School to integrate. Judge Taylor did the sentencing the first time.

5 JURORS PICKED FOR CLINTON CASE

16 Accused Of Violence To Block Integration

Daily World P.1
Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 7-9-57

BY BENNO ISAACS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Four white men and a woman were chosen Monday to hear testimony against 16 persons accused of using intimidation and violence to block integration of the Clinton High School.

All of the jurors, selected after day long, painstaking examination by government and defense counsel, said they would not allow their views on racial segregation influence their verdict in the trial.

EACH QUESTIONED

Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled that prospective jurors did not have to say whether they favored segregation unless they wished to do so government attorneys, however questioned each on whether they felt court orders should be obeyed and defense attorneys hammered away at what they termed the right to disagree, and on freedom of speech.

The defendants, including John Kasper, New Jersey and washington D. C. citizens Council organizer, are accused of criminal contempt for acts the government charges were part of a scheme to keep Negro students from the Clinton school last fall.

The Knoxville trial is the first attempt of the Federal Court to enforce, with criminal penalties, the U. S. Supreme Court Decision outlawing racial school segregaiton.

EIGHT EXCUSED

Eight prospective jurors were excursed. Those eliminated included one Negro, Excused by the Court because he might have difficulty understanding the issues involved.

Defense attorneys excused the first of two women called, a former postal worker from Detroit, Mich., Mrs. William J. Moore, Also excused by Defense were a former student now doing secret work at Oak Ridge, and a 48 year old high school teacher.

Selected for the panel were John T. Reynolds, and assistant bank, cashier, W. E. Coker, a former Justice of Peace, Powell May, a Knoxville native and retired Western Union manager, and Mrs. Jesse Burnett, a Grandmother and former school teacher.

CRIMINAL CONTEMPT

John Kasper, former Greenwich Valley, N. Y. bookshop operator who moved South to champion the cause of segregation, and 15 residents of the little East Tennessee town of Clinton went on trial Monday for obstructing court-ordered integration of the Clinton High-school.

The defendants, representing a cross-section of the twon's population and including two housewives, are charged with criminal contempt of court.

Attorneys for the Government hammered away today at where in the Judgment of Jurors, Southerners opposing integration should draw a line between advocating segregation and bowing to law and order.

Juror John T. Reynolds, of Follette, Tenn. told the court firmly he does not favor an end to segregation. Under close questioning by U. S. District Atty. John Crawford, Jr., However, he said he believes court orders must be obeyed.

Federal Judge Robert Taylor, who is hearing the comtempt case issued the all-encompassing injunction which banned any interference with peaceful integration of the Clinton School. Attendance of Negro children at classes last September was accompanied by riots, and the National Guard occupied the town to restroe order.

Kasper has been blamed by Gov. Frank Clement an dotlier Tennessee officials for stirr unrest which led to the Clinton integration riots in which as many as 2,000 persons at one time participated.

P.3

Simmons Hammered away again and again at the right of a citizen to advocate segregation.

"I believe in not mixing the races," Juror Reynolds replied, "but I do not believe in Physical violence."

Tues. 7-9-57

One charge in the case is that some of the defendants attacked a miinster who escorted Negro children through a group of protesting citizens.

Reynolds described himself as a "Good Baptist" but added he did not think it was proper for a minister to advocate integration.

Other prospective jurors were questioned in similar vein.

Jurors Of Clinton School Trial Heckled By Women

World Atlanta, Ga.

BY BENNO ISAACS

P.1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — A group of irate women have been bothering at least five jurors of the Clinton segregation trial with unpleasant calls.

None of the calls were of a threatening nature, the five jurors agreed, but were rather "crankish in nature." Most of them, apparently from an organized band of women.

The All-White jury of ten men and two women returned a guilty verdict against John Kasper and six Clinton town people in Knoxville Tuesday for wilfully disobeying a federal court order calling for peaceful integration of Clinton High School.

The five jurors who reported calls were; George Cruze, farmer; A. S. Bartlett, livestock dealer; Herbert F. Hartman, retired; Thomas F. Linderman, retired, and Powell May, the jury foreman.

All reside in Knoxville.

Of the remaining jurors, two reported "everything peaceful," three do not have phones and two were not at home to receive calls.

ing women."

The Jury foreman, May said of the five calls he received, only one was from a man. "they didn't seem to be exactly mad," May said, "but one said sarcastically she hoped I'd sleep well over my decision.' "

HECKLED ALL NIGHT

"Just a bunch of crank calls," said Hartman. "They weren't very pleasant, and I've been heckled all night," he added:

"I believe the women are all part of a chain. I'm sure they all gave ficticious names."

Linderman said he estimated receiving about eight calls, 'most of them from ladies. They wanted to know why I had sold the white man down the river." He explained:

MOB RULE

"Those people just don't understand. They thought the issue at stake was segregation. It wasn't it was whether or not we were going to allow mob rule. I for one, wasn't"

Bartlett said he received only one call -- that from a woman "she sounded unhappy," he said, adding:

"She said I'd be sure to hear from her later"

Segregation Leader A Man of Prayer, Witness Tells Court

Courier S.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By TREZZ ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

Sat. 7-27-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—With dramatic suddenness on Friday morning after only six out of 52 subpoenaed defense witnesses had testified, defense lawyers told Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor they were resting their case. This ended the parade of witnesses called to testify for or against John Kasper and 10 white Clintonites in the now famous Clinton (Tenn.) High School desegregation trial.

Aimed at a strategy to get the case to the jury before Saturday because of the presence of a Seventh Day Adventist on the all-white jury, the strategy boomeranged when Judge Taylor adjourned court until 9 A. M. Monday.

■

WHAT HAD been brought out were these points:

The Government had used 44 of 80 subpoenaed witnesses in eight days of actual testimony.

The star witness was Rev. Paul W. Turner, white Clinton Baptist minister, who with Atty. Sidney Davis and Leo Burnette, a knitting mills executive, had escorted Bobby Cain and six other Negro students to school on Dec. 4, 1956, Rev. Turner was beaten afterwards.

John Kasper, 27, segregationist, had been placed in Clinton a number of times by witnesses after his conviction in October by Federal Court here for interfering with integration of the school. Clyde Cook, Oak Ridge plant worker who hit Rev. Turner, with four other Clinton men, organized the Tennessee White Citizens Council on Oct. 16, 1956, to fight integration.

Tennessee Secretary of State Joe E. Carr, on Friday, advised the Courier that the Council was tax-exempt in the state, but that it had also surrendered its charter on Dec. 31, 1956.

U. S. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. methodically built his case to a climax which saw Clinton Police Chief Francis Moore tell of vigils kept by WCC members in cars at the foot of Foley Hill, from whence Negro students had to come to get to the school.

When the students saw the cars on Nov. 28, 29 and 30, and on Dec. 3 they turned and went back home, witnesses testified. Then came the Dec. 4 escort trip to school, the fight and the new arrests on charges to violate Judge Taylor's order not to interfere with desegregation.

Last week five of the original 15 Clintonites were dropped from the case. One woman because of pregnancy, and four men because Mr. Crawford felt he didn't have enough evidence to convict them.

The defense offered four witnesses on Thursday and two on Friday morning before going into a huddle and suddenly resting at that point.

All witnesses for both sides dwelt on the idea of "in our town."

Attorney Davis, a former member of the Clinton School Board, and Mr. Burnette and Rev. Turner all had the theme, "We didn't want any more disorder in our town." They referred to the August and September disorders when school opened. All said they knew Kasper had returned to Clinton.

Defense witnesses said they wanted to keep segregation "in our town" and planned to do it through every legal means.

A grin broke over the face of Judge Taylor when Ross Barnett, a lawyer from Mississippi, told the WCC's "purpose was to bring better understanding and goodwill between the two races."

Defense witnesses and ex-members of the WCC and the Tennessee White Youth all insisted theirs were religious organizations, that "you had to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ to belong," and that when he was present John Kasper opened their meetings with prayer.

Five Negroes were called for jury duty, but the defense struck all of them. "I tried to get them on," assistant U. S. Atty. James M. Meek told the Courier.

No Negroes from Clinton were summoned as witnesses, nor were any Negroes from that town in the courtroom during the trial.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Frederick John Kasper angrily refused to talk to a Courier reporter when he was asked to answer several questions.

Fight To Reverse Clinton Verdict

Defender Sat. 8-17-57
Chicago Ill.
9.5

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — The Nashville Banner said in a copyrighted story this week that two jurors who convicted segregationist John Kasper and six Clinton, Tenn., defendants "had studied a controversial federal 'handbook for jurors' prior to hearing the case."

The Banner said:

"The U. S. Court of Appeals for the seventh circuit (Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin) ruled on July 16 that 'distribution (of the handbook) to petit jurors can so mislead them as to vitiate a conviction.' And the U. S. administrative office quickly advised all federal district courts to discontinue use of the jury primer."

The Banner said Defense Counsel Robert L. Dobbs said the issue would 'most certainly be used as a chief basis for a motion for a new trial.'

(The outcome of this case was cited repeatedly by Dixiecrats in the Senate anxious to prove that southern juries will convict whites in suits involving the civil rights of Negro plaintiffs.

Some observers say it was the factor most responsible for adoption of the jury amendment that crippled the civil rights bill passed Wednesday by the Senate.)

Kasper and the others were found guilty of violating a court order to peacefully integrate Clinton High school. They face a maximum penalty of six months in prison and a $1,000 fine.

The Banner story continued:

"Two of the jurors said the handbook was distributed to members of the regular federal court jury panel at the beginning of the present court term.

"Herbert F. Hartman, retired Knoxville lumberman, said:

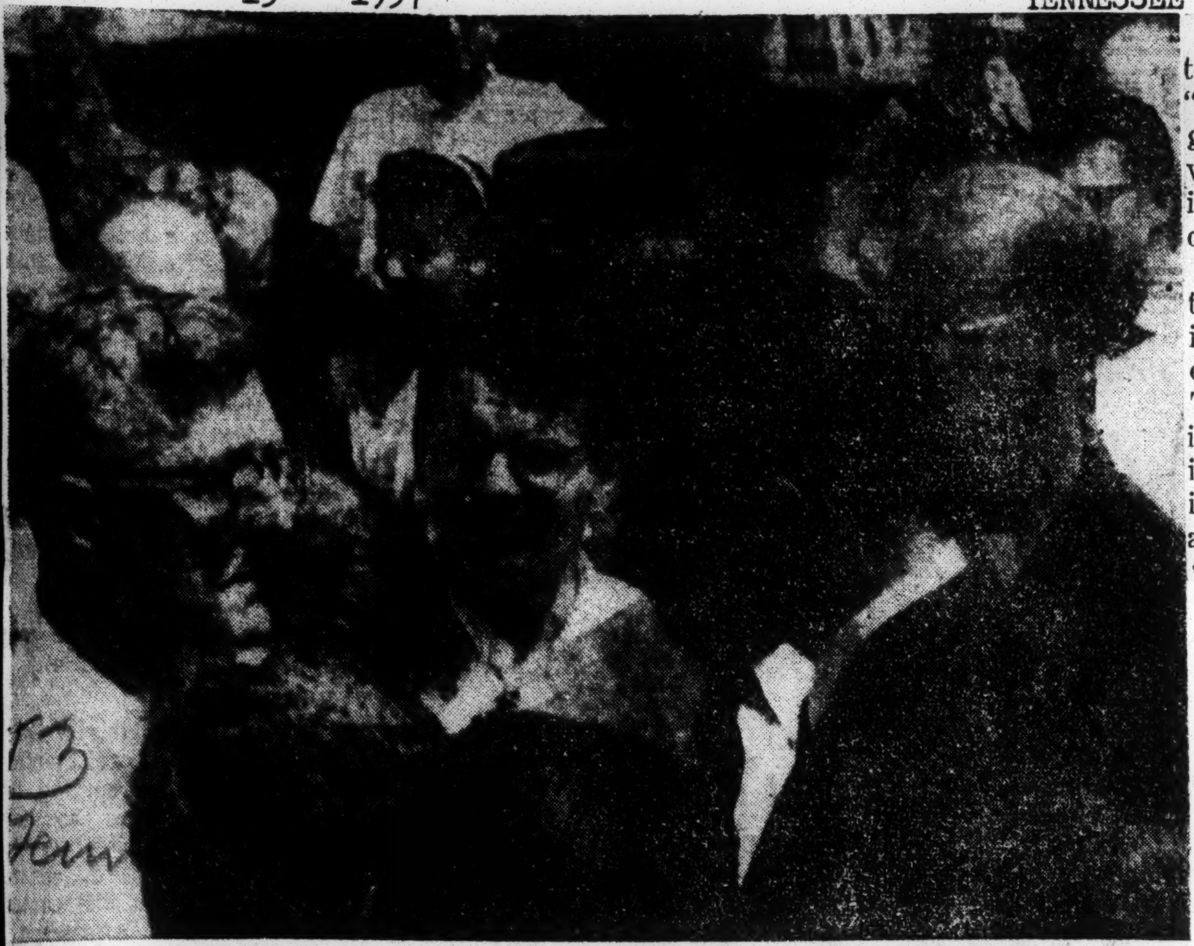
"I was given one (of the pamphlets) when I was first picked as a juror.

"And Thomas L. Linderman, retired railroad machinist, said the handbooks were 'passed around among all the jurors. Each got one.'"

The Banner quoted the ruling which recommended prohibition of the pamphlet as saying:

"We think an instruction (in this language) would have constituted a reversible error. It amounts to a plain invitation to the jury to return a verdict of guilty and leave the consequence to the court."

Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor, who must sentence the convicted segregationists, said at his farm in Johnson City, Tenn., "it would be improper for me to comment, because I may have to pass on it."



WHERE'S YOUR PERMIT, KASPER?

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. 8-5-57

Nashville's City Park Supt. F. W. Pickens (left) appears personally yesterday to deny John Kasper the use of a city park without a permit for rally protesting planned desegregation of Nashville city schools this fall. Kasper (in dark suit, right) said, "I don't need a permit for free speech," but Pickens, assisted by police, escorted Kasper from the park. The rally was shifted to a suburban lot. Kasper has twice been convicted of contempt of federal court in anti-integration activities at Clinton, Tenn.—AP Wirephoto

The Knoxville Verdict—A Post Mortem

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 8-3-57

The verdict of the Knoxville jury in the Clinton integration case may provide more ammunition for those who insist upon trial by jury as an indispensable expedient to an already aching and mutilated civil rights legislation.

But for the fact that the verdict came at a crucial moment in the continuing struggle over segregation, we might have sanctioned it with a degree of enthusiasm. Coming as it did at the time when the very issue of jury trial was being hotly contested in the Senate, the assumption that it tilted the balance on the side of the opposition to an effective civil rights program, is tempting.

While the South will use it to prove that justice is not totally blind in Dixie, nevertheless the action of the Knoxville jury is not truly representative of the Southland. Tennessee is a border state, and East Tennessee in particular has a history of conformity with the national will that dates back to the Civil War. The verdict, therefore, is no warrant whatever that backward states like Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi would indict white men for civil rights violations.

The editorial comment in the Jackson, Miss., News, confirms this view. Wailed the News:

"The conviction is understandable. First, the trial took place in Knoxville, which happens to be a hotbed of Republicans and always has been, even back in the days of the War Between the States . Second, Tennessee happens to be the state that elected Estes Kefauver, traitor to the South, to a seat in the United States Senate. Third, Tennessee sentiment is not Southern sentiment and we thank God for that."

However, the Chronicle of Augusta, Ga., takes the position that had the verdict been "not guilty, civil rights advocates in Congress would have been given a powerful weapon in the current Senate debate. As it is the wind has been taken completely out of their sails."

The Chronicle adds significantly that the verdict "could have a powerful influence in defeating the more nefarious and dangerous provisions of the civil rights bill." There is no doubt that the Knoxville jury indictment will be used by the segregationists in the Senate to drive further nails into the civil rights coffin. Like Gargantua at the birth of Pantagruel, we don't know whether to laugh or weep.

13 1957

TENNESSEE

ATTORNEY RAY HOWARD JENKINS
(JOHN KASPER)

Minister's beating bared during trial of 'Clinton 16'

Afro-American Sat. 7-27-57 P.18
Baltimore Md.

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Government witnesses, Tuesday, the seventh day of the contempt trial of the "Clinton Defendants," painted a vivid picture of a pro-segregation mob in action.

Different sections of the over-all description were etched in by a minister, an attorney, a substutute teacher, two policemen and an ex-officer of the Clinton police force.

To the minister, the Rev. Paul Turner, who was beaten up last Dec. 4, the mob was an angry chorus of heckles, "co-mingled with profanity and vulgarity."

* * *

TO THE teacher, Mrs. Harry F. Miller, it was a "menacing crowd" of several hundred persons.

It filled the school yard, the sidewalks and the streets "muttering, gathering in little clusters, breaking up, gathering in more little clusters."

To the attorney, Sidney Davis, who started testifying on Monday afternoon and returned Tuesday for cross-examination by the defense, the mob was "1,500 people on the courthouse lawn . . . rushing toward the home police, threatening to kill."

To the police officers, it was, variously, "people who crowded around the school," "an unruly woman under arrest" and Kasper-led groups holding night meetings in restaurants.

* * *

THE REV. MR. TURNER, 34-year-old pastor of First Baptist Church, Clinton, was the star government witness to date.

Testifying regarding circumstances leading up to the day he was attacked, after escorting seven colored students to the Clinton school, the youthful minister told the court he first met John Kasper, self-styled segregationist, on Aug. 26, in the company of Willard H. Till, one of the 14 Anderson County defendants.

Charges against the 15th defendant, Mrs. Zella Nelson, were dropped Monday. Till was a member of his church, the Rev. Mr. Turner said.

Subsequently, on Sept. 1, 1956, the minister said he talked with both Till and his wife regarding the trouble at the school which followed Kasper's arrival in Clinton.

HE SAID that by Nov. 30, the situation was such that he decided to accompany the colored students to school "if they so desired it."

Asked by the defense if in doing this did he not invite trouble, the Rev. Mr. Turner, a native of Jonesboro, Ark., said:

"I was giving my personal Christian witness. I made no promise about protecting them. I only promised to walk with them."

Although the colored students did not go to school on the November date, the Rev. Mr. Turner said he was heckled and called "a n——r-loving preacher."

He said on Monday, Dec. 3, he went to meet the students, but again they stayed out of school, due to the tense situation.

* * *

THE PEOPLE who wanted to keep the colored students out of the school again heckled him, the minister told the court.

The witness quoted Clyde Cook, one of the defendants, as saying:

"Preacher, what business have you got up here? (Referring to the street leading to the colored section of Clinton.)

The question was "co-mingled with profanity and vulgarity," the pastor testified.

On Dec. 4, the students returned to school. The Rev. Mr. Turner, two members of his church and some of the parents escorted the children through the mob which lined the streets.

* * *

RETURNING TO his church, he said, he was attacked by Cook. An unidentified man held his arms behind him and Cook hit him on the nose with his fist, the churchman declared.

"The impact of the blow separated us by some eight feet," he added.

He also stated that his nose bled "profusely," that members of the mob pummeled him in the back as he and Cook struggled on the pavement.

Mrs. Miller, who said she was looking out of a window of the school building when the minister and the students arrived, hesitated to tell the court what members of the mob yelled to the minister and his companions.

"DO I HAVE to repeat the words?" she asked.

"That's up to the judge," U.S. District Atty. Gen. John C. Crawford said.

Mrs. Miller, who is president of the Parent-Teacher Association of the school, turned to Judge Robert L. Taylor.

"Well, what did they say," the judge asked.

Literally plunging into the words, Mrs. Miller said: "Well, the nicest thing they said was 'you G.D. (she used the initials) n——r-loving SOB's' "

She again added: "That was the nicest thing they said."

After the defense objected, Judge Taylor temporarily withheld permission of Homer E. Burrus to testify for the prosecution.

* *

THE OBJECTION was raised by J. Benjamin Simmons, Kasper's attorney, who was given until Wednesday morning to produce proof it is illegal for a postal worker to appear as a witness.

The government proposes to show by the witness that mail for Kasper was sent to the home of Cook.

If such testimony is permitted, it would be part of the government's effort to show concern of action and conspiracy between Kasper and Cook to violate orders barring interference with integration at the Clinton school.

The policemen who testified were officers Jess Braden and Ernest E. Byrd.

* * *

OFFICER BRADEN told of the arrest of Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, 39, who was present during the attack on the minister.

He said officers explained to Mrs. Currier that her actions violated the court orders.

He said she screamed: "Just wait until I get out again and I will show you what I'll do."

The officer further testified that Kasper, William Brakebill, Cook, the Rev. Alonzo Bullock, Till and Clifford Carter, all defendants held night meetings in Clinton from August through November, 1956.

"They averaged one meeting a week," he said.

Herbert E. Vaught, ex-member of the Clinton police, told of seeing Brakebill and "two or three" others of the defendants at the scene of the attack on Dec. 4.

Why Atty. Ray Jenkins Refused to Defend Kasper and His Gang!

Courier P.2
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 7-27-57

By Staff Correspondent

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Big Ray Howard Jenkins, tall, ramrod-straight with the lantern-jawed chin and resonant voice that thrilled millions when he fired shots on TV at the late Senator Joe McCarthy and his "boys," Roy Cohn and David Schine, spurned offers to help defend the Clinton segregationists now on trial here.

Attorney Jenkins—Tennessee's top legal light and a favorite son—was without hesitancy in telling The Courier why he had refused to become one of the lawyers defending Frederick John Kasper and his co-defendants.

His voice ran the well-known gamut heard on TV, from bass to crescendo, as he boomed out his positive declaration:

"It is true that one of the counsel now engaged in the defense of this case contacted me and asked that I engage in the defense. I declined.

"First of all, I have the greatest respect in this world for Judge Taylor (Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor, presiding).

"Secondly, the traditions of a lawyer in obeying the decrees and orders of the court are deeply ingrained and I personally felt that Judge Taylor's orders and decrees had been disobeyed.

"Thirdly, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the issue involving the integration of the two races. It is the law of the land and should be respected as such.

"And in my opinion it would have been respected as such in Clinton and in this area generally had it not been for a few rabble-rousers like John Kasper.

"For these reasons I was not interested in engaging in the defense."

■

THE FAMOUS Tennessee-born and educated lawyer could have let it stand right there, but his convictions on the subject are so deeply rooted that he continued with still another declaration:

"In my book the people in our country are on an equal footing and in my book the people of America, regardless of race, creed or color, are on equal footing in the sight of the law, have equal rights in attaining an education; they are American citizens.

"They should have the right to vote, to serve on juries, the right to follow their consciences in religious preferences and the right to go to the best schools.

"They are onerated in their obligation in contributing their share to the support of those schools through processes of taxation; are required to serve in the various branches of service in defense of our country, help fight our wars and no person in this country should be discriminated against because of race or color."

■

AS THE booming voice trailed off on those last three words high in his office in the Bank of Knoxville skyscraper, it seemed as if some inner force spoke to him again, for he looked at The Courier reporter and added intensely: "And that comes from my heart, too"

Tennessee's brightest legal light had spoken. Some thre blocks away in the Federal courtroom members of "the third team" were trying to hold the line of the Dixie segregationists. But Ray Jenkins wasn't there with them. He didn't believe in the rightness of their cause.

■

P. S.—He is not interested in running for Governor or Senator, either.

South Preparing Fight In Court on Bias Rules

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 6 (AP).—The South tonight arrayed some of its biggest legal guns for a dramatic court battle challenging the power of Federal judges to enforce their decrees in Southern disputes over segregation.

Nearly a dozen prominent Dixie lawyers have volunteered to aid the defense of sixteen pro-segregationists accused of violating a Federal court injunction. The case, heralded as a major test in the deep-rooted struggle over segregation, will begin to unfold before a jury in Federal court here Monday.

Immediately at stake is the question of whether the Federal government, in the role of prosecutor, can get a Southern jury to convict white defendants in a civil rights action involving racial issues.

This in turn is the crux of a bitter debate now going on in Congress over an Administration-backed civil rights bill. Among other things, the proposed legislation would empower the Justice Department to go into Federal courts to seek injunctions to protect voting rights. Violators of the injunctions could be jailed by the judge for contempt, without a jury trial.

Southern law makers are expected to open a filibuster attack on the bill when it comes up for debate on the Senate floor next week. The measure has already passed the House.

In addition to top-ranking private attorneys rallying to aid the defense, the Attorneys General of Georgia, Louisiana and Texas at one time announced they would join the defense forces. None of the three is expected to be present in person, however.

A formidable battery of Southern attorneys was gathering here tonight to aid in the defense of "the Clinton sixteen." More than 100 witnesses are expected to be called, and the trial may last for weeks.

The defendants, including Frederick John Kasper, twenty-eight, of Washington, fiery pro-segregation leader, are charged with criminal contempt of court. Kasper has been convicted on an earlier contempt charge and was sentenced to a year in prison. He appealed, lost, and is now planning a final appeal to the Supreme Court.

The defendants are accused of violating an injunction issued last fall by Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor, of Knoxville, forbidding interference with the peaceful integration of Negro students at the formerly all-white high school in Clinton, Tenn., eighteen miles west of here. Judge Taylor will preside at the forthcoming trial.

He issued his injunction Sept. 4, after outbreaks of mob violence in Clinton over the Labor Day week end prompted Tennessee's Gov. Frank Clement to rush tank-led National Guardsmen to the scene.

Three months later, further surges of mob terrorism brought the arrest of sixteen Clinton area residents and Kasper for alleged violation of the injunction. Since then there has been a series of at least eight dynamite blasts in the Clinton area, mostly on the pine-studded hilltop behind the town where the Negroes live.

The case is unusual in several respects. Unlike other disputes in which local school boards sought to resist desegregation orders, the Clinton school board consented to integration and appealed to the Federal government for help when violence flared.

In addition, unlike many other Southern communities, Clinton has only a small Negro population—forty-six families among the town's 4,500 residents. Prior to last fall it never thought it had any "Negro problem."

Many of the townsfolk blame Kasper and other "outside agitators" for inciting the disturbances which rocked the little Cumberland Valley community last year. Pro-segregation leaders argue, however, that the trouble stemmed from Federal interference in a local problem.

Clinton Trial Gets All-White Jury

Panel Filled In Late Burst of Speed In Case Called History-Making

By The Associated Press

Knoxville, July 9.—An all-white jury was completed today in United States District Court for the mass contempt trial of 16 defendants in the Clinton segregation case. Defense lawyers called it a "history-shaping" trial.

The 12 jurors, including two women, were seated with an unexpected late burst of speed after the 19-man battery of defense attorneys had wasted little time in dismissing four Negro candidates for the panel.

4 Alternates To Be Named

The defense exercised eight of its 10 peremptory challenges to excuse the Negroes and other prospective jurors it deemed undesirable, without any explanation. The Government used three of its six challenges.

Four alternate jurors remain to be chosen before the Federal Government begins presenting its case tomorrow.

Parents and older persons dominate the jury. All are native Southerners, most are native East Tennesseans, and all attended Southern schools. The jury includes two women, each the mother of three.

Schoolteacher Included

The jurors:

John T. Reynolds, 27, assistant bank cashier from LaFollette, Tenn., the youngest and first chosen. He is a college graduate.

W. E. Coker, 67, Louisville, Tenn., former Blount County justice of peace.

Powell May, 64, Knoxville, retired operations manager for the Knoxville Western Union office.

Mrs. Jessie Burnett, Talbott, Tenn., a middle-aged schoolteacher.

Herbert F. Hartman, 70, Knoxville, retired lumber-manufacturing official. He said he thought the "colored race is entitled to just as good schools and teachers as the white race," but made it plain he was for segregation.

Housewife Selected

Osco Beeler, middle-aged Washburn farmer.

George W. Cruze, middle-aged Sevier County native, farmer and general-store operator.

A. S. Bartlett, middle-aged Knox County livestock trader and former farmer.

Dana E. Phipps, 57, Powder Springs.

Thomas F. Linderman, 62, Knoxville, a native of Cherokee County, North Carolina, and a retired railroad machinist foreman.

James Root, 72, Washburn, Tenn., farmer.

Mrs. Margaret Whaley, 45, Sevierville housewife.

Defense Is Pleased

At a news conference, chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs, Memphis, said, "We are abundantly pleased" with the jury.

"It represents a fairly accurate cross section of the people of East Tennessee," Dobbs said. "We are gratified to have women on the jury."

The 16 defendants are charged with criminal contempt of court, on the ground they violated U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor's permanent injunction against interfering with court-ordered integration of white and Negro students at Clinton High School.

Speedy Trial Sought

The trial is based on outbursts of violence in November and December that rocked the little town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of here, after 12 Negroes were admitted, along with about 800 white students, in August.

The jury trial was granted in response to a defense motion.

Indicating a desire for a speedy trial—despite the fact that more than 120 witnesses have been subpoenaed—Judge Taylor said he thought it was "inconceivable" that the trial would extend beyond two weeks.

Chief defense counsel Dobbs hit hard on the theme that the trial is a major event in American legal history.

Religion Mentioned

"Do you realize," he repeatedly asked prospective jurors, "that this is possibly the most important lawsuit in the nation for some time and is shaping history?"

The first touch of religious dispute was injected in the trial when J. Benjamin Simmons, counsel for segregationist Frederick John Kasper, Washington, D. C., White Citizens Council leader, demanded to know whether the employer of the jury candidates was a Jew.

The incident arose when Will S. Temple, Knoxville, identified the president of the nationwide Hertz Rent-A-Car System as Walter Jacobs, Chicago. Temple is a long-time employee in the Hertz system.

Asks About Superiors

Questioning Temple about all his superiors, both locally and nationally, Simmons pounced on Temple's mention of the name "Jacobs."

"Is Walter Jacobs a Jew?" the defense lawyer asked.

Temple nodded in the affirmative. Simmons thereupon excused Temple from the jury with a peremptory challenge.

Mrs. Walter Buchanan, Knoxville, stylish ash-blond wife of a University of Tennessee engineering instructor, was dismissed when she had this to say of Kasper:

"Nobody likes what he does. Everybody is talking about it."

'For Law and Order'

At the defense's request, Judge Taylor also dismissed Paul F. Holley, 63, Clinton mortician and the lone resident of Clinton on the jury panel, after he had told the court:

"Personally, I haven't approved of what's been going on in Clinton . . . I stand for law and order.

"The general opinion in Clinton is that Mr. Kasper is the man responsible for it. Until I hear the evidence, I believe it."

On trial are Kasper and 15 residents of the Clinton area.

The defendants, including a pregnant 19-year-old Clinton housewife, are on trial in what is described as a major test of the power of federal courts to enforce peaceful integration through the injunction process.

WHITE JURY IS SET FOR CLINTON CASE

Panel Completed and Trial of 16 Segregationists Will Get Under Way Today

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9—Selection of a trial jury was completed today in the Federal Government's criminal contempt case against racial segregationists.

Ten men and two women, all white persons, will hear testimony scheduled to start tomorrow, the third day of the trial. The choosing of four alternate jurors and the presentation of opening statements by prosecution and defense attorneys will precede the calling of witnesses.

Of the thirty-one members of the jury panel examined during the selection process, four were Negroes. All were rejected, one by court instruction and three by defense attorneys' use of peremptory challenges that require no showing of cause.

Today's session again featured numerous courtroom references to anti-Semitism, mixing of races in public places, local feeling toward "outside" agitators and religious denominational affiliation. It also saw the injection of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Communist party.

16 Segregationists On Trial

The proceedings constitute the South's first jury trial involving a Federal court's use of criminal contempt charges against racial segregationists who acted to obstruct court-ordered public school integration.

The defendants are Frederick John Kasper, 28-year-old Northern agitator against racial integration in public schools, and fifteen residents of neighboring Anderson County, whose governmental seat is Clinton, a town of about 4,000 population about eighteen miles northwest of Knoxville.

They are accused of wilfully flouting a Federal court injunction prohibiting interference with orderly classroom integration at Clinton High School.

The crux of the case is the allegation that the defendants acted in concert to commit a series of threatening or violent actions in the vicinity of Clinton High School for the purpose of intimidating eight Negro students enrolled among some 700 white pupils.

Throughout the questioning of prospective jurors, the court and prosecutor underscored one of the most important aspects posed by the trial—whether Federal authorities can get a Southern jury to convict white defendants in an action involving racial issues.

Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor, a native Tenessean, is presiding at the trial. He was the jurist who signed the order to desegregate Clinton High School and then issued the injunction forbidding any interference.

Judge Taylor ruled last May that under Federal statutes the defendants were entitled to a jury trial because the Government was not a party to the original law suit on which the injunction was based and because the contempt embraced overt acts in violation of state laws.

Judge Taylor and United States Attorney John C. Crawford, also a native Tennessean, asked each prospective juror whether he could "return a fair decision on the evidence regardless of what opinion you may have about the merits or demerits of public school integration."

From each of the jurors selected, Ms. Crawford also drew an affirmative declaration to his query whether they "believed that the laws of the court, whether popular or not with any individual, should be obeyed."

The twelve jurors were in order of selection: Robert T. Taylor, 27 years old, assistant bank cashier, Campbell County; W. E. Coker, 67, former justice of the peace, Blount County; Powell May, 64, retired Western Union operations manager, Knoxville; Mrs. Jessie Burnett, 49, school teacher, Jefferson County; Herbert F. Hartman, 70, retired lumber processor, Knoxville; Osco Beeler, 50, farmer, Grainger County; George W. Cruze, 57, general store owner, Sevier County; A. M. Bartlett, 71, livestock dealer, Knoxville; Dana E. Phipps, 57, farmer, Grainger County; Thomas F. Linderman, 62, retired railroad machinist, Knoxville; James Ruth, 72, farmer, Grainger County, and Mrs. Margaret M. Whaley, housewife, Sevier County.

Vital Trial Of 'Clinton 15' Gets Under Way

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — The history-making trial of the "Clinton 15" and segregationist John Kasper opens today in an atmosphere electric with the whole vast controversy over civil rights.

Lawyers—and the city is thronging with them—pointed to these implications in the case:

1. It is the first great test of the federal government's power to enforce the Supreme Court's order to the public schools to act with "all delibeate speed" to end segregation.

2. It may throw some light on the question of whether white jurors will convict persons involved in civil rights cases—an issue now being debated in Congress.

Constitutional questions and the boundaries of federal and state authority also will be debated in the trial in U.S. District Court.

FIGHT TO END

"We are going to fight this out to the bitter end" said Ross Barnett of Jackson, Miss., a defense attorney. Barnett is former president of the Mississippi Bar and a twice-defeated candidate for governor.

"If you don't want an oak tree to grow, pluck the acorn out of the ground," said Judge George Washington Williams of Baltimore. A former federal district judge and ardent "states' righter," Williams argues that the Supeme Court decision is "not absolute," and can be reversed.

They are 2 of the 22 lawyers whose names are associated with the defense.

Kasper and 15 other persons, including two women, are charged with criminal contempt.

The charge grew out of disturbances at Clinton, Tenn, last autumn and again in November and December, when Negro students were brought into the previously all-white high school.

INTEGRATION CASE

Times-Union
Jacksonville Fla.
Wed. 7-10-57

All-White Kasper Jury Is Chosen

KNOXVILLE, July 9 (UP)—An all-white jury of 10 men and two women were chosen today to try segregationist John Kasper and 15 Tennesseans on charges of interfering with orderly integration of Clinton, Tenn., High School.

The two-pronged defense staff, one lawyer representing Kasper and almost a score of attorneys for the other defendants, succeeded in keeping three Negro veniremen off the panel. Four alternate jurors still have to be selected before the government can begin its case.

Eight jurors were selected today after drawn-out examinations by both sides. The defense particularly questioned the prospective jurors about their educational backgrounds, views on racial issues and the constitution. Four persons entered the jury box yesterday.

The jurors, with one exception, are in their middle age or are elderly. All are of Southern pioneer stock, many of them lifelong natives of this east Tennessee mountain region.

The defense, after lengthy questioning, used two of its peremptory challenges to dispose of two Negro prospective jurors during today's slow-moving session in U. S. District Court.

The government rejected without cause an Oak Ridge atomic plant worker, Pope Finn, who said he was born and educated in Mississippi. The U.S. District Atty. noted Finn came from a section where "there is a strong feeling against integration."

Government testimony is expected to begin Wednesday in the trial which may establish the pattern for enforcement of civil rights mandates in the South.

Criminal Contempt

Kasper, a White Citizens Council organizer from New York and Washington, and his 15 codefendants are charged with criminal contempt for allegedly conspiring to violate Judge Taylor's injunction against interference with court-ordered integration at Clinton.

The government must prove that the defendants knew of the injunction and its purport, that there existed a conspiracy to violate the order, and that the accused engaged in specific acts aimed at halting mixed classes at the formerly all-white school.

These acts included, the government contends, beating a Baptist white minister, an economic and intimidation campaign against citizens and officials who sought to obey the law, and threats against Negroes attending the school.

'SCAPEGOAT' REMARK DENIED BY KASPER

Commercial Appeal P.26

Predicts He Will Be Freed By Clinton Jury

Memphis, Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

KNOXVILLE, July 9.—Segregationist John Kasper denied Tuesday that he had said earlier this week the current Clinton integration trial was designed to make him a "scapegoat."

Wed. 7-10-57

He also said he wouldn't mind being tried by a jury which included a Negro, "so long as it isn't a NAACP nigger."

The former New York bookseller went on trial with 15 Clinton defendants here Monday under contempt of court charges for inciting trouble following integration of the Clinton High School.

Kasper, whose attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons, has placed heavy emphasis in questioning of prospective jurors on giving his client an "unprejudiced" trial — commented on the trial before the 12-member regular jury was completed late Tuesday afternoon. An all-white jury was chosen.

Kasper had been quoted Sunday night as saying he feared he would be made a "scapegoat" because of earlier efforts of attorneys defending the 15 Clinton defendants to "sever" their clients from the trial in which he is charged. Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor has ruled that Kasper and the 15 Clinton residents must be tried jointly on the charges.

Kasper insisted there was no "friction" between him and the other attorneys, and predicted that the trial will result in his acquittal.

He said he thought he could help some of the Clinton defendants.

"I can get a lot of them off the hook," he boasted.

News & Observer P.1
Raleigh N.C.

All-White Jury Selected To Hear Contempt Trials

By ROGER GREENE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9 (AP) —**An all-white jury was completed today in U. S. District Court for the mass contempt trial of 16 defendants in the Clinton segregation case. Defense lawyers called it a "history shaping" trial.**

Wed. 7-10-57

Two Women

The 12 jurors, including two women, were seated with an unexpected late burst of speed after the 19-man battery of defense attorneys had wasted little time in dismissing four Negro candidates for the panel.

Four alternate jurors remain to be chosen before the federal government begins presenting its case tomorrow.

The 16 are charged with criminal contempt of court, on grounds they violated U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor's permanent injunction against interfering with court-ordered integration of white and Negro students at Clinton High School.

The trial is based on outbursts of violence in November and December which rocked the little town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of here, after 12 Negroes were admitted along with about 800 white students in August.

The jury trial was granted in response to a defense motion.

Chief defense counsel Robert D. Dobbs of Memphis hit hard on the theme that the trial is a major event in American legal history.

"Do you realize," he repeatedly asked prospective jurors, "that this is possibly the most important lawsuit in the nation for some time and is shaping history?"

The first touch of religious dispute was injected in the trial during the day when J. Benjamin Simmons, counsel for segregationist Frederick John Kasper, Washington, D. C., White Citizens Council leader, demanded to know whether the employer of one of the jury candidates was a Jew.

The incident arose when Will S. Temple of Knoxville identified the president of the nationwide Hertz Rent-A-Car System as Walter Jacobs of Chicago. Temple is a long-time employe in the Hertz system.

Closely questioning Temple about all his superiors, both locally and nationally, Simmons pounced on Temple's mention of the name "Jacobs."

'Jacobs a Jew'

"Is Walter Jacobs a Jew?" the defense lawyer asked.

Temple nodded in the affirmative. Simmons thereupon excused Temple from the jury with a peremptory challenge.

Earlier, one of the highlights of the two-day-old trial developed when a 70-year-old grandfather was seated as a juror—after commenting bitterly that the South had survived for 450 years, as he put it, without mixing whites and Negroes in its schools.

U.S. Yields An FBI File At Clinton

Constitution P.1
Thurs. 7-11-57
Atlanta, Ga.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 10 (AP) —The government today surrendered a document from its long-protected FBI files in the mass contempt trial of 16 defendants in the Clinton segregation case.

It was a signed statement. However, the government did not hand over to the defense an FBI agent's written summary of his conversation with the witness who signed it.

ATTORNEYS TENSE

The so-called "raw files" consist of such summaries by FBI agents, and these, in this case, were given to U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor.

The 19-man staff of defense lawyers crouched forward as U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., with a dramatic show of reluctance, cautiously fingered the FBI data—and finally released it to the defense.

The incident came after J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, D.C., attorney for White Citizens Council leader Frederick John Kasper, cried out to the court:

"We should have it (the secret FBI data) now so we can prepare our case and not be forced to wait until we have been sandbagged."

Judge Taylor directed the surrender of the FBI document in line with a recent Supreme Court decision that the defendants in a criminal case are entitled under certain circumstances to examine long-sacrosanct FBI "raw files" to prepare their defense.

TAYLOR RULES

Taylor ruled that he would ask the government to disclose such data in cases where a witness in the current trial has made a report to the FBI and where that report might be used to "impeach" the witness' accuracy.

In this instance, the FBI data was a statement from Rober G. Crossno of Norris, Tenn., chairman of he Anderson County (Clinton) School Board which agreed last fall under federal mandate to integrate white and Negro students in its previously all-white high school.

LITTLE STIR

The surrender of the document —contents of which was not disclosed before court recessed for the day—caused little apparent stir among the defense lawyers after they received it.

While agreeing to defense demands for th right to inspect pertinent FBI documents, Taylor told the massed battery of defense finally "closing the door"—on defense clamor for the government to surrender secret FBI files involved in the Clinton integration controversy.

Constitution P.6

Taylor also turned down a motion for a mistrial and a heated defense protest against the presence of an FBI agent, Herbert E. Shrider, of Knoxville, at the prosecution table in the jam-packed U. S. District Courtroom.

The defense argued that the federal sleuth might be called as a witness and had no more right than any other witness to sit with the federal prosecutor.

Bitter wrangling broke out between defense and government attorneys over the question of producing confidential FBI files in the case.

Defense lawyers argued that the records should be produced at the outset—before the first witnesses have been heard—on the ground that the U. S. Supreme Court had so ruled recently in the case of Clinton Jencks, a New Mexico Labor union leader.

The high court overthrew Jencks' conviction for perjury on a charge of filing a false non-Communist affidavit with a ruling that he had been unjustly denied access to FBI records needed for his defense.

However, Taylor ruled that the defense motion for production of FBI records was "premature."

"If and when a witness appears and testifies on any reports given to the FBI, then I'll decide," Taylor told the bristling defense lawyers.

Earlier, warily guarding against any symptoms among prospective jurors to favor integration, the defense exhausted its last challenge in the final selection of the jury and four alternates.

With the full jury seated, U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., planned a quick wrapup of the federal government's case against the 16 white defendants, including Frederick John Kasper, 27, White Citizens Council leader, of Washington, D.C., and the "Clinton 15."

Bomb Sent Negro Studied By Police

Commercial Appeal
Sat. 5-19-57

Police were studying a homemade bomb yesterday mailed to a Negro woman whose home was the scene of an explosion and fire a week ago.

Charlotte Sworn of 522 Hernando called the Fire Department when she was awakened May 10 at 2 a.m. by a loud explosion. Police said someone had thrown a large can filled with gasoline or kerosene and shotgun shells into a truck parked in front of her house.

Friday night, when Charlotte return from working in the cotton fields, she found a package mailed to her and bearing the return address of a neighbor, police said.

Memphis, Tenn.

When she started to unwrap the package and saw it contained shotgun shells, she threw it into the back yard and called police. Officers said the package contained two 12-gage shells jammed into a small box and pedded with cotton batting.

The neighbor whose return address appeared on the package denied she mailed it and said she was a good friend of the addressee.

13 1957 TENNESSEE JOHN KASPER

Clinton Trial Seen As Shaping History

Daily News Wed. 7-10-57 Jackson, Miss. P.1

Jury Selected, Begin Choosing Alternates For Segregation Case

By WILLIAM TUCKER

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (UP)—Ten men and two women who passed a searching inspection of their racial, educational and religious views entered the jury box today to try the first big case arising from court-ordered school integration.

A defense attorney called the trial of John Kasper, segregationist-at-large, and 15 residents of Clinton, Tenn., a case that "could be shaping history."

But before the all-white jury can begin hearing the case in U.S. district court, four alternates must be selected. This could be as tedious as the first two days of the mass trial, which were consumed in the selection of the 12 jury starters.

"The first alternate very probably could help decide the fate of these defendants," said Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis, defense chief who repeatedly told jurors they have an historic assignment.

He noted that eight of the male jurors were 60 or over and if one suffered an attack or was called home by the death of a relative the alternate would be brought in. Only one of the 12, John T. Reynolds, 27, is under 40.

The 16 defendants, on trial together but with Kasper's defense separate from the others, were charged with violating Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor's injunction not to interfere with integration at Clinton High School. Kasper was convicted previously of violating the same order and is appealing to the U.S. Supreme Court. Conspiracy with him must be proved on the part of any of the others charged.

The high school at Clinton was integrated last August. Riots put down by National Guardsmen, followed and Taylor later issued his injunction.

Further trouble developed last November and December, including the beating of a white Baptist preacher who had escorted Negroes to school, and the current trial is the result.

NEGORS REJECTED

The jury was completed Tuesday with the selection of seven men and one woman. Three more Negroes were excused by per emptory defense challenge, making a total of four Negroes rejected.

The prosecutor, U.S. Atty. John S. Crawford, set down an atomic worker from Oak Ridge after he found out he had been born and educated in Mississippi. Crawford noted that Mississippi is a "section with strong feelings, against integration."

Another native Mississippian, auto-rental man Will S. Temple, passed muster with the government. But Kasper's attorney, Benjamin E. Simmons, excused Temple after he said he had once met the Jewish president of the Hertz auto-rental firm, for which Temple's firm is a licensee. Kasper's anti - Seimitism is well known.

NEGRO PROSPECT EXCUSED

4 Jurors Chosen For Kasper Trial

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla. Tues 7-9-57 P.3

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 8 (UP)—The trial of 16 persons charged with interfering in school integration opened today with the selection of four jurors, but a Negro prospect was excused when he admitted he could not feel as impartially toward John Kasper as the other 15 defendants.

Today's session adjourned following lengthy questioning of the Negro.

Following adjournment, Kasper, dressed in a neat blue summer suit, greeted friends in the courtroom and distributed lapel buttons bearing the slogan: "Keep our white schools white" to several bystanders.

Most of the afternoon session was taken up with questioning by the defense of Albert Cloud, 29, a Negro bank porter from Tazewell, Tenn.

Cloud admitted to defense chief Robert Dobbs that he "felt pretty bad" toward Kasper because of statements the roaming segregationist had made about his race.

"Then," said Dobbs, "could you put Kasper in the same sack with the 15 clients I represent, shake them up and come out with the same treatment?"

Excused By Judge

Cloud admitted he could not and U.S. District Judge Robert Taylor said, "All right, Albert, I'll excuse you."

Cloud was the first of six Negroes on the panel of 66 persons to be called for questioning.

The 16 defendants are charged with violating an injunction by Judge Taylor not to interfere with orderly integration at nearby Clinton, Tenn., high school. Kasper has been convicted once previously on the same charge.

Questioning of all prospects was painfully drawn-out with the defense asking the most questions. Of 11 prospects called, four were eliminated by peremptory challenge and three were disqualified for cause.

Elderly Peace Judge

The first two called, an assistant bank cashier and an elderly peace justice, were seated. A third, a retired telegraph company supervisor, was seated just after lunch and a fourth, a middle aged woman school teacher, was accepted just before Cloud was called.

Three Jurors Chosen in Kasper Trial

Wash. Times Herald Washington, D.C. Tues. 7-9-57 P.1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 8 (AP)—Both sides moved swiftly today toward selection of a jury in the criminal contempt trial of 15 Tennesseans and segregationist John Kasper, in the Clinton, Tenn., integration case.

More than 350 spectators, prospective jurors and lawyers jammed all available space in the U. S. District Courtroom.

Outside the courtroom, news photographers, newsreel and TV cameras thronged the sidewalk, but there was little evidence of tension over the outcome.

A 27-year-old bank teller, who said firmly, "I don't believe in mixing the races," was chosen as the first juror.

He was John T. Reynolds of LaFollette, Tenn., a town of 5000 in the East Tennessee highlands.

Both sides then accepted a second juror, after the case had been in progress for one hour and 15 minutes. He was W. E. Coker, 67, Louisville, Tenn., a former justice of the peace.

The third juror was Powell May, a retired Western Union supervisor.

The defendants are accused of violating a Federal court injunction, issued by Judge Robert L. Taylor last September, forbidding any interference with the peaceful integration of 12 Negro students in Clinton's previously all-white high school.

Both sides staked out the with questions emphasizing constitutional guarantees of the right of free speech and assembly, the power of Federal Courts to enforce anti-violence injunctions, and the debate over mixing whites and Negroes in school.

Conviction could lead to a maximum sentence of six months in jail, of $1000 fine, or both.

But the overriding point of interest is whether the Federal Government, through the courts, can get a Southern jury to convict white defendants accused of violating a Federal injunction.

Outlining the "ground rules" for the trial, Judge Taylor sad the Government must prove that "Clinton 15" committed "over acts—that they congregated along the path taken by the Negro children going to school" and acted "in an unruly or threatening manner."

In addition, he said, the Government must show that the defendants "had knowledge and a reasonable understanding" of the injunction he issued last fall.

Taylor issued the injunction, following the historic Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, which held that segregation of whites and Negroes in the Nation's public schools violates the U. S. Constitution.

The injunction was issued after a series of outbreaks of mob violence in the Clinton area, starting over Labor Day weekend last year. At issue in the current trial are renewed outbreaks in November and December, in which crowds of white men and a few women threatened the Negro students and bloodied the nose of the Rev. Paul Turner, white pastor of Clinton's First Baptist Church. Turner was beaten after safely escorting some of the Negroes to the school Dec. 4.

As the trial began Kasper sat at he end of the row of defendants. Occasionally he leaned over to whisper to his attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons, of Washington, D. C.

Reynolds, the first juror seated, told the court:

"It looks to me that Mr. Kasper should be tried seperately. Individuals can do a lot of things if they have a strong leader."

"Do you think Mr. Kasper can lead these people like catte?" demanded Simmons, waving toward the 15 Clintonites.

"Well, a leader can do a lot of things," Reynolds replied. "I don't understand his (Kasper's) purpose in coming down here."

Simmons asked whether Reynolds believes people have the right to criticize the United States Supreme Court for its desegregation ruling.

"Yes, sir," Reynolds said.

Clinton Trial Judge Admits WCC Charter

Advertiser P.1 Sat. 7-13-57 Montgomery, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 12 (AP)—Southern defense lawyers fought bitterly today—and lost—in an attempt to block admission of a copy of the Tennessee White Citizens Council charter as evidence in the Clinton segregation trial.

U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor admitted the black-bordered document into the record despite shouted defense protests that it was "highly inflammable."

Later, defense attorneys made light of the government's victory, and jocularly compared a White Citizens Council meeting with "a hamburger fry."

Defense attorney Grover S. McLeod of Birmingham, Ala., who led the clamor of protests against admitting the document, told a reporter:

"I object to the government's inference that it's a crime to belong to a White Citizens Council. Why, I belong to a White Council myself. Thousands of us do."

Advertiser P. 8-A

The allusion to a hamburger fry stemmed from testimony by Clyde King, 28, of Clinton, Tenn., which was the scene of fierce racial tensions late last year.

King said he was a charter member of the council, along with John Kasper, 27, a Northern segregationist leader, Clyde Cook and others. Kasper and Cook are among 16 defendants on trial for criminal contempt, for alleged violations for a federal injunction against interfering with court-ordered integration of Clinton High School.

Asked to identify any other defendants who attended council meetings, King expressed reluctance to swear, under oath, that

any of them knew they were at a council gathering.

"The question is," he said, "was it a White Citizens Council meeting or a hamburger fry? We'd get together and maybe fry hamburgers to eat, and it was hard to tell whether it was a council meeting or just a social affair."

Read aloud in the courtroom, the council charter said that, among other things, it was organized "to promote harmony and better understanding of all races."

Ripples of laughter swept the courtroom at this description of the strongly prosegregationist councils.

Before court adjourned for the weekend, the government announced it will probably take all day Monday and Tuesday to wind up its case. Defense witnesses were ordered to return next Wednesday.

It seemed apparent the trial will not last at least until the end of next week and perhaps longer, since the defense has more than 80 witnesses under subpoena.

ACTUAL LINK

For the first time today, the government established an actual physical link between one of the defendants and the federal antiviolence injunction they are accused of violating.

This was achieved through testimony by Sheriff Glad Woodward of Anderson (Clinton) County, who said he visited the farm of Cook in mid-September last year and notified a group gathering there for a meeting that the federal injunction had been issued.

The battle over the White Citizens Council issue developed when McLeod accused the government of trying to show "bias and bitterness" on the part of the defendants by injecting the council charter into the trial.

Taylor sent the jury from the courtroom while defense and prosecution lawyers hotely debated the question.

Drowning out a chorus of defense objections with his powerful voice, U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. said he wanted to introduce the council charter because it showed that the 15 Tennessee defendants "were engaged in a common activity" with Kasper, the lone Northern defender.

Associated Press Wirephoto

DEFENDANT AND SCHOOL FRIENDS . . . Mrs. Henry Nelson, right, talks in Knoxville Federal Building with high-school friends during a court recess. From left are Carolyn Hutton, who withdrew from Clinton High School; Katherine Hallcox, a senior; Shirley Way and Louise Prosise, both Clinton High juniors. Mrs. Nelson is codefendant with 15 others in the Clinton segregation trial.

Kasper Wins His Battle To Keep Negro off Segregation-Trial Jury

Four Talesmen Seated In Case

By The Associated Press

Knoxville, July 8.—The defense won a hard-fought victory today in gaining the dismissal "for cause" of the first Negro appearing as a prospective juror in the Clinton segregation trial.

United State District Judge Robert L. Taylor dismissed the talesman, Albert Cloud, 28, errand boy at a Tazewell bank, after Cloud acknowledged he "couldn't feel kindly" toward the lone Northern defendant, Frederick John Kasper, Washington, D. C.

Cloyd, testifying in a low mumble, insisted that he wasn't prejudiced and wouldn't be "embarrassed" if he sat on the jury in a major test case over segregation.

Defense attorney Robert L. Dobbs repeatedly sought to disqualify Cloud—first on the ground that as a nonproperty owner he was "not qualified" to serve as a juror and second because he had admitted feeling "unfriendly" toward Kasper.

Agree on Four Jurors

Taylor patiently went over and over Cloud's reactions to the Clinton integration dispute. He refused to disqualify Cloud because of his status as a nonproperty owner, ruling that it was not necessary to be "a freeholder" to become a juror in a Federal Court.

However, when Dobbs pressed Cloud with reminders that Kasper had engaged in "many unfriendly conversations" toward Negroes and suggested that Cloud must feel some hostility toward him, the talesman admitted:

"I don't feel as kindly to him as to the others."

With that, Taylor waved him aside, saying:

"All right, Albert. You are excused."

Earlier, before a packed crowd of spectators in the air-conditioned courtroom, the defense and prosecution agreed on the seating of the first four jurors—three men and one woman.

Taylor indicated he expected the full jury to be paneled Wednesday. He excused all defense witnesses until Thursday morning, but instructed prosecution witnesses to return tomorrow.

"If you get any telephone calls from anybody, don't answer them," the judge admonished the jurors. "Don't read the newspapers and don't look at television."

The first four jurors seated were:

John T. Reynolds, 27, LaFollete, bank teller.

W. E. Coker, 67, Louisville, Tenn., former justice of the peace.

Powell May, 64, Knoxville, retired Western Union operations manager.

Associated Press Wirephoto

John Kasper, left, and attorney, J. B. Simmons, enter Knoxville Federal Building.

Mrs. Jessie Burnett, Talbott, former schoolteacher and mother of three grown children.

Heralded as Test

On trial in what has been heralded as a major test in the bitter controversy over segregation are 15 residents of the little (population 4,500) Cumberland Valley town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of here, and Kasper.

The defendants are accused of violating a Federal Court injunction, issued by Judge Robert L. Taylor last September, forbidding any interference with the peaceful integration of 12 Negro students in Clinton's previously all-white high school.

Both sides staked out the major issues in the case with questions emphasizing constitutional guarantees of the right of free speech and assembly, the power of federal courts to enforce antiviolence injunctions, and the debate over mixing whites and Negroes in school.

Conviction could lead to a maximum sentence of six months in jail or $1,000 fine, or both.

But the overriding point of interest is whether the Federal Government, through the courts, can get a Southern jury to convict white defendants accused of violating a federal injunction.

Taylor's September injunction was issued after a series of outbreaks of mob violence in the Clinton area, starting over Labor Day weekend last year.

At issue in the current trial are renewed outbreaks in November and December, in which crowds of white men and a few women threatened the Negro students and bloodied the nose of the Rev. Paul Turner, white pastor of Clinton's First Baptist Church. Mr. Turner was beaten after safely escorting some of the Negroes to the school December 4.

Associated Press Wirephoto

John T. Reynolds, LaFollette, Tenn., is first juror selected in segregation case.

13 1957 TENNESSEE JOHN KASPER

Kasper Trial Jury Complete

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
P.3A

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9 (AP)—The jury was completed late today for the Clinton integration trial which defense lawyers described as "history shaping."

The 12th juror, completing the panel in U. S. District Court, was Margaret M. Whaley, of Sevierville, Tenn. She is the mother of three children and the second woman on the all-white jury.

Wed. 7-10-57

The defense previously had used its peremptory challenges to dismiss four prospective negro jurors.

After completion of the jury, the court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

A 70-year-old grandfather was seated as a juror earlier after commenting bitterly that the South has survived for 450 years without mixing whites and Negroes in its schools.

Herbert F. Hartman, of Knoxville, a stern-faced retired lumber dealer, made the remark after he had been accepted by U. S. District Attorney John C. Crawford Jr., as a juror.

The defense quickly added its assent and Hartman took his seat in the jury box.

Hartman shook with emotion several times during his interrogation by hard-battling defense and prosecution lawyers. He said he believes the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and "other agitators" are "wrong," but he told the court:

"I still feel that Negroes and whites should have separate schools."

Hartman's comment on court-ordered integration in the South came after J. Benjamin Simmons, defense attorney for Frederick Kasper, asked if he was "interested" in the turmoil over integration.

Certainly Interested

"To a certain degree, yes," Hartman replied. Then his voice hardened:

"Most any man is interested in integration after 450 years in the South without it."

On trial are Kasper, a White Citizens Council leader from Washington, D. C., and 15 residents of the Clinton area where mob violence erupted last fall during the court-ordered admission of 12 Negro students to the previously all-white Clinton High School.

The defendants are on trial in what is described as a major test of the power of Federal courts to enforce peaceful integration through the injunction process.

All 16 are specifically charged with criminal contempt for alleged violation of an injunction issued last September by U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor.

Has Own Attorney

Although all the defendants are being tried together, before a jury in Taylor's court, Kasper has his own attorney while the "Clinton 15" are separately represented by a battery of 18 Southern lawyers. Some of them volunteered to serve without pay.

During questioning of prospective jurors defense lawyers probed into "sociological and political science teachings" at the University of Tennessee, located in Knoxville.

Defense lawyers apparently sought to show that some university teachers were openly discussing integration, with possible influence of students.

Mrs. Walter Buchanan, of Knoxville, wife of a University of Tennessee engineering instructor, was asked this question:

"Are you familiar with the sociological and political science teachings at the University of Tennessee?"

Mrs. Buchanan said she had not discussed such studies with her husband, but said she lives in the same building with the wife of a political science instructor on the campus and sometimes talked with her about the subject.

Defense Wins Fight To See Secret Data

Post-Herald
Thurs. 7-11-57
B'ham Ala.
P.1

U. S. Attorney Gives Up Summary To Clinton Court

BY ROGER GREENE
Associated Press Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, July 10—The government today surrendered a document from its long-protected FBI files in the mass contempt trial of 16 defendants in the Clinton segregation case.

It was a signed statement. However, the government did not hand over to the defense an FBI agent's written summary of his conversation with the witness who signed it.

The so-called "raw files" consist of such summaries by FBI agents, and these, in this case, were given to U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor.

The 19-man staff of defense lawyers crouched forward as U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., with a dramatic show of reluctance, cautiously fingered the FBI data—and finally released it to the defense.

The incident came after J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, D. C., attorney for White Citizens Council Leader Frederick John Kasper, cried out to the court:

"We should have it (the secret FBI data) now so we can prepare our case and not be forced to wait until we have been sandbagged."

Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor directed the surrender of the FBI document in line with a recent Supreme Court decision that the defendants in a criminal case are entitled under certain circumstances to examine long-secret FBI "raw files" to prepare their defense.

Taylor ruled that he would ask the government to disclose such data in cases where a witness in the current trial has made a report to the FBI and where that report might be used to "impeach" the witness' accuracy.

In this instance, the FBI data was a statement from Robert G. Crossno of Norris, Tenn., chairman of the Anderson County (Clinton) School Board which agreed last Fall under federal mandate to integrate white and Negro students in its previously all-white high school.

The surrender of the document—contents of which was not disclosed before court adjourned for the day at 4:45 p.m.—caused little apparent stir among the defense lawyers after they received it.

While agreeing to defense demands for the right to inspect pertinent FBI documents, Taylor told the massed battery of defense lawyers;

"You will not get all the files of the government."

And as defense attorneys sprang up to reemphasize their demands, Taylor banged his fist on the bench and snapped:

"That's the end. I don't want to hear it any more."

On taking the FBI document, Chief Defense Counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis swept a mocking bow to the federal prosecutor and cracked:

Post-Herald

"I promise to give it back."

P.2

Earlier, Taylor had temporarily rejected—without, as he put it, finally "closing the door"—defense clamor for the government to surrender secret FBI files involved in the Clinton integration controversy.

Taylor also turned down a motion for a mistrial and a heated defense protest against the presence of an FBI agent, Herbert E. Shrider, of Knoxville, at the prosecution table in the jam-packed U. S. District Courtroom.

The defense argued that the federal sleuth might be called as a witness and had no more right than any other witness to sit with the federal prosecutor.

On trial before an all-white jury are 16 defendants accused of violating a federal injunction issued last Fall, banning any interference with the court-ordered integration of whites and Negroes at Clinton High School.

Leaders of a phalanx of 19 Southern defense lawyers have described the trial as of "great historical significance" and indicated that the outcome might well serve as a precedent in the enforcement of federal injunctions involving civil rights cases in the South.

Bitter wrangling broke out between defense and government attorneys over the question of producing confidential FBI files in the case.

Defense lawyers argued that the records should be produced at the outset — before the first witnesses have been heard — on the ground that the U. S. Supreme Court had so ruled recently in the case of Clinton Jencks, a New Mexico labor union leader.

The high court overthrew Jencks' conviction for perjury on a charge of filing a false non-Communist affidavit with a ruling that he had been unjustly denied access to FBI records needed for his defense.

However, Taylor ruled that the defense motion for production of FBI records was "premature."

"If and when a witness appears and testifies on any reports given to the FBI, then I'll decide," Taylor told the bristling defense lawyers.

"But how can I tell what's in those reports unless I see them?" protested J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, D. C. Simmons represents Kasper, 27, Northern segregationist accused of fomenting most of the racial trouble at Clinton.

"I am not shutting you off," Taylor replied. "I'll pass on the question when and if any witness testifies who gave reports to the FBI."

As expected, the defense entered a plea of innocent for the mass defendants with Chief Defense Counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis contending:

1. THAT THE DEFENDANTS had just "provocation" for the acts of violence which led to their arrest in the Clinton disorders last December.

2. THAT THE ALLEGED acts of violence took place "beyond the scope of the court's jurisdiction."

It was Taylor himself who issued the anti-violence injunction in the Clinton case, acting at the request of the Anderson County (Clinton) School Board which had agreed to obey a federal court order to admit Negroes to its previously all-white high school.

A mass swearing-in of more than 60 prosecution witnesses preceded the fireworks over the FBI reports.

Earlier, warily guarding against any symptoms among prospective jurors to favor integration, the defense exhausted its last challenge in the final selection of the jury and four alternates.

With the full jury seated, U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. planned a quick wrap-up of the federal government's case against the 16 white defendants, including Kasper, 27, white Citizens Council leader, of Washington, D. C., and the "Clinton 15."

Crawford is expected to conclude his case late tomorrow or early Friday. Among scheduled government witnesses are several FBI agents who probed into the outbursts of mob violence which erupted last Fall when the previously all-white high school at Clinton, Tenn., 20 miles northwest of Knoxville, complied with a federal court order to admit 12 Negro students along with some 800 whites.

Rehearing for Kasper is denied

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-6-57

CINCINNATI — The Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Thursday denied John Kasper's plea for a rehearing of his appeal from a contempt of court conviction in connection with school integration disorders at Clinton, Tenn., last August.

The same court had on June 1 upheld a one-year jail sentence against Kasper on grounds that he violated a restraining order issued by the U.S. District Court at Knoxvill Tenn., to prevent interference with integration at the school.

Denial of the rehearing opens the way for Kasper to appeal to the Supreme Court, action which his attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons, said recently that he would take 'if necessary.'

P. 5

MEANWHILE, KASPER, controversial segregationist, had been handed another setback last Friday in his current battle with Federal courts over school integration.

It came when Judge Robert L. Taylor — the judge who handed him the one year jail sentence for contempt — re-

jected his request for immediate access to secret FBI files in the Clinton integration case.

Kasper, who goes on trial next month on charges of stirring up court ordered integration at Clinton High School, cited the recent Supreme Court decision as authority for his demand to see the files.

The once ultraliberal Kasper, now an ardent segregationist, is secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, with headquarters in Washington.

Kasper, 15 Others Go On Trial In Knoxville Monday

Daily World — Jun. 7-7-57 — Atlanta, Ga. — P.1

BY BENNO ISAACS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(I N S)—Outspoken segregationist John Kasper and 15 Tennessee citizens go on trial Monday in Knoxville in the first jury test of a Federal Court effort to enforce the U. S. Supreme Court's school de-segregation decree.

The group—including an itinerant minister, former Deputy Sheriff, Ku Klux Klan leader, atomic plant workers and housewives—are accused of interfering with peaceful integration of the Clinton high school.

Enrollment of Negro students at the previously all-white school last fall was accompanied by riots. Gov. Frank Clement ordered the National Guard to restore order and baoynets cleared a path to the school for the Negro teenagers.

Clinton High School was the first and thus far the only school in the deep-South to abandon traditional racial separation since the Supreme Court ruling of 1954. The 15 Anderson County residents are the first southerners to face federal charges for opposing integration.

Kasper, 27-year-old segregation-mined former New Jersey resident, already under a one-yea rsentence for contempt of the federal court, is central figure in the case. It was Kasper, the government charges, who stirred resistence to the court order and whose oratory whipped a curious crowd to violent outbreaks.

NOW IN DISREPUTE

Kasper, cheered as a hero when he initially exhorted Clinton residents to maintain segregation "at all costs," has since fallen into disrepute among his one-time disciples.

Gov. Clement termed him an "outside agitator, whose kind is not welcome in Tennessee." In Clinton, some of the same folks who cheered lustily when a state court acquitted him of charges of inciting a riot, insist the little town would have accepted integration peacefully if Kasper had not stirred the emotions of its citizens.

Kasper's stock tumbled in the south when he was forced to admit under questioning before a Florida legislative committee that he was not always an ardent segregationist—that he partied with Negro girls in City York City.

Attorneys for the 15 Clinton residnets will renew a plea Monday that they not be tried with Kasper. The government will oppose a severance as it did in pre-trial motions, since Kasper is charged as a "principal" and the other 15 as his agents."

Daily World P.8

The government charges Kasper entered into a conspiracy to violate, and cause others to violate, the court's injunction. The court outlawed any kind of interference with attendance of Negro students at the Clinton school.

The group is charged with "congregating in a threatening manner along the routes to the Clinton high school taken by the Negro students and intimidating them and not allowing them to attend" the school.

Twelve of the 15 Clinton residents are charged on a second count with "villifying, attacking and badly beating" a minister who escorted several of the Negro students to the school.

U. S. Dist. Atty. John Crawford said he would call approximately 75 government witnesses. He said he expected little trouble in obtaining a jury from the regular court panel of 61 persons, which includes several Negroes.

Clinton Trial Judge Admits WCC Charter

Advertiser P.1 — Sat. 7-13-57 — Montgomery, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 12 (AP)—Southern defense lawyers fought bitterly today—and lost—in an attempt to block admission of a copy of the Tennessee White Citizens Council charter as evidence in the Clinton segregation trial.

U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor admitted the black-bordered document into the record despite shouted defense protests that it was "highly inflammable."

Later, defense attorneys made light of the government's victory, and jocularly compared a White Citizens Council meeting with "a hamburger fry."

Defense attorney Grover S. McLeod of Birmingham, Ala., who led the clamor of protests against admitting the document, told a reporter:

"I object to the government's inference that it's a crime to belong to a White Citizens Council. Why, I belong to a White Council myself. Thousands of us do."

Advertiser P.6-a

The allusion to a hamburger fry stemmed from testimony by Clyde King, 28, of Clinton, Tenn., which was the scene of fierce racial tensions late last year.

King said he was a charter member of the council, along with John Kasper, 27, a Northern segregationist leader, Clyde Cook and others. Kasper and Cook are among 16 defendants on trial for criminal contempt, for alleged violations for a federal injunction against interfering with court-ordered integration of Clinton High School.

Asked to identify any other defendants who attended council meetings, King expressed reluctance to swear, under oath, that any of them knew they were at a council gathering.

"The question is," he said, "was it a White Citizens Council meeting or a hamburger fry? We'd get together and maybe fry hamburgers to eat, and it was hard to tell whether it was a council meeting or just a social affair."

Read aloud in the courtroom, the council charter said that, among other things, it was organized "to promote harmony and better understanding of all races."

Ripples of laughter swept the courtroom at this description of the strongly prosegregationist councils.

Before court adjourned for the weekend, the government announced it will probably take all day Monday and Tuesday to wind up its case. Defense witnesses were ordered to return next Wednesday.

It seemed apparent the trial will not last at least until the end of next week and perhaps longer, since the defense has more than 80 witnesses under subpoena.

ACTUAL LINK

For the first time today, the government established an actual physical link between one of the defendants and the federal antiviolence injunction they are accused of violating.

This was achieved through testimony by Sheriff Glad Woodward of Anderson (Clinton) County, who said he visited the farm of Cook in mid-September last year and notified a group gathering there for a meeting that the federal injunction had been issued.

The battle over the White Citizens Council issue developed when McLeod accused the government of trying to show "bias and bitterness" on the part of the defendants by injecting the council charter into the trial.

Taylor sent the jury from the courtroom while defense and prosecution lawyers hotely debated the question.

Drowning out a chorus of defense objections with his powerful voice, U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. said he wanted to introduce the council charter because it showed that the 15 Tennessee defendants "were engaged in a common activity" with Kasper, the lone Northern defender.

ROW BROKEN OFF

Taylor broke off the row between opposing lawyers by ruling that the charter would be admitted for identification but would not be shown to the jury until the government lays the proper groundwork.

Battling to halt what it called "trial by news media evidence," the defense accused Life magazine of perpetrating "a great smear" against the defendants by publishing pictures of them taken during the integration trouble last fall.

A. Y. Owen, 41, Oklahoma City, Okla., free - lance photographer, testified he took somewhere between 100 and 200 pictures of Clinton mob scenes on assignment for Life magazine.

PICTURES 'SLANTED'

McLeod said the magazine slanted its "pictures to lower and degrade" the people shown in them. Owen identified William Brakebill, 41, Clinton service station operator and one of the defendants, as appearing in some of the pictures.

Chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs, of Memphis, asked Owen why he didn't "give the other side of the story" by going into Clinton homes and taking pictures showing "honest, decent people.' '

"We tried that," Owen replied, "but they wouldn't let us in."

"Was that after you smeared them in your magazine?" Dobbs snapped.

SAME FIRM

J. Benjamin Simmons, Washington, D.C., attorney for Kasper, said Life and Time magazine, both owned by the same firm, belonged to the "prointegration category"—favoring mixing of whites and Negroes in the nation's schools. He added that they "came out with a great smear" during the racial tension at Clinton.

Defense lawyers grumbled the government was "wasting the taxpayers' money" by using newspaper and magazine employes as witnesses in its attempt to link the 16 defendants in a common conspiracy.

Under a ruling by Taylor, the government must prove that the "Clinton 15" had "reasonable knowledge" of his antiviolence injunction and "acted in concert" with Kasper to violate it.

At the outset of today's session, opposing counsel announced agreement that Taylor's injunction had been given widespread publicity in the Clinton area and that it was unnecessary to call news media representatives to testify to that effect.

BATTLE FUND BUILT BY SEGREGATIONISTS

Commercial Appeal — Memphis, Tenn. — Tues. 7-9-57

Will Be Used As Treasury For Legal Fights

Special to The Commercial Appeal

KNOXVILLE, July 8.—A Tennessee segregation leader disclosed here Monday that a fund has been started toward financing legal battles "throughout the nation" involving integration or civil rights issues.

P. 2

Jack Kershaw of Nashville, who is executive secretary of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, told reporters covering the Clinton integration trial that money is being collected under the newly-formed Freedom Fund, Inc.

He said the organization is designed as a nationwide agency to finance legal defense of such cases as that involving 15 Clinton defendants or those which may arise if the civil rights program is adopted by Congress.

He said the fund, seeking $30,000, so far has collected about $8,000. The money will be used to defray legal expenses in the Clinton trial and anything extra will be held in a fund.

He said he himself is chairman of the fund, with Dudley Gale, Nashville insurance executive, as director.

Kasper Will Speak as Carter Substitute

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, Jan. 24 (P)—John Kasper said Thursday he will substitute for Asa "Ace" Carter, Birmingham, Ala., white citizens Council leader, who had been billed as speaker at a pro-segregation rally here Friday night.

Kasper is executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, Washington, D. C.

13 1957 TENNESSEE

All-White Clinton Jury Convicts Kasper and 6 Of Contempt and Frees 4

Verdict Stuns Defense But Appeal Seen

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Wed 7-24-57 P.1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 23 (AP)—An all-white jury in a surprise verdict today convicted segregation leader John Kasper and six codefendants in the Clinton criminal contempt trial.

They face up to six months in jail and fines up to $1,000 or both.

The jury, which had been exhorted by defense lawyers to preserve the traditional "Southern way of life," deliberated two hours and 20 minutes before bringing in its verdict convicting seven of the 11 defendants of all three counts in the 12-day-old trial in U. S. District Court here. The other four were acquitted.

DEFENSE DAZED

Defense lawyers, who had confidently predicted a mass acquittal, appeared dazed as jury foreman Powell May, Knoxville, intoned the word "Guilty" after each of the seven names.

Chief Defense Counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis, his face flushed and angry-red, refused to concede that the verdict constituted a heavy blow to prosegregation forces, who are fighting against the mixing of whites and Negroes in Dixie schools.

Previously, defense spokesmen had characterized the trial as a "history-making" event and declared that its outcome would exert a strong influence on the future course of court-ordered integration in the South.

Associated Press Wirephoto

DAUGHTER CRIES AFTER FATHER'S CONVICTION

Clyde Cook Leaves Clinton Courtroom With His Two Children

NEW TRIAL ASKED

"This lawsuit isn't over yet," Dobbs said firmly. "We have filed a motion for a new trial. If that is denied, we will appeal to a higher court."

U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., the lanky, booming-voiced prosecutor who conducted the government's case, took the victory for his side without apparent elation.

"My staff and I endeavored to try this case like any government case. The jury has spoken by its verdict. I have no other comment."

Convicted along with Kasper, accused by the government of fomenting racial strife at Clinton last fall when 12 Negroes were admitted to the previously all-white high school there, were:

Lawrence J. Brantley, 50, Clinton car dealer.

William J. Brakebill, 41, Clinton service station operator.

Alonzo Bullock, 52, part-time preacher and Clinton carpenter.

Clyde Cook, 26, Oak Ridge, Tenn., fireman.

Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, 39, Clinton housewife and mother of two children.

Willard H. Till, 43, Oak Ridge machinist.

The judge told defense laywers he would give them 20 days to file their motion for a new trial if it is within his discretion to extend the time for filing appeals. He said he had been advised by the court clerk that five days is the maximum.

Specifically, Kasper and the others were charged with criminal contempt of court. The government accused them of knowingly violating a court order forbidding interference with orderly integration of Clinton High.

The four defendants acquitted were:

Clifford Carter, 38, jobless truck driver; Edward Henson Nelson, 22, grocery clerk; Virgil Cleo Nelson, 23, carpenter; and Raymond Wood, 35, Clinton house painter.

Knoxville is the hub of heavily Republican east Tennessee, which in many ways resembles the industrial North more than the Deep South.

JOHN KASPER

18 AT FIRST

Originally, 18 Clinton residents and Kasper were charged with conspiring to violate U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor's injunction barring interference with the court-ordered racial integration of Clinton High. Clinton is 20 miles northwest of Knoxville.

One of the original defendants died in a mental hospital and another, a 17-year-old youth, was sent to the state reformatory for car theft.

Charges against the four of the "Clinton 15" who actually went on trial were dropped by the government for lack of enough evidence to warrant conviction. A fifth defendant, Mrs. Zella Nelson, 19, was excused because she expects a child in September.

TO ENFORCE ORDER

Taylor had issued the injunction to enforce his own order to the Clinton school to integrate in compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court decision against public school segregation. The injunction forbade any hindrance "by word or deed" with the integration.

Previously, the school had been restricted to whites under a state law dating back to 1871 forbidding whites and Negroes to attend the same classes.

However, the state law was superseded by the Supreme Court's historic ruling on May 17, 1954, that segregation violates the U. S. Constitution.

Clinton case judge halts smear try

Afro-American Sat. 7-27-57 Baltimore Md. P.18

By SAMUEL HOSKINS
AFRO Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—"I can't see for my soul how bringing the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court into this has any bearing on the case."

With these words, Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor Wednesday cut short an attempt by the defense counsel in the contempt trial of the Clinton defendants to project the Supreme Court and the Vice President into the case.

The names of Chief Justice Warren and Vice President Richard M. Nixon were brought into the case by the head of the defense counsel, Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis.

Questioning Bob Allison, CBS reporter who is a native of California, Dobbs asked: "Do you know one Earl Warren who also comes from California?"

Another question was if Allison, who covered the trouble at Clinton last fall, knew Nixon "who subscribes to the same beliefs on integration as Warren."

PREVIOUSLY, on direct examination, the CBS reporter told the court he was present on last Dec. 4 when the Rev. Paul Turner was beaten by a mob of men and women after he escorted seven colored children to school.

He said he saw the attackers knock the minister down and "bounce" his head against the fender of a car.

When challenged by the defense for terming the crowds in the street shortly after school opened (last August) "a mob" the reporter said there was no other way to describe what happened.

Asa Carter, the White Citizens Council leader from Birmingham, Ala., spoke and 'whipped the crowd to a fever pitch.

At another point during his testimony, the witness stated: "People in Clinton on that Friday night were on the verge of a lynching."

ALLISON WAS one of eight prosecution witnesses to testify on Wednesday as the Government sought to clinch its case against the "Clinton 14" and John Kasper "lone wolf" defendant in the case.

Other witnesses were Samuel Kesterson, 56, member of the Clinton police force; Mrs. Vivian Schuman, Clinton housewife, who said she tried to rescue the Rev. Turner from the mob; Samuel Davis, deputy county sheriff;

And also William A. Turnsville, Clinton alderman; Robert P. Johnson, insuranceman of Clinton who also witnesses the beating of the minister;

Robert D. Hutsell, mailman working out of the Oak Ridge Post Office; and Police Chief

Francis L. Moore.

Not permitted by Judge Taylor to testify was Homer E. Burrus, mailman. U.S. District Attorney General John C. Crawford Jr. attempted to show that mail for Kasper was delivered to the home of another defendant in the case, Clyde Cook.

MRS. SCHUMAN, who viewed the Dec. 4 turmoil from a second-story window of an insurance company office. described what he saw in this manner:

"I saw the Rev. Mr. Turner bring the colored children down the hill. Later, I saw this angry mob of people surrounding him. They were shouting 'kill him, kill him.' His face was completely covered by blood. I thought the blood was coming from his eyes."

The defense scored a tentative victory, Wednesday after-

Kasper in 3-way risk

By SAMUEL HOSKINS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — The outcome of the two-week-plus trial of the Clinton defendants and John Kasper, dedicated disciple of a mad poet, is the inevitable harvest of a desperate three-day gamble.

The "Clinton 15," which dwindled to the "Clinton 10" in the second week of the trial, were arrested last December on charges of violating an injunction barring interference with integration at the Clinton high school.

All of the Anderson Countians, as well as Kasper, were accused of being in contempt of court.

THE DEFENSE counsel, which includes an array of legal talent from seven states and the District of Columbia, gambled on its chances of convincing the all-white, 10-man 2-woman jury that the government's case was "weak."

The second element of risk was the lawyers' decision not to call the 42 to 50 defense witnesses to testify.

The third calculated risk was the strategy of linking the question of guilt or innocence of the defendants to whether the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation rulings are right or wrong.

* * *

THE STRATEGY to emphasize the alleged weakness of the government's case against the defendants evolved as the trial progressed.

It climaxed on the 10th day of the trial when the defense lawyers, generaled by 36-year-old Robert Dobbs of Memphis, formally decided upon Gamble No. 2 — not to call their own witnesses.

The decision was reached during a pre-court huddle which delayed opening of the morning session by more than an hour.

Following the strategy powwow, only two additional defense witnesses were called.

* * *

THEY WERE Ted White, foreman, who is a former member of the Clinton Police Force, and Guy M. Jones, Knitting Mills foreman and Justice of the Peace.

Following cross-examination of the last witness, the defense abruptly rested its case.

W. E. Michael of Sweetwater, Tenn., said the move was prompted by the fact that the government had "not proved its case."

Newspapermen learned, however, that defense lawyers were worried about the failure of their witnesses to stand up under the devastating cross-examination by U.S. District Attorney John C. Crawford.

* * *

ALL OF THE six defense witnesses, who were called had a rough time of it during cross-examination.

In addition to Jones and White, other defense witnesses were:

Frank Erwin, Anderson County superintendent of schools; Mrs. Sybil Davis, secretary of the Anderson County White Citizens Council; John Roy, employee of an Oak Ridge manufacturing company, and Jim Garrison, 61, former member of the County White Citizens Council.

These were called on Thursday, prior to the final strategy conference of the lawyers.

* * *

FOLLOWING THEIR testimony, defense lawyers were reported as feeling the government scored as many points during cross-examination as the defense did on direct examination.

It is also understood this fear was behind the failure of the defense to call any of the defendants to the stand.

The issue of the Supreme Court's rulings versus the constitutional rights of the defendants was incorporated in the numerous legal grounds the defense lawyers based their motions for acquittal on.

* * *

ALL MOTIONS were denied by Judge Robert L. Taylor, who held that he already had ruled on these issues last May.

These are some of the legal questions raised:

* * *

BY DOBBS — The charges against the defendants deprive them of the constitutional right of free speech and assembly guaranteed under Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

* * *

WILLIAM SHAW — Assistant attorney general of Louisiana — the issues involved in this case go far beyond the question of innocence or guilt of the defendants.

"On trial here," he said, "are the processes of justice."

He added: "Just as sure as this case goes to the jury, it will become a cause celebre, which we will not hear the end of in our life-time."

* * *

ROSS BARNETT of Jackson Miss., who ran twice for governor of that state—"it is the constitutional right of citizens to resist the rulings of the Supreme Court, if said rulings are opposed to their beliefs."

Alluding to the Dec. 4 beating received by the Rev. Paul Turner after he escorted six or seven colored students to the formerly all - white Clinton High School, the Mississippian said: "Sometimes they have the right to fight a little about their beliefs."

* * *

J. BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Washington, D.C., alleged there is an attack by both the press and courts upon segregationists.

"I think the left wingers and Communists have a firmer root in this government of ours than we have the nerve to admit."

Kasper, he told the court, is a martyr to a cause—just as the late Senator Joseph McCarthy was a martyr to the same cause.

He accused the press of "smearing Kasper just because he is a segregationist."

The country, he said, is deep in a "legal wilderness" where the Supreme Court and the entire Federal court system are "indulging in judicial legislation."

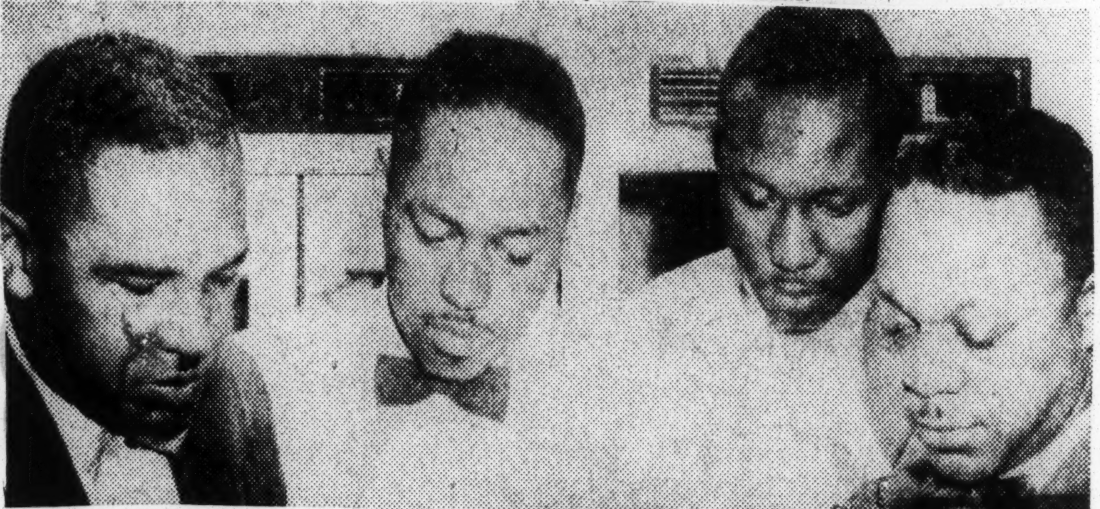
* * *

THE NAACP and Jewish organizations, he asserted, may hold meetings unmolested, but when the White Citizens Councils meets the FBI investigates.

The Washington attorney, who admitted his emotional involvement in Kasper's behalf, climaxed his plea for dismissal of the charges against his client with these words:

"If Federal judges insist upon bringing down on our heads this type of thing, then I say Senator Russell (D., Ga.) is right. Let's start building the concentration camps and jails now."

ENTRANCE TO the U. S. Post Office Building in Knoxville where courtroom for John Kasper and Clinton mob leaders' trial was held. Persons in front of building were among spectators at trial.



AMONG DAILY spectators at the Clinton trial were, left to right, Rev. W. J. Crutcher, pastor, Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Knoxville; Elders R. C. Brown, L. E. Newton and Charles M. Arnold, all of University Avenue Seventh Day Adventist Church. About 25 colored persons were at trial each day.

Rev. James Robinson Visited Kasper Trial

Both Races Ready To Obey Decision Of Supreme Court

Globe & Independent
Nashville Tenn
Fri 6-28-57

Trained Journalist, Employed As Public Relations Expert At Knoxville College Writes Excellent Article For Tri-State Defender, Predicting Easy Transition If Rabble Rousers Are Muzzled; City's Chamber Of Commerce To Help

BY PETER BRADBY
TRI STATE DEFENDER

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Knoxville's Public Schools will integrate smoothly, if outside agitation does not upset law-abiding citizens as the sad situation was in neighboring Clinton.

A consensus in Knoxville is that the success of integration withoout incidence hinges on the fate of John Kasper and 15 Clinton residents who face trial in Knoxville's U.S. District Court July 8 on charges of criminal contempt of court. They allegedly stirred up opposition to court ordered integration of Clinton High.

The same NAACP lawyers who represented parents in the Clinton suit, filed a similar one against Knoxville's City School Board in January, 1957. The Board was scheduled to answer May 22, but again asked for more time which makes it the fourth extension. If the case reaches the local U. S. District Court, chances are Judge Robert L. Taylor, who tried the Clinton case will be on the bench.

BACKGROUND OF CITY

Among reasons for Knoxville's hope for successful integration are the historical background of the city itself, geographical distribution of the 15 per cent Negro population, location of the city in state and nation, work of various organizations to re-educate people, leadership from educational institutions and persons in other important and strategical positions, examples set by both small and large cities already desegregated, and finally, the state of affairs in the present dual city school system as revealed by its record.

Knoxvillians are proud that East Tennessee joined the Union forces during the Civil War. Liberal sympathies, both whites and Negroes believe, account for abundant tolerance and little tension in the area today. That Knoxville is an industrial city might also have been reason enough for this city to be sympathetic with the North.

THE POPULATION

Today, Knoxville's land area is 26.4 square miles with a population of 130,000, though it became a city in 1791 with one house on an Indian trail and less than one square mile. In 1796, the territory was granted statehood and Knoxville was capital until 1811. The metropolis area — all of Knox country (where most of the Negroes live), portions of Blount and Anderson counties — has a total population of 359,000.

Even with 475 manufacturing plants employing 45,000 persons in the metropolitan area, tourists alone contribute more to the local economy last year than another single enterprise. Located almost in the center of the state and nation, Knoxville has transcontinental tourist routes in all directions. Many provisions are made for tourists. Yet the city is a trade center of a 42-county area in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. The city and County have 390 wholesale firms and 2,116 retail firms, reported the Chamber of Commerce.

'ONE PEOPLE, TWO RACES'

The inhabitants of the South are geographically one people, but ethically two races," wrote Dr. C. V. Roman in his book, "American Civilization and The Negro," 40 years ago. At the time he was professor of surgery at Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn.

The philosophical medical scholar added: "As to the ultimate future of the races in this country, no one knows what it will be; and it is ont profitable to speculate."

Globe & Independent

"But now one dares to speculate, for much has come to pass, and mcre facts are available for charting a course. The density of the Negro population (social researchers use this to determine tension in area.) in all Tennessee is about 16 per cent and it's about the same in Knoxville. The city's Negroes, though few per centagewise, are living in practically all areas of Knoxville.)

Fri 6-28-57

BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Personal contact as neighbors has helped both Negroes and whites of low economic status to unite through understanding. Thus, persons of greater means can not easily pit these ranks of society against each other for selfish gains. Tall tales about each race to create an emotional atmosphere are not so effective where one knows first hand that Negroes, like all peoples, must be measured for individual worth.

"You only hate and distrust people when you don't know them," a white Knoxvillian said. After a quarter century here, he observed: "Changes have come in Knoxville, some legal, many voluntary."

SEGREGATION SET-UPS

Yes, Knoxville has a Negro fire station, Negro policemen, Negro lawyers, Negro doctors, Negro teachers, Negro industrial workers, etc. But Negroes don't want that prefix, Negro, because it is a racial front to the real problem which is "socio - economic." At the same time, this race stereotyping of a profession or vocation does not recognize "equal human dignity," which is the Negro's innermost demand. As a result, many well qualified Negroes find good paying jobs that stay unfilled, no matter how long, until white persons are available. That is a close up picture of the "socio-economic" squeeze play.

Only a few white employees admit that they won't hire a badly needed Negro to bridge a gap because of outside pressures. The Chamber of Commerce executive said, "Negroes and whites work side by side in many of our factories," and he added tongue-cheeked, "We would like to hire more Negro labor." The representative in expressing his regrets for the limited amount of information on Negroes in Knoxville's commercial and industrial works, noted, "We are trying to live this think down . . . not up!"

TRAINED PEOPLE LEAVE

It was asserted in the May issue of "The Fund For The Republic," a research bulletin, that towns will get ahead where Negro population becomes a participating force in industry, business and culture.

Percentage - wise Negroes are contributing abundantly to these phases of Knoxville's progress. Yet many more trained Negro residents leave the city than normally should be necessary. The same is true of white potentials trained on the local scene. Many of them leave because of better paying jobs elsewhere. Negroes still aren't given the ones white leave behind.

Negroes are not alone either in their exodus from segregated environments. Cities, records show are now losing talented white men and women who don't want their children to grow up in an atmosphere of "hate."

PERSONAL DANGER

Many white residents here have always disliked segregation, but the personal danger made it impossible for them to speak up and live peacefully. This was manifested when numerous whites signed the published list disapproving of lawlessness in Clinton. Federally owned and operated enterprises — such as Oak Ridge's Atomic Energy propect and TVA — have helped many social problems correct themselves. Their employes have made it possible for mass sentiment to be exppressed without individual danger.

Motion Overruled

Court Shuts FBI Files to Kasper

Herald
Miami Fla.
Sat. 6-22-57

KNOXVILLE — (AP) — U. S. Dist. Judge Robert J. Taylor Friday overruled Segregationist John Kasper's demand for immediate access to secret FBI files in the Clinton integration case.

P 2-A

Kasper, who goes on trial next month on charges of stirring up unrest over court-ordered racial integration of Clinton High School, had cited a recent U. S. Supreme Court decision as authority for the demand.

Taylor's order said:

"The motion is premature and overruled, with the right in the defendant to renew it if and when the occasion arises during the course of the trial."

The judge's ruling upheld, in effect, the government position as outlined earlier today by the U. S. Dist. Atty, John C. Crawford Jr.

Crawford said the Supreme Court decision "concerns matters about which the author of a statement or report has testified (during the trial) . . . and does not entitle John Kasper to demand production of Federal Bureau of Investigation reports as sought in his motion."

Kasper, White Citizens Council leader, and 15 residents of the Clinton area go on trial July 8 on charges of criminal contempt of the U. S. District Court here. They are accused of stirring up racial unrest at Clinton in violation of a permanent injunction by Judge Robert L. Taylor against interfering with court-ordered integration of the high school.

Kasper was convicted of contempt in an earlier case involving the Clinton situation and sentenced to a year in prison. A three-judge panel of Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati has upheld that sentence, and Kasper has asked for a rehearing.

If this is denied, his attorney says that the case will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

COUNSEL RESTS CASE IN TRIAL OF CLINTON SEGREGATIONISTS

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 7-20-57 p. 1

BY BENNO ISAACS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Defense counsel rested its case Friday in the trial of John Kasper and 10 Clinton segregationists at Knoxville federal court.

The defense called its fifth and sixth witnesses to the stand, and then, after a lengthy strategy huddle, announced its surprise move:

RESTS CASE

"To avoid consuming any more of the jury's time," Chief Counsel Robert L. Dobbs declared, "the Clinton ten rests its case."

Attorneys for Kasper, alleged leader of the conspiracy against Clinton High School integration, promptly followed with the announcement that defense for the New Jersey segregationist would also rest.

The surprise maneuver left scores of defense witnesses uncalled. The court adjourned until Monday, when summations will be delivered.

Dobbs said he thought the government's case was "so unsubstantial that I didn't believe it would be worth either our time or the court's to continue this farce."

NEEDLESS FOR WITNESSES

The Memphis lawyer tried to impress on the all-white jury — the men and two women — that it was needless to call additional witnesses.

Dobbs said the government evidence failed to show proof of the actual charges — that Kasper and the ten Clinton citizens conspired to interfere with peaceful school integration in violation of a federal court restraining order.

He added:

"Nothing more than a little circumstantial evidence has been shown .... and that's just not enough."

John C. Crawford, Jr., government prosecutor, said however, "there is enough evidence to convict all eleven."

Crawford said a federal ruling stipulates that no formal agreement is necessary to show unlawful conspiracy.

"Agreement must be shown," Crawford said, "of concert of action when a common aim is for a single purpose .... conspiracy is shown when parties pursue the same object of the leader of the same unlawful result."

Police Chief Names 10 In Clinton "Riot"

World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 7-20-57 p. 1

BY BENNO ISAACS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — The Clinton Police Chief positively identified Wednesday all but four of the 14 segregationists on trial with John Kasper in Knoxville, as being present and unruly the day Rev. Paul Turner was beaten.

Chief Francis L. Moore, 38, who was directing traffic near the integrated Clinton High School testified many of the defendants waited on foot or in parked cars near the school for several days, prior to an including the day of the attack.

DAY OF BEATING

Moore said on the day of the beating, December 4th, of last year he approached defendant Alonzo Bullock and told him to leave "before there's any trouble." The police chief said Bullock answered. "Oh, no, then they'd go ahead and bring colored children around."

Moore emphasized that on Saturday and Sunday. Non-School days the "crowd" was not around the school.

The chief dramatically and tersely pointed to ten of the defendant he said were on the scene and were unruly. Only W. H. Till, John B. Long, and J. S. Cooley were not identified. Long and Cooley have not been mentioned at all during the eight-day long trial.

SHOWED FILMS

The prosecution converted the courtroom into an impromptu movie theatre yesterday as it showed films taken during the December integration riots. The government was further attempting to identify the defendants.

Kasper and the 14 others are charged with criminal contempt of court for refusing to obey a Federal injunction calling for the peaceful integration of the East Tennessee High School.

TV MAN TESTIFIES

A New York television reporter, Bob Allison, 37, testified for the prosecution earlier that Clinton was a town "completely without law" after a fiery speech by Alabama white citizens council leader Asa (Ace) Carter.

Allison said the two people were "whipped——into a fevered pitch" and ripe for a lynching."

Allison denied defense allegations that he was "sensationalizing" the events, and that he was a staunch integrationist. He declared:

"I'm a newsman trained not to take sides."

He added that this was the reason he didn't go to the aid of Rev. Turner when he was being beaten

CALLED POLICE

"When it looked like the reverend would be seriously hurt," Allison testified. "I immediately called the police."

World

Negro children stopped attending the school November 29th and did not return unti escorted by Rev Turner on December 4th. He was attacked after leaving the school

Sat. 7-20-57

The government was attempting to weave a web of circumstantial evidence around the defendants, showing they conspired together and with Kasper in forcefully preventing the integration of the school.

p. 8

The first two defendants of the afternoon session described the attack on the preacher and identified several of the defendants who chief Moore reaffirmed.

Six witnesses in the morning also described the riots and identified various defendants as being on the scene.

PICTURE SHOWS KASPER, CLINTON GROUP TOGETHER

World B'ham Ala. Wed. 7-17-57 p. 1

BY BENNO ISAACS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — The Federal government Friday unfolded a picture of frequent contacts between segregationist John Kasper and many co-defendants who are charged with plotting to block integration at the Clinton High School.

U. S. Dist. Atty. John Crawford Jr., through witnesses, photographs and television-movie film, attempted to show that many of the defendants were closely associated with Kasper between late August and early November, 1956.

PERIOD OF UNREST

This was a period of unrest in Clinton, when Negro children were admitted to the all-white high school by federal court order. Kasper and 15 Clinton residents are accused of acting in "concert" in a plan to maintain racial segregation through intimidation and violence.

The Knoxville trial marks the first attempt of the government to back up the U. S. Supreme Court school de-segregation decision of 1954 with criminal penalties.

GIVEN YEAR

The previous contempt trial of Kasper, a former Greenwich, N. Y., Bookseller, played a prominent role in testimony Friday. Kasper was found guilty in that trial, and sentenced to a year in prison for pro-segregation speeches he made at Clinton. The sentence is now being appealed.

KASPER VISITED HOMES

Government witnesses paraded to the stand Friday to testify that a number of co-defendants were with Kasper at his earlier trial, that Kasper visited the homes of some of the defendants on a number of occasions, and frequently met with others in a Clinton cafe.

When court recessed for the week end, the government had named nine of the 15 defendants as in association with Kasper, and in a position to have known about the court injunction, or to have planned concerted action against it.

The trial, which began Monday, was recessed earlier than usual Friday to allow attorneys to preview reels of motion picture film taken of Kasper at his previous contempt trial. The film was not shown to the all-white jury hearing the case, but the government presumably would make an effort to do so Monday.

World p. 6

Defense witnesses Friday were instructed they not not report until next Wednesday.

JEERING CROWDS

The government thus far has presented no evidence of actual violence involving the defendants. But pictures were introduced showing people congregating around the Clinton School when jeering crowds tried to discourage Negro students from attending classes.

Anderson county sheriff Glad Woodward testified he told Clyde Cook and a number of other people at Cook's farm of the federal court injunction.

Wed. 7-17-57

"I talked to them about the injunction and asked them not to violate it," the sheriff said.

He added that Cook later came to his office, read the injunction, which banned all interference with peaceful integration.

Post-Herald B'ham Ala. Fri. 3-22-57 p. 10

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?" The New York Herald-Tribune, patting itself on the back for the showing up of John Kasper, reports his "speaking engagements withered" and "at least one dangerous agitator extinguished by exposure."

Editor Waring, of The Charleston News and Courier, agrees that Kasper was a pest. He wishes The Herald-Tribune were "equally eager to expose all the pests stirring race hatred in the South." Amen!

* * *

LONG BEFORE KASPER turned up in Clinton this column had been "exposing" him and his so-called Seaboard White Citizens Council, his crack-barined war on golf, mould on omelets, poodle dogs and "Beria's 'psycho-politics'", his intolerable association of the Southern cause with anti-Semitism.

* * *

STRANGE AS THE STRANGE case of Kasper is the strange one of Admiral Crommelin who sticks to him ever more closely as he grows ever more strange. Admiral of an increasingly "wild blue yonder," John Crommelin is at least to be admired above other Kasper buddies who have known all along what he was and who gave him his start but who repudiate him now that his rabbles fail to rouse, and who monstrously pretend their own anti-Semitism was only anti-Communism.

Clinton Smear Argued at Trial

Post + Times Herald P.A-6
Sat. 7-13-57 Washington D.C.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 12 (AP)—The defense fought bitterly today to block introduction of a black-bordered copy of the Tennessee White Citizens Council charter at the Clinton segregation trial. It termed the document "highly inflammable."

Defense Attorney Grover S. McLeod of Birmingham, Ala., accused the government of trying to show "bias and bitterness" on the part of the 16 white defendants by raising the White Citizens Council issue.

U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor cleared the jury from the courtroom while defense and prosecution lawyers debated the question.

Drowning out a chorus of defense objections with his powerful voice, U. S. District Attorney John C. Crawford Jr. said he wanted to introduce the council charter because it showed that the 15 Tennessee defendants "were engaged in a common activity" with John Kasper, 27, the lone northern defendant.

Kasper is executive secretary of the Seaboard Council of White Citizens Councils.

Admitted By Taylor

Taylor broke off the row between opposing lawyers by ruling that the charter would be admitted for identification but would not be shown to the jury until the government lays the proper groundwork.

The trial adjourned for the weekend in mid-afternoon. Opposing attorneys gathered in Taylor's chambers to view television newsreels made last fall when Kasper was tried previously for contempt and in a state court for alleged sedition and inciting to riot.

This was done to determine whether the firms could be admitted later in evidence.

The defendants are on trial before an all-white jury on charges of criminal contempt. They are accused of violating a federal injunction last fall forbidding interference with peaceful integration of the previously all-white high school at Clinton, 20 miles northwest of Knoxville.

Battling to halt what it called "trial by news media evidence," the defense accused Life magazine of perpetrating "a great smear" against the defendants by publishing pictures of them taken during the integration trouble last fall.

A. Y. Owen, 41, Oklahoma City, Okla., free-lance photographer, testified he took somewhere between 100 and 200 pictures of Clinton mob scenes on assignment for Life magazine.

Owen Denies Bias

McLeod said the magazine slanted its "pictures to lower and degrade" the people shown in them. Owen denied it. He identified William Brakebill, 41, Clinton service station operator and one of the defendants, as appearing in some of the pictures.

Chief Defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs, of Memphis, asked Owen why he didn't "give the other side of the story" by coming into Clinton homes and taking pictures showing "honest, decent people."

"We tried that," Owen replied, "but they wouldn't let us in."

The defense lawyer contended Life's pictures of events in Clinton "slandered" the town. He declared the publication "has no interest in humanity except to sell its magazines."

Crawford roared an objection at that point, and Judge Taylor admonished Dobbs:

"Now, don't make any more remarks like that, Mr. Dobbs."

J. Benjamin Simmons, Washington, D. C., attorney for Kasper, said Life and Time magazine, both owned by the same firm, belonged to the "pro-integration category"—favoring mixing of whites and Negroes in the Nation's schools. He added that they "came out with a great smear" during the racial tension at Clinton.

Hugh Lunsford, 31, Knoxville Journal photographer, testified he took pictures showing several of the defendants attending Kasper's trial in state court at Clinton last Nov. 5 on charges of sedition and inciting to riot. Kasper was acquitted by a jury in that trial.

Taylor listened to a barrage of defense objections, then overruled them and told the government to "go ahead."

At the outset of today's session, opposing counsel announced agreement that Taylor's injunction had been given widespread publicity in the Clinton area and that it was unnecessary to call news media representatives to testify to that effect.

Minister Testifies—Clinton Beating Related

Post-Herald
Wed. 7-17-57
B'ham Ala.
P.1

BY ROGER GREENE
Associated Press Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 16—A Baptist minister gave a blow-by-blow account in U. S. District Court today of how he got his nose bloodied by a fellow townsman who taunted him with cries of "nigger loving preacher" during Clinton racial disorders last Dec. 4.

It was an oft-told tale, but the Rev. Paul Turner recited it in meticulous detail for the all-white jury. He named his assailant as Clyde Cook, 36, an Oak Ridge plant worker and a defendant in the Clinton segregation trials.

The 34-year-old minister's testimony marked a high spot of the government's attempt to prove that 14 Tennesseans and John Kasper conspired to violate an anti-violence injunction at integrated Clinton High School.

The government is expected to wind up its case tomorrow.

The defense, with more than 80 witnesses under subpena, may take the criminal contempt case well into next week.

The Rev. Mr. Turner's constant repetition of the words "nigger lover" in describing how members of a mob heckled him touched off volleys of angry objections from the defense.

Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist Church, was set upon on the town square and beaten after escorting six Negro students to the formerly all-white school.

Clinton High was the first state-supported secondary school in Tennessee to mix the races.

Mr. Turner said Cook tried to "jump me" when he started to pass him on the sidewalk.

"I began backing across the street," the minister said. "I kept him away from me by holding my arm out and backing fast.

Someone, he said—he said he did not know who—got behind him and pinned his arms to his sides so that he was "powerless."

"Mr. Cook hit me on the nose with his fist," he related. "The impact separated us by some eight feet."

At on epoint, Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled that the words "nigger lover" in themselves should not prejudice any of the defendants except as bearing on the question of "concerted action" (conspiracy).

Defense Lawyer Hansel Proffitt, of Sevierville, Tenn., conducted the cross-examination and questioned Turner sharply as to his own responsibility in the mob violence.

"Do you think all this would have happened if you hadn't gone out that day?" Proffitt asked.

"That's a speculative question," Turner replied. "I don't know what would have happened."

Proffitt then suggestedt hat the preacher had made a radio broadcast the night before announcing he would go up the pine-studded hill where Clinton's Negroes live to bring the Negro children down to the school.

Turner denied he had made any such broadcast. He said he had informed only members of his congregation.

Proffitt demanded to know why, as he put it, Turner alone took the lead in escorting the Negro children to the school.

Calmly, with a smile, the minister replied:

"I was acting as one Christian, sir."

Q. "You don't deny liking the niggers, do you?"

A. "I have never spoken about any man in ill temper."

Q. "Then why do you make all the fuss about being called a 'nigger lover'?"

A. "My answer still applies."

Q. "Now, I've just got one more question. You're a preacher, entitled to pray for people, aren't you?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "If you are, then pray for me and all these defendants."

Earlier, a woman school teacher, in relating events during the same morning that Turner was beaten, testified about mobs shouting "catcalls, jeers and filth" after the Negroes were escorted to the formerly all-white school.

Mrs. Harry F. Miller, a pert, smartly groomed woman with grey-tinged hair, said the explosion of mob disorder came shortly after 8 a.m. when the Rev. Mr. Paul Turner escorted the Negro students back to the school.

Clinton '10' Defenders Rest Case

Post-Herald
Sat. 7-20-57
B'ham, Ala.

Final Arguments Monday, Goes To Jury Tuesday

P.7

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 19 (AP)—The defense in a sudden surprise move rested in the 10-day-old Clinton segregation trial today with its lawyers contending the government "has not made any case at all."

U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor announced each side will be allowed four hours for final arguments Monday.

Then on Tuesday, he said, he will charge the jury.

"We're quite happy over the way things have worked out," said Defense Lawyer William Shaw, assistant attorney general of Louisiana.

Another defense attorney, Thomas P. Gore of Nashville, told newsmen: "We say the government has not made out any case at all and there is no reason to deny or dispute immaterial or irrelevant matters.

"Therefore, we see no need to call our 40 or 50 more witnesses."

The dramatic finale came after defense lawyers huddled in private for nearly an hour, delaying the opening of the day's session, while they threshed out their strategy.

The majority decided to pursue the line which the defense has followed from the outset—that the government lacked evidence to prove the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to violate a federal court injunction.

Only six defense witnesses took the stand.

On trial before an all-white jury are 10 of the original "Clinton 15" and John Kasper, 27, of Washington, D. C., New Jersey-born White Citizens Council leader.

All are accused of criminal contempt for allegedly flouting Taylor's injunction banning interference "by word or act" in the peaceful integration of the previously all-white high school at Clinton, Tenn.

The government dropped its charges against four of the 15 Clinton defendants for lack of evidence and dismissed one of the two women defendants, Mrs. Zella Nelson, 19, because she is an expectant mother.

The defense's sudden action in resting—just 27 minutes after court convened for today's session—took U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. by surprise.

"I don't feel like making a speech to the jury today," the lanky prosecutor complained amiably.

He appeared to be relieved when Taylor, after calling both sides into his chambers to set "ground rules" for the windup, announced the trial would be adjourned for the week-end.

Clinton defense team confident but not cocky

News P.1
Sun. 7-21-57
B'ham, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 20—(AP)—Defense lawyers expressed confidence Saturday but shied away from predictions of a "grand slam" acquittal in the Clinton segregation trial.

The history-making case is expected to go to the U. S. District Court Tuesday after both sides conclude their final arguments which began Monday.

Note of caution

G. W. WILLIAMS of Baltimore, Md., veteran advocate of states' rights, in discussing the case with newsmen sounded a note of caution as to what the jury may do.

"This is Bible-belt country down here," he said, "and it is hard to say whether the jurors will follow the dictates of their

Bible-belt consciences or their personal convictions against court-ordered integration."

Attack may be key

ONE OF THE big question marks is whether the jury will be swayed by the attack on the Rev. Paul Turner, Clinton Baptist minister, during the racial disorders which swept the town of Clinton, Tenn., 20 miles northwest of Knoxville, last Dec. 4.

Clyde Cook, 36, one of the remaining 11 defendants, has already been fined $50 for breach of peace and assault on Turner after the clergyman led six Negro pupils back to school through a jeering fist-waving mob. Cook has appealed.

The defense contends that Cook's offense properly lies within the realm of state or local courts and falls beyond the jurisdiction of the federal court.

Defense lawyers have further argued that Turner's role as a minister gave him no more excuse "than any other man" for getting into a fist fight with Cook.

Charges outlined

COOK AND NINE other Clinton defendants are accused of conspiring with John Kasper, 27, Washington, D. C., Citizens Council leader.

With Kasper, they are charged with criminal contempt for allegedly defying an injunction issued by U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor banning any act which might impede the court-ordered integration of Clinton's formerly all-white high school last Fall.

THROUGHOUT the trial, defense attorneys from six Southern states have challenged the power of a federal court to issue anti-violence decrees in segregation dispute and have accused the federal government of infringing on states' rights.

CLINTON 16 LINKED TO WHITE COUNCIL

New York

A Prosecution Witness Tells of Seeing Some at Party—Film Evidence in Dispute

Sat. 7-13-57

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 12—The Federal Government presented evidence today in support of the crucial conspiracy phase to fits criminal contempt case against sixteen segregationists.

As a key witness it called an incorporator of a Tennessee White Citizens Council. He told of a "hamburger party" in the council's headquarters that had been attended by several of the defendants.

The Federal prosecutor also introduced three rolls of television motion picture film. These were reported to show some of the defendants in association with Frederick John Kasper, alleged ring leader of the segregationist forces in this area.

The film was shown to defense attorneys in the chambers of Judge Robert L. Taylor of United States District Court, after the trial had been recessed until Monday. After viewing the film, Judge Taylor reserved decision on its admissability as evidence.

Earlier in the day, the Federal Government sought to show, as required by law, that the defendants had had more than a simple knowledge of a court order restraining them from alleged disorderly actions. They also had a reasonable understanding of the order, the prosecution contended.

Sheriff Testifies

Glad Woodward, sheriff of neighboring Anderson County, where the segregationists operated, testified that Clyde Cook, a key defendant, had come to the county jail at the sheriff's invitation and read a copy of the restraining order.

Kasper, a 28-year-old Northern fighter against racial integration in public schools, is on trial with fifteen Anderson County residents. They are accused of wilfully violating Judge Taylor's injunction prohibiting interference with classroom integration last fall in the high school at near-by Clinton, a town of 4,000 population in Anderson County.

The defendants allegedly acted in concert to intimidate twelve Negro pupils enrolled among 700 white students in the high school.

To speed the trial, counsel settled a point of dispute that had slowed the previous two days. They agreed that all local communications media had reported the issuance of the injunction. Judge Taylor stressed that this was to be weighed by the jury as "notice" rather than knowledge and understanding of the injunction's terms.

At this point the United States Attorney, John C. Crawford, called Sheriff Woodward and elicited the testimony of Cook's having read the injunction.

In the examination of A. Y. Owen, a free-lance photographer for Life Magazine during Clinton's disorders, defense attorneys charged that the magazine had "slanted" its material to "lower and degrade" the defendants. Defense counsel implied they believed that communications media in general were prejudiced against the segregationists.

The last witness of the session was Clyde King, a Clinton service station employe. Mr. King said that he, Mr. Cook and Kasper had been among the incorporators of the Tennessee White Citizens Council, which obtained a state charter last fall. The council is a pro-segregationist organization.

The witness, who appeared to testify somewhat reluctantly, said during Clinton's disorders he had seen Kasper, Mr. Cook and two other defendants at the "hamburger party." The others were Mr. and Henson Nelson.

CLINTON MINISTER TELLS OF BEATING

Wed 7-17-57

Prosecution Witnesses Take Stand—Wrangling Slows Segregationists' Trial

New York

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 16—The Government fired its big guns today in the jury trial of fifteen segregationists accused of criminal contempt of a Federal court order.

Twelve defense attorneys sought to spike the prosecution's weapons by invoking scores of legal objections. The six-hour session was marked by many heated arguments, several being calmed by exchanges of apologies among the lawyers after remonstrances from the trial judge.

The Government was victorious in four of the five contested issues over the admissability of evidence. In the fifth instance the court held its ruling in abeyance until tomorrow to give defense counsel time to look up legal citations in support of a motion to preclude the witnesses from testifying.

In substance, the Government-called witnesses told of the beating of a minister by a segregationist, the "filthy language" used by protestors against school integration and a number of after-dark meetings some of the defendants allegedly attended in the back room of a restaurant.

Clergyman Takes Stand

Much of the wrangling concerned the Rev. Paul W. Turner's account of the beating he suffered last Dec. 4, a few minutes after he had escorted six Negro students into racially integrated Clinton High School over protests from bystanders.

The Baptist clergyman's detailed story had been widely publicized in news reports where it occurred. During the trial defense attorneys have frequently spoken in general terms of the beating of the minister.

But when the prosecuting attorney this afternoon guided Mr. Turner's testimony into the assault phase, the defense attorneys opened a vigorous challenge against permitting the jury to hear the description from the victim's own lips.

The defense attorneys disclosed a strategy of objection on the principal ground that the assault had taken place about two blocks from the school building and therefore could not properly be related to the Federal court order prohibiting interference with the school integration process.

On trial in the case are Frederick John Kasper, 28-year-old Northern agitator against racial integration, and fourteen residents of Anderson County. Clinton, a town of about 4,000 population eighteen miles northwest of here, is the governmental seat of Anderson County.

The defendants allegedly acted in concert in a series of disturbances designed to intimidate the Negro children from attending the classrooms integrated last August under court order and buttressed by the restraining injunction issued a few days later when protests were touched off by Kasper.

Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor, who issued both edicts, has stressed that the Federal prosecutor must prove that the defendants had both knowledge and reasonable understanding of the injunction, that they conspired to violate the injunction and committed overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Judge Taylor ruled that Mr. Turner could be heard and that the evidence could be regarded by the jury as having "bearing on the aspects of concert and overt acts, provided it is shown that one or more of the defendants conspired together."

Mr. Turner then related how he had been jumped on by four or five men, one holding his arms from behind while the co-defendant, Clyde Cook, allegedly struck the clergyman and bloodied his nose.

On cross-examination, Hansel Proffitt, defense attorney from near-by Sevierville, asked Mr. Turner if he had "made a lot of money from this publicity stunt." Mr. Turner denied the suggestion and said, "I acted to give my Christian witness by walking with the children."

Mrs. Harry Miller, a substitute school teacher, told of a "menacing mob" in front of the school building on Dec. 4. Jess Braden, a Clinton policeman, told of the after-dark meetings in a Clinton restaurant that he said took place "at least once a week" over a three-month period last fall.

HEADLINE PERSONALITY

Pastor Paul Turner No Greenhorn in Dixie

Wed 7-17-57

Washington D.C.

By Staff Correspondent of The Star

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—In this predominantly Protestant part of the United States, a Baptist preacher ordinarily is held in high esteem. This fact did not prevent the Rev. Paul Winston Turner of Clinton, Tenn., from getting his nose bloodied last December 4.

Mr. Turner, a handsome man of 34, is pastor of the First Baptist Church in that Tennessee town 16 miles from here. Not as a minister, he says, but as a simple Christian, he sought to bear personal witness to his belief in Jesus Christ by walking with a group of Negro students on their way to school. What happened that day made Mr. Turner a national figure. It also made him the star witness in the current criminal contempt trial of John Kasper and the Clinton 14.

THE REV. PAUL TURNER
He bore witness.

Native of South

An Arkansas native, but practically a lifelong Tennesseean, Paul Turner has been preaching the Gospel since he was 18. The comfortable parsonage that goes with the Clinton First Baptist Church pastorate has been his home since 1948. In short, Mr. Turner is no greenhorn in this part of Dixie.

So it was with eyes open that he walked up Foley Hill and came down with a group of Negro students that day late last fall. Before he got back home he had been branded a "nigger lover" and had received medical attention for injuries after a physical assault.

Mr. Turner enters a general demurrer to the epithets thrown at him. He says he loves Negroes neither more—nor less—than he loves other human beings, including (as he testified yesterday) those who reviled and assaulted him.

The preacher, after his long session on the witness stand, explained privately to a reporter that he had not been bearing witness particularly to his concern over the plight of the Southern Negro. What he was doing, he said, was "identifying myself with law and order as a matter of Christian citizenship."

Says Family Approve

Somehow or other the rumor has got started that Mr. Turner is at odds with his parents and his brother, who live in western Tennessee. This the preacher denies. His father, a retired Baptist minister; his two brothers, one a Baptist minister, and his mother all approved his stand, he says.

There is no doubt how people feel at the Paul Turner home on Eagle Bend road in Clinton. Mrs. Turner, the former Martha Jane Jones of Jackson, Tenn., son Charles, 3, and daughter Carol, 1, radiate affection for the master of the house.

And Clinton generally seems to respect the preacher's stand. The Junior Chamber of Commerce named him its young man of the year in 1956.

And membership in the First Baptist Church has remained stable throughout the recent months of crisis. One notable departure from the flock was the family of W. H. Till, now affiliated with the Second Baptist Church.

Mr. Till is one of the 14 Clinton segregationists now standing trial along with Kasper in connection with the Clinton riots.

'The Air Was Thick With Livid Hate...'

Afro-American Sat. 7-27-57 Baltimore, Md. P.1

AFRO reporter tells how it feels to be chased by KKK

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — The place literally bristled with confederate flags. Tension was so thick it almost smelled.

The motley crowd was taut, its expression ghoulish; but its burning eyes were alive — livid with hate.

Near the entrance to the cow pasture was an old man, bent and weather-beaten.

About 50 feet away, lounging against an automobile, were two pimply-faced boys.

* * *

THE OLD man said: "There ain't no meeting, it's been called off." He rolled a mushy wad of tobacco around in his open mouth, spat copiously. The two young boys watched like hawks, a foolish, vacant grin on the face of one.

I first suspected it when I saw the flags. I walked carefully through the gate, pass the old man and away from the young boys — headed for the trucks with the TV cameras, around which were the newsmen from the daily papers and wire services.

Halfway there I was sure of it. The sound of a voice, which really was a snarl, whiplashed against the tension.

It said, "Hey, you; git outta here. This is private property."

* * *

AND SUDDENLY the full realization of what I had walked into hit with the sickening, pile-driving impact of an uppercut to the solar plexus.

I said to myself, this is not a rally; it's a meeting of the Klan.

But I was not frightened. It was more like being in the ring with a hurt and bleeding slugger. I kept thinking, be careful now; one mistake could make the difference.

The newsmen gathered around. John Kasper looked around. When they saw me in the middle of the pasture, they sprung to attention like a company of soldiers.

One said "Look, there's going to be trouble." Two of three dashed for cameras.

There were about 50 persons, men, women and children, on the east side of the pasture, huddled near the fence. It had been raining and the grass was wet.

* * *

ABOUT A third of the crowd broke loose from its mooring and came rumbling in my direction — yelling. I turned and started the long journey back toward the gate — walking.

A thin-faced young man, with straw-brown hair which flopped to the right side, and of a dirty copperish complexion, was the first to get within speaking distance.

He asked: "Whatta you want out here?"

Stopping and turning toward

This sign guided AFRO reporter to Klan meeting place

him, I said I was a news reporter, from Washington, and came out to cover the rally. Kasper announced it Friday during the trial. I came out like the other newspapermen, I said, waving toward the TV cameras.

* * *

"WHAT PAPER you from?" he wanted to know.

"The AFRO-AMERICAN"

"Is that a N----r newspaper?"

"It's the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers," I said, "published in Baltimore, Md."

He just stared and there was a hardness in his piercing eyes. There was hate, unreasoning and unreasonable, in them too.

* * *

CLOSE behind him now were the others. A scrawny woman in a blue checked dress spoke. She said: "No comment."

The others didn't say anything — verbally. It was all in their faces, everything I had seen and felt since coming here to cover this trial.

And in a moment, while the madding crowd dangled on a trapeze of indecision, it all flashed through my mind.

* * *

KASPER, whose main support now comes from the Ku Klux Klan, was preying upon children and weak-minded adults, preaching a dead-end doctrine of racial anamosity and religious intolerance.

A lawyer was dismissing a man from jury service after it was revealed the man had some contact with another man who happens to be a Jew.

(Kasper told reporters he was opposed to a Jew serving on the jury.)

A colored man, accepted by the government as a competent juror, was being dismissed by the defense simply because of his race and color.

* * *

THE WIFE of a university professor also was being denied jury service simply because she may have had some social contact with the family of a sociology teacher.

The defense counsel in this trial (Kasper et al) was using its peremptory challenges deliberately to weigh the jury in favor of ignorance and bigotry.

Afro-American

IT WAS all there in the faces of these frightened little people; the midnight plotters, the howling mob (co-mingled with obscenity and vulgarity) and the terror they create. P.2

Although they were ready to jump, howling and clawing at my throat, I pitied them.

Each in his mind and heart thought himself superior. The tragic truth is all are the end-product of a long line of charllatans in the South who have manipulated men's passions since the brutal days of Reconstruction.

* * *

I FLIPPED my half-burned cigarette to the grass, stepped on it, turned and walked back to the rented car.

As I was about to drive off, two reporters from the Knoxville Journal ran to the driver's side of the auto and asked my name and affiliation. I told them.

By that time, the stunned mob came to life again and started moving in. Apologizing to the reporters, I said: "I think I'd better go now."

As I drove away, the mob chanted: "Knox n----r, Knox n----r, Knox n----r."

* * *

ABOUT A mile and a half away, at the intersection of Callahan Rd. and Highway 25 W was a sign — "KKK."

After stopping to get a picture, I turned left and headed back to Knoxville.

Later a reporter said that about 10 minutes prior to my arrival, Kasper had espoused on the race question.

He feels "up North" they have a right to attend mixed schools where it is not prohibited by state law.

* * *

ADMITS he associated with colored in NYC, but it was to warn them against the communists. Has no anamosity against colored. Also, he feels it's his duty to educate them.

When I arrived at the meeting, according to the report, he was "all shook up." He said: "At least this is a segregated cornfield, get your guns."

The next day in the courthouse, I bawled him out for not telling me the so-called rally was a Klan meeting and was "off-limits."

Of all things, he apologized.

Needs To Ask Himself

Afro-American Sat. 7-27-57 Baltimore, Md. P.2

Next to John Kasper, the North's most persistent advocate of second-class citizenship for colored Americans is David Lawrence, the New York Herald Tribune's aging columnist.

Having already made clear that he opposes the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling just as bitterly as does Mississippi's Senator Eastland, Lawrence now seeks to give Dixie Senators a boost in the current civil rights debate.

He has come out with the astounding statement that colored Americans are perfectly happy with their disadvantaged state and actually do not want to enjoy civil rights.

He reaches his conclusion on an interview he had 21 years ago with the late Robert L. Vann, then publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier.

* * *

LAWRENCE MAKES two serious mistakes.

First, he bases his judgment on but one interview. If he seriously wanted a well-rounded reply he certainly would have consulted spokesmen of the NAACP.

Secondly, he should know that what people want changes from year to year and from decade to decade. The philosophers say you can't step down in the same river twice.

Twenty years ago we were arguing for separate but equal schools.

Today, the Supreme Court has ruled that under the Constitution, we are entitled to integrated schools.

Equality in education to the Supreme Court of 1936 meant Plessy vs. Ferguson. To 1954's court, it meant Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka.

* * *

THE ONLY THINGS that do not change are principles like those established in the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount and the Golden Rule.

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" is an eternal principle.

If Mr. Lawrence really wants to know what colored people want, he needs only to ask himself what he would want if he were in our place.

He can apply the Golden Rule to any racial situation and be sure he will come out absolutely right without asking anybody.

Four Freed By Jury In U. S. Court

Post-Herald P.1
Wed. 7-24-57
B'ham, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, July 23 (AP)—An all-white jury in a surprise verdict today convicted Segregation Leader John Kasper and six co-defendants in the Clinton criminal contempt trial.

They face up to six months in jail and fines up to $1000, or both.

The jury, which had been exhorted by defense lawyers to preserve the traditional "Southern way of life,' deliberated two hours and 20 minutes before bringing in its verdict convicting seven of the 11 defendants on all three counts in the 12-day-old trial in U. S. District Court here.

Four of the 11 were acquitted. Defense lawyers, who had confidently predicted a mass acquittal, appeared dazed as Jury Foreman Powell May, of Knoxville, intoned the word "guilty" after each of the seven names.

Chief Defense Counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis, his face flushed and angry-red, refused to concede that the verdict constituted a heavy blow to pro-segregation forces, who are fighting against the mixing of whites and Negroes in Dixie schools.

Previously, defense spokesmen had characterized the trial as a "history-making" event and declared that its outcome would exert a strong influence on the future course of court-ordered integration in the South.

"This lawsuit isn't over yet," Dobbs said firmly. "We have filed a motion for a new trial. If that is denied, we will appeal to a higher court.

U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor withheld sentencing until pending argument on the defense's new trial motion.

Another defense lawyer, William L. Shaw, assistant attorney general of Louisiana, also appeared stunned by the verdict.

"Naturally, we are very disappointed," he said. "We still don't believe the government proved its case."

U. S. District Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., the lanky, booming-voiced prosecutor who conducted the government's case, took the victory for his side without apparent elation.

"My staff and I endeavored to try this case like any government case. The jury has spoken by its verdict. I have no other comment," he told newsmen.

The defendants were granted a jury trial, unusual in contempt cases, after pre-trial arguments in May. This was before the Senate began its debate on the pending civil rights bill. One of the main points at issue in this bill is whether persons charged in civil rights cases shall be granted automatic jury trials.

Convicted along with Kasper, accused by the government of fomenting racial strife at Clinton last Fall when 12 Negroes were admitted to the previously all-white high school there, were:

Lawrence J. Brantley, 50, Clinton car dealer.

William J. Brakebill, 41, Clinton service station operator.

Alonzo Bullock, 52, part-time preacher and Clinton carpenter.

Clyde Cook, 36, Oak Ridge, Tenn., fireman.

Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, 39, Clinton housewife and mother of two children.

Willard H. Till, 43, Oak Ridge machinist.

Specifically, Kasper and the others were charged with criminal contempt of court. The government accused them of knowingly violating a court order forbidding interference with orderly integration of Clinton High.

The four defendants acquitted were:

Clifford Carter, 38, jobless truck driver; Edward Henson Nelson, 22, grocery clerk; Virgil Cleo Nelson, 23, carpenter; and Raymond Wood, 35, Clinton house painter.

Knoxville is the hub of heavily Republican East Tennessee, which in many ways resembles the industrial North more than the Deep South.

Grimaces of consternation swept the faces of Kasper and the six Tennessee defendants when their names were read out with the word "guilty."

Several had told newsmen they expected to be acquitted and had planned "a little celebration" party in Clinton tonight. But after the jury returned its verdict, Kasper, a glum, drooping figure, told reporters:

"I'm mighty sorry for the other people. They've been put through so much and persecuted. For myself, you can't expect to be a winner if you don't lose once in awhile."

The Knoxville Trial

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

The New York Herald Tribune

THE verdict of a Knoxville jury has given great comfort to those who believe in the absolute necessity of lawful processes in the continuing struggle over segregation. Dealing with the cases of 11 persons charged with violating the injunction of a federal court in Clinton, Tenn., the jury evidenced a discrimination which showed that it considered the case with great care. But it found seven of the defendants guilty, including John Kasper, who injected himself into the Clinton situation at the outset, urging resistance to the entry of Negro students in the previously segregated high school there.

It is important, however, to consider exactly what bearing the Knoxville verdict has upon the contested question of jury trials in civil rights cases. Some Southern senators have been prompt to assert that the fact that an all-white jury in Tennessee convicted persons charged with offenses involving opposition to desegregation answers the chief argument against the use of jury trials in such cases. Sen. Gore of Tennessee, for example, said that the outcome of the Clinton case shows that "we should not abolish trial by jury."

Whether the action of the Knoxville jury can be considered typical of all the South is at least open to question. One of the defense lawyers in the case, Ross Barnett of Jackson, Miss., a former president of the bar association of his state, was quoted as saying after the verdict in Tennessee that "too many people here favor integration or will not speak out for integration." And he added that "in Mississippi it's entirely different."

But the argument for normal injunctive procedures does not rest upon whether or not Southern juries will or will not convict in civil rights cases. It rests upon that fact that it is normal when any one's rights are threatened. Such procedures do not "abolish jury trials." They do so only when the United States is a party, and the pending legislation would give the United States the power to intervene in voting cases. The lack of jury trial under those conditions is common to all actions of the kind, and is not confined to the South, or to civil rights matters. If individuals, or local communities, request an injunction, jury trials may be granted, as was true in the Clinton case. Or—as also has happened—the local communities can request that the federal government participate.

Making jury trials mandatory by this legislation would, therefore, impose a new restriction under law. It would inhibit the existing flexibility of the injunctive process, which must be able to operate in times of emergency and civil commotion as well when the atmosphere is calm.

The Senate is narrowing the civil rights legislation down to protection of the right to vote. That in itself would be a great gain. The right to vote is the basis for other rights, the means whereby they may be won; it has specific and unchallenged statement in the Constitution. If effective protection for this right can be obtained, not at the expense of other rights, but without further strengthening the enforcement procedure for those rights, many may regret that the bill did not go farther. But they would be willing to recognize that real progress has been made. The rub is that the right to vote must be effectively protected, by a specific procedure which would make it impossible for local officials or extra-legal pressures to be brought to bear on voters.

The injunction, invoked by the federal government in case of necessity and issued by federal courts, offers a lawful, familiar and probably successful method of attacking the problem. It should be retained in full strength.

Clinton 7 Get 3 Weeks To Move for Retrial

Post-Times-Herald
Washington, D.C.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 24 (INS)—Segregationist John Kasper and six co-defendants were given three weeks today to prepare motions for a new trial on their conviction of conspiring to interfere with school integration in Clinton, Tenn.

Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor set Aug. 14 as the deadline for filing of motions for the seven defendants who were found guilty Tuesd. by an all-white jury in Federal District court here.

Judge Taylor postponed sentencing until some indefinite time after Aug. 14. The conviction could bring $1000 fines and six motnhs in jail.

Taylor ordered bond reduced to $1000 for each of the convicted defendants. They had been free on bonds ranging from $2500 to $12,000.

Clinton Defense Succeeds in Rejecting Negro Juror

Times-Picayune P.1

Four Members of Panel Selected at Trial

Tues. 7-9-57

By ROGER GREENE

New Orleans La.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 8 (AP)—The defense won a hard-fought victory today in gaining the dismissal "for cause" of the first negro appearing as a prospective juror in the Clinton segregation trial.

U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor dismissed the talesman, Albert Cloud, 28, errand boy at a Tazewell, Tenn., bank, after Cloud acknowledged he "couldn't feel kindly" toward the lone Northern defendant, Frederick John Kasper of Washington, D. C.

Cloud, testifying in a low mumble, insisted he wasn't prejudiced and wouldn't be "embarrassed" if he sat on the jury in a major test case over segregation.

Defense Atty. Robert L. Dobbs repeatedly sought to disqualify Cloud—first on the ground that as a nonproperty owner he was "not qualified" to serve as a juror, and secondly because he had admitted feeling "unfriendly" toward Kasper.

No Property Issue

Taylor patiently went over and over Cloud's reactions to the Clinton integration dispute. He refused to disqualify Cloud because of his status as a nonproperty owner, ruling that it was not necessary to be "a freeholder" to become a juror in a federal court.

However, when Dobbs pressed Cloud with reminders that Kasper had engaged in "many unfriendly conversations" toward Negroes and suggested that Cloud must feel some hostility toward him, the talesman admitted:

"I don't feel as kindly to him as to the others."

Times-Picayune P.3

With that, Taylor waved him aside, saying: "All right, Albert. You are excused."

Earlier, before a packed crowd of spectators in the air-conditioned courtroom, the defense and prosecution agreed on the seating of the first four jurors—three men and one woman.

Witnesses Excused

Taylor indicated he expected the full jury to be empaneled Wednesday. He excused all defense witnesses until Thursday morning, but instructed prosecution witnesses to return tomorrow.

"If you get any telephone calls from a n y b o d y, don't answer them," the judge admonished the jurors. "Don't read the newspapers, and don't look at television."

The first four jurors seated were:

John T. Reynolds, 27, LaFollete bank teller.

W. E. Coker, 67, former justice of the peace, from Louisville, Tenn.

Powell May, 64, retired Western Union operations manager, of Knoxville.

Mrs. Jessie Burnett, of Talbott, Tenn., former school teacher and mother of three grown children.

A bare sprinkling of Negroes sat with whites in the middle section of the three-section spectators' seats, solidly flanked by two all-white groups.

No "Mixing" Opinions

During the day, Taylor ruled that none of the jurors would be "required" to state an opinion about mixing whites and Negroes in public schools. But he said they could do so if they desired.

Reynolds, the first juror seated, told the court he believes federal court orders should be obeyed, but he declared:

"I don't believe in mixing the races."

On trial in what has been heralded as a major test in the bitter controversy over segregation are 15 residents of the little (pop. 4,500) Cumberland Valley town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of here, and Kasper, 27.

Injunction Question

The defendants are accused of violating a federal court injunction, issued by Judge Robert L. Taylor last September, forbidding any interference with the peaceful integration of 12 Negro students in Clinton's previously all-white high school.

In a filmed television interview shown Monday night over the ABC-TV network, Kasper said he doubted that he and his fellow defendants would receive a fair trial b e c a u s e of the "qualification of a judge like Taylor to hear it."

"Judge Taylor has attempted to assume powers not given him under the Constitution," Kasper declared. He said Taylor, in citing him and the others for contempt, sought to determine what people could or could not talk about. "That's Communism," Kasper said.

He described Taylor's action in the contempt citations as a "dictatorial act." Kasper compared it with what he called the limitation on free speech invoked in Soviet Russia.

Major Issues Cited

Both sides staked out the major issues in the case with questions emphasizing constitutional guarantees of the right of free speech and assembly, the power of federal courts to enforce antiviolence injunctions, and the debate over mixing whites and Negroes in school.

Conviction could lead to a maximum sentence of six months in jail or a $1,000 fine, or both.

But the overriding point of interest is whether the federal government, through the courts, can get a Southern jury to convict white defendants accused of violating a federal injunction.

Outlining the "ground rules" for the trial, Taylor said the government must prove that the "Clinton 15" committed "overt acts—that they congregated along the path taken by the Negro children going to school" and acted "in an unruly or threatening manner."

Knowledge of Order

In addition, he said, the government must show that the defendants "had knowledge and a reasonable understanding" of the injunction he issued last fall.

Taylor issued the injunction, following the historic Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, ruling that segregation of whites and Negroes in the nation's public schools violates the U. S. Constitution.

The injunction was issued after a series of outbreaks of mob violence in the Clinton area, starting over Labor Day weekend last year. At issue in the current trial are renewed outbreaks in November and December, in which crowds of white men and a few women threatened the Negro students and bloodied the nose of the Rev. Paul Turner, white pastor of Clinton's First Baptist church. Turner was beaten after safely escorting some of the Negroes to the school Dec. 4.

Object to Kasper

As the trial began, members of a battery of 19 defense lawyers emphasized their reluctance to have the "Clinton 15" tried with Kasper, ardent segregationist and executive secretary of the Seaboard Council of white citizens councils.

Kasper sat at the end of the row of defendants. Occasionally he leaned over to whisper to his attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons, of Washington, D. C.

Reynolds, the first juror seated, told the court: "It looks to me that Mr. Kasper should be tried separately. Individuals can do a lot of things if they have a strong leader."

"Do you think Mr. Kasper can lead these people like cattle?" demanded Simmons, waving toward the 15 Clintonites.

"Well, a leader can do a lot of things," Reynolds replied. "I don't understand his — Kasper's — purpose in coming down here."

Simmons asked whether Reynolds believes people have the right to criticize the U. S. Supreme Court for its desegregation ruling.

"Yes, sir," Reynolds said.

Kasper's FBI File Unlocked

Herald P.2C

Thurs. 7-11-57

Miami Fla.

U.S. Surrenders Trial Document

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. —(AP)— The government Wednesday surrendered a document from its long-protected FBI files in the mass contempt trial of 16 defendants in the Clinton segregation case.

It was a signed statement. However, the government did not hand over to the defense an FBI agent's written summary of his conversation with the witness who signed it.

The so-called "raw files" consist of such summaries by FBI agents, and these, in this case, were given to U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor.

The 19-man staff of defense lawyers crouched forward as U.S. District Attorney John C. Crawford Jr., with a dramatic show of reluctance, cautiously fingered the FBI data—and finally released it to the defense.

The incident came after J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, D.C., attorney for White Citizens Council Leader Frederick John Kasper, cried out to the court:

"We should have it (the secret FBI data) now so we can prepare our case and not be forced to wait until we have been sandbagged."

Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor directed the surrender of the FBI document in line with a recent Supreme Court decision that the defendants in a criminal case are entitled under certain circumstances to examine long-sacrosanct FBI "raw files" to prepare their defense.

Taylor ruled that he would ask the government to disclose such data in cases where a witness in the current trial has made a report to the FBI and where that report might be used to "impeach" the witness' accuracy.

In this instance, the FBI data was a statement from Robert G. Crossno of Norris, Tenn., chairman of the Anderson County (Clinton) School Board which agreed last fall under federal mandate to integrate white and Negro students in its previously all-white high school.

Earlier, Taylor had temporarily rejected defense clamor for the government to surrender secret FBI files involved in the Clinton integration controversy as premature.

Taylor also turned down a motion for a mistrial and a heated defense protest against the presence of an FBI agent, Herbert E. Shrider, of Knoxville, at the prosecution table in the jam-packed U.S. District Court.

On trial before an all-white jury are 16 defendants accused of violating a federal injunction issued last fall, banning any interference with the court-ordered integration of whites and Negroes at Clinton High School.

Clinton Trials Open Today At Knoxville

Advertiser P.2-a

Montgomery Ala

Mon. 7-8-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7 (AP)—The United States government brings segregationist John Kasper and 15 others to trial in U.S. District Court tomorrow on charges of stirring up racial strife at nearby Clinton.

The trial, built around a Federal Court injunction against interference with court-ordered racial integration of Clinton High School, bids fair to set a pattern for enforcement of the Supreme Court decision against public school segregation.

Defense lawyers have attacked the injunction as an abridgement of freedom of speech. And since a jury trial has been granted, the case will further spotlight the jury trial issues now being argued in Congress as the U.S. Senate heads for a showdown and possible Southern filibuster on the civil rights bill.

Kasper is a White Citizens Council leader from Washington, D. C., who arrived as a stranger in this area just before Clinton High opened last August; the other 15 defendants live in the Clinton area, 20 miles northwest of here.

All are charged with criminal contempt of the District Court, on grounds they conspired to violate a permanent injunction against interfering with integration of the school.

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor, under whose orders the high school last Aug. 27 admitted 12 Negroes along with more than 600 white students, issued the injunction to halt violence which followed.

VIOLENCE OUTBREAK

The defendants are accused in connection with an outbreak of renewed violence last Dec. 4 which resulted in the temporary closing of the school. Among the incidents was an attack on a Baptist minister who escorted six Negro pu-

pils to school.

Pretrial arguments have laid out this burden of proof for the government:

1. It must prove the defendants knew about the injunction.

2. It must prove that the defendants committed overt acts to violate the injunction.

3. It must prove that the 15 defendants from the Clinton area acted "in concert with"—that is, in collusion with—Kasper in committing these acts.

PRETRIAL ARGUMENTS

Thus, to convict the 15 Clinton residents, the government must prove they acted "in concert with" Kasper; and to convict Kasper, it must prove he acted "in concert with" at least one of the others, from behind the scenes.

In pretrial arguments, attorneys for the Clinton residents made it clear that a good portion of their case will be to repudiate Kasper and his methods—in other words, try to prove no conspiracy existed. Kasper is represented by his own lawyer, J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington.

Among lawyers representing the Clinton defendants will be a representative of the Louisiana attorney general and a former Texas attorney general.

WILL CARRY BALL

U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., his assistants and Justice Department attorneys from Washington will carry the ball for the government.

The defense has summoned 45 witnesses for the trial, the government about 75. The trial is expected to last two weeks or more, with the first couple of days in all likelihood devoted to selection of a jury.

Under federal procedure, each side can challenge three prospective jurors without cause and Judge Taylor, at his discretion, can grant the defense additional premptory challenges because the defendants are being tried jointly.

GUILTY ONCE BEFORE

The joint trial was ordered even though attorneys for the Clinton 15 contend this will prejudice their case because Kasper, once before, has been found guilty of contempt in the Clinton case.

This was in September, when Judge Taylor held him in contempt for violating the injunction by fomenting violence which followed the integration and which ended only when National Guardsmen moved in. Kasper was sentenced to a year in federal prison two days before the guardsmen arrived.

He has appealed, lost, and has announced he will appeal further to the Supreme Court.

Leading up to the present trial, in brief, are these events:

After the initial, September violence was q u e l l e d, things remained relatively quiet until December. The 10 Negroes still enrolled had stayed away f r o m school for a week, protesting what they termed "abuse" by some white students — such things as flying eggs and spilled ink on Negro students' books.

Clinton Trial Defense Given FBI 'Secrets'

By ROGER GREENE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 11 (AP)—The government yielded segments of its secret FBI "raw" files in the four-day-old Clinton segregation trial today. But it fought tenaciously to save every possible scrap from hard-probing defense lawyers.

Under a ruling by U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor, U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. ceremoniously handed over to the defense a transcription of a witness' statement to the FBI.

After studying the document overnight, Taylor ruled that the statement—made by Robert G. Crossno, chairman of the Anderson County (Clinton) School Board—was pertinent to the trial of 16 defendants on criminal contempt charges in U.S. District Court here.

As such, the judge said, the defense was entitled to know what Crossno, as a witness here, had told the FBI during its investigation of mob violence which erupted in the little town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of Knoxville, last fall.

With heavy sarcasm, the tall, booming - voiced Crawford announced: "It is agreeable to the government to turn over certain sections of the document."

ALL-WHITE JURY

But Crawford fought to keep back every possible bit of information a little later when chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs, Memphis, demanded a similar FBI transcript of an oral statement by another witness, J. M. Burkhart, 60. Burkhart resigned last February after 16 years as a member of the school board.

Crawford, following a now well-established pattern, submitted Burkhart's FBI statement to Taylor, who has ruled that he will be the final arbiter on all such FBI data turned over to the defense.

But the federal prosecutor told the judge that only paragraph Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 were "pertinent" and that the government would object to exposing other parts of the statement to defense lawyers.

The 16 defendants, including John Kasper, 27, New Jersey native from Washington, D.C., are on trial before an all-white jury on charges of violating Taylor's injunction banning interference with court-ordered integration of Clinton High School last fall.

The trial adjourned for the day after the government paraded area newspaper executives to the stand in an effort to show that stories about the injunction were published widely in the Clinton area.

In the face of strong objections by Kasper's attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons — he claimed it was unfair, as he put it, to "dignify" newspapers as legally accurate—Taylor ruled that such newspaper publication could be introduced in an effort to show the Clinton area was informed of the injunction.

Whether the defendants knew of the injunction is one of the key issues of the trial.

Clinton High was the first state-supported secondary school in Tennessee to admit Negroes along with white students.

Defense lawyers say the outcome of the trial may set a pattern for future enforcement of federal court orders in Southern civil rights cases.

In handing o v e r carefully selected portions of the FBI files, Taylor again cautioned the defense: "This doesn't mean the defense is entitled to all FBI documents."

Action During Arrest Deplored By Senator

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) said today he has been told a U. S. marshal handcuffed defendants in the Clinton, Tenn., segregaion case at the time of their arrest under advance orders from the Justice Department.

Eastland, addressing the Senate, quoted a telegram from counsel for one of the defendants in the Clinton trial now under way in Knoxville, as one source of the report.

The senator said that any such order from the Justice Department "was an attempt to intimidate the people of this community (Clinton)."

Sen. Ervin (D-NC) called it "one of the most outrageous things I ever heard" and demanded that the Senate Judiciary Committee which Eastland heads conduct a prompt investigation of the allegation.

Eastland said he would reserve judgment on the request, and added that it would be up to the committee itself to decide whether to make such an inquiry.

He read to the Senate this telegram, dated last night, from Ross R. Barnett of Jackson, Miss., one of the defense lawyers in the trial:

"Per your request, following (is) substantial testimony U. S. marshal, re handcuffing Clinton fifteen. Marshal was asked, on cross-examination, why he handcuffed defendants in mere contempt case. He answered handcuffing ordered on instructions of Justice Department."

CLINTON CASE NEARS CLOSING ARGUMENTS

Testimony Concluded—Trial Expected To Reach Jury Tuesday

By KENNETH JOHNSON
Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, July 19.—Testimony ended in the Clinton contempt trial Friday but not soon enough to get the case to the jury for decision before the week end.

With closing arguments and instructions yet to come, Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor adjourned proceedings Friday noon until Monday morning. Closing arguments will start at that time, and the case probably will go to the all-white jury Tuesday morning.

Given Four Hours Each

Defense and Government counsel were given four hours each to make closing arguments in the trial in which John Kasper and others are charged with having violated a September injunction issued by Judge Taylor against interfering with integration at Clinton High School.

In a morning of proceedings which added little to the record, the defense abruptly cut off testimony after calling Clinton Justice of the Peace Guy M. Jones to the stand.

Mr. Jones testified that "things were quiet" in Clinton until Dec. 4, when the Rev. Paul Turner escorted Negro children to school, an act which was followed by an attack upon the young Baptist minister.

Cross-Examined Sharply

Mr. Jones, called "Squire" Jones because of his position as justice of the peace, was subjected to sharp cross-examination by the district attorney.

"Do you know for a fact there was no prior trouble?" asked Mr. Crawford.

"Yes, sir, I do. I kept pretty close to the school board," answered Mr. Jones.

Kasper's attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, called a former Clinton policeman, Ted White, to the stand. Mr. White testified he helped serve Kasper with a court summons last fall at Clinton. Then defense counsel, after calling Mr. Jones as a witness, announced they had decided to rest the case.

Recess For Week End

That was in mid-morning and about 100 spectators who lingered awhile apparently thought closing arguments would follow immediately. But after a closed-door conference with attorneys, Judge Taylor announced the week-end recess.

Shortly before that the judge again overruled defense motions for a "direct acquittal."

Defense attorneys made it obvious they felt their best chance of clearing defendants of charges was to rely largely on arguments to the jury. Of about 40 witnesses summoned by the defense, only six were actually called to testify after the Government rested Thursday and defense testimony got under way.

Chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis said Ross Barnett of Jackson, Miss., and Hansel Profitt of Sevierville would join him in presenting the closing arguments for the 10 remaining Clinton defendants Monday. He said the defense probably will take all or most of the four hours allotted to it.

Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. indicated he expects to sum up the Government case in much less time than that.

KASPER ASKS COURT TO QUASH SENTENCE

Seeks Reversal Of Contempt Conviction

WASHINGTON, July 30.—(UP)—John Kasper, white supremacy leader from New Jersey, has asked the United States Supreme Court to reverse a year-old criminal contempt conviction stemming from racial violence at Clinton, Tenn., last fall.

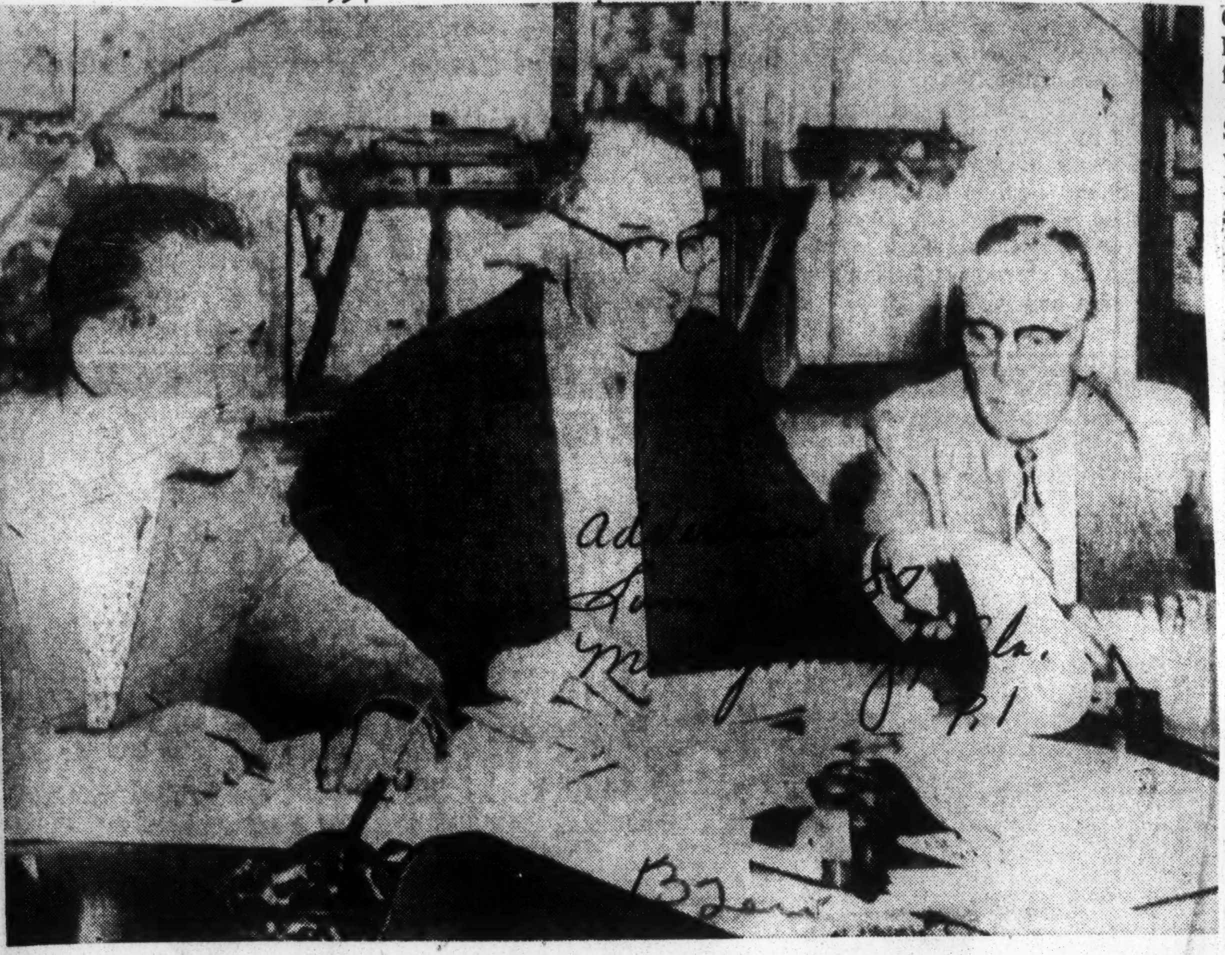
Filed Monday, the petition cannot receive attention until October since the high court is now in summer recess.

Kasper, 27, was one of seven persons convicted in another contempt case at Knoxville on July 23.

Kasper's first conviction grew out of a speech he made at Clinton the same day he was handed an order to stop interfering with integration at the high school there. He took the order from a United States deputy marshal and continued telling a crowd that the order did not mean anything and that the Supreme Court's 1954 school segregation ruling was not the law of the land.

He was sentenced to a year in jail and released on $10,000 bond. The United States Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit affirmed the conviction last June 1.

Kasper told the Supreme Court his right of free speech had beer violated.



AP Wirephoto

GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS STUDY BRIEFS IN CLINTON CONTEMPT CASE
From Left: Dist. Attys. John Dugger And John Crawford, Asst. Atty. James Meek

TRIAL OF 16 OPENS TOMORROW

Advertiser Jul. 7-7-57

Heavy Legal Artillery Set For Clinton Battle

Montgomery, Ala. P.1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 6 — The South tonight arrayed some of its biggest legal guns for a dramatic court battle challenging the power of federal judges to enforce their decrees in Southern disputes over segregation.

Nearly a dozen prominent Dixie lawyers have volunteered to aid the defense of prosegregationists accused of violating a federal court injunction.

The case, heralded as a major test in the deep-rooted struggle over segregation, will begin to unfold before a jury in U.S. District Court here Monday.

Immediately at stake is the all-important question of whether the federal government, in the role of prosecutor, can get a Southern jury to convict white defendants in a civil rights action involving racial issues.

This in turn is the crux of a bitter debate now going on in Congress over an administration-backed civil rights bill. Among other things, the proposed legislation would empower the Justice Department to go into federal courts to seek injunctions to protect voting rights. Violators of the injunctions could be jailed by the judge for contempt, without a jury trial.

Southern lawmakers are expected to open a filibuster attack on the bill when it comes up for debate on the Senate floor next week. The measure has already passed the House.

In addition to top-ranking private attorneys rallying to aid the defense, the attorney generals of Georgia, Louisiana and Texas at one time announced they would join the defense forces. None of the three is expected to be present in persons, however.

Former Atty. Gen. Ben Shepperd of Texas said he plans to go to Clinton next Tuesday or Wednesday to help with the defense.

The 17 defendants, including Frederick John Kasper, 28, of Washington, D.C., fiery prosegregation leader, are charged with criminal contempt of court. Kasper has been convicted on an earlier contempt charge and was sentenced to a year in prison. He appealed, lost, and is now planning a final appeal to the Supreme Court.

The defendants are accused of violating an injunction issued last fall by Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville forbidding interference with the peaceful integration of Negro students at the formerly all-white high school in Clinton, Tenn., 81 miles west of here. Taylor will preside at the forthcoming trial.

He issued his injunction last Sept. 4 after outbreaks of mob violence in Clinton over the Labor Day weekend prompted Tennessee's Gov. Frank Clement to rush tank-led National Guardsmen to the scene.

Three months later, further surges of mob terrorism brought the arrest of 16 Clinton area residents and Kasper for alleged violation of the injunction.

Many townsfolk blame Kasper and other "outside agitators" for inciting the distrubances which rocked the little Cumberland Valley community last year. Prosegregation leaders argue, however, that the trouble stemmed from federal interference in a local problem.

A formidable battery of Southern attorneys was gathering here tonight to aid in the defense of "the Clinton 16." More than 100 witnesses are expected to be called, and the trial may last for weeks.

Kasper, tall, brooding graduate of Coumbia University and self-styled executive secretary of the Seaboard Council of the White Citizens Council, has his own lawyer. He is J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, D.C.

P. 2-A

WHITE JURY SEATED IN INTEGRATION CASE

Commercial Appeal P.1

Clinton Trial Testimony Is Expected To Start At Knoxville Today

Memphis, Tenn. Wed. 7-10-57

By KENNETH JOHNSON
Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, July 9.—A 12-member all-white Federal Court jury in the Clinton integration trial was seated late Tuesday, setting the stage for actual testimony to start Wednesday.

In a day underlined by behind-the-scenes battling over the question of whether Negro jurors would be seated, defense attorneys blocked every move by Government counsel in that direction.

Negroes Rejected

Robert L. Dobbs, Memphis attorney, and others serving as counsel for 15 Clinton defendants, and J. Benjamin Simmons, Washington attorney representing segregationist John Kasper, teamed up to reject three prospective Negro jurors who had proved acceptable to Federal Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. and his staff.

And although the task of selecting four alternate jurors still remained, apparently the defense had won in its unspoken determination to seat an all-white jury in the controversial, nationally publicized case.

Selection of four alternates will come first on Wednesday morning, but the next Negro prospect is "well down the list" to be called, according to a defense attorney.

Court Order At Issue

Opening statements will follow selection of the alternate jurors. Then the Government will start putting on witnesses attempting to prove that Kasper and the 15 Clinton defendants conspired to overthrow the integration order which Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor issued last year for Clinton High School. Judge Taylor is presiding at the current trial.

To win its case, defense attorneys claim the Government not only will have to prove conspiracy between the defendants, but also show that the defendants were fully aware of the na-

And, on his own, he said, "It's my understanding that since 1870 troops cannot be used unless specifically authorized by Congress."

"That's my understanding," he added, "though I may not be correct."

Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) charged last week that the Administration bill would authorize the use of the Army, Navy and militia to enforce racial integration at all levels.

Senator Saltonstall said Senator Russell's speech, which figured strongly in President Eisenhower's news conference last week, was not discussed at Tuesday's White House meeting.

To Enforce Order

He said only that Mr. Brownell said that, at the request of a Federal judge, the bill would authorize the Justice Department to move to enforce an order by the judge.

"How would the Justice Department enforce it—with Federal troops?" he was asked.

"That wasn't discussed," he replied.

Asked if President Eisenhower "inferred" at the meeting that he now understands the bill, Senator Saltonstall hesitated, pondered the question an instant, and then carefully replied, "It would be my understanding he does."

He added, however, that "the President took no position on the details of the bill."

Meanwhile, in an apparent move to nourish the growing spirit of compromise, Dixie leaders postponed a scheduled, hard-hitting Senate speech by Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), one of the South's most outspoken foes of racial integration.

Instead, the Dixie strategists moved Senator J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) onto the Senate floor as the South's main speaker Tuesday and it was reported he will be followed Wednesday and later in the week by Senators Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), Albert Gore (D., Tenn.), Lister Hill (D., Ala.), and possibly John Sparkman (D., Ala.).

To Take Turns

Senators Eastland, Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.), Strom Thurmond (D., S. C.), Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) and others will take their turns later unless the Dixie strategy changes in the meantime.

In other developments, Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Texas) unloosed several pressure moves.

First, he pointedly noted the absence of Republican senators on the floor and their consequent failure to benefit from the discussions of the bill by Senator Fulbright and those aiding him.

Later, in the same vein, he abruptly halted the Senate proceedings for 39 minutes until some Republicans had shown up on the floor.

The Texan also announced that he doubted that unanimous consent would be given very often during the course of the debate for the withdrawal of quorum calls.

Favors Discussion

He thus strongly hinted that if Senator Knowland throws the Senate into around-the-clock sessions that members of the Republican-Democratic coalition behind the bill can expect to be routed out of their beds with quorum calls at all hours of the night.

Senator Johnson also made it clear that he favors adequate discussion before any action is taken on the bil. "The Senate," he said, "is not going to be stampeded into taking hasty action in advance of full understanding."

Senator Russell, meanwhile, confirmed the White House disclosure that he is seeking a personal audience with the President to discus the bill, but added that he is 'not at liberty" to discuss the progress of his move.

The Georgia Democrat, leader of the Southerners, lost a skirmish relative to the technical validity of the bill before the Senate.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon (R., Calif.), the Senate presiding officer, said, in effect, that a printing error in the House-passed bill is of no consequence because a House clerk has since corrected it. He insisted such corrections are routine.

Senator Russell, who had hoped to send the bill back to the House for a correction and thus obtain another delay, charged that Mr. Nixon's ruling meant the Senate was letting a House clerk take over its responsibilities.

Senator Russell said he would not appeal the ruling "because I don't want to set a precedent."

"I know," he added, "that when the Knowland-Douglas axis springs into action it's got enough votes to rewrite the rules as we go along."

His reference was to GOP Leader Knowland and Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), leader of the Northern liberal Democrats in the civil rights fight.

Fulbright On Floor

Senator Fulbright, who held the Senate floor during most of the day, centered his fire on the bill's failure to permit jury trials in contempt cases.

He also took out after advocates who contend the bill is mainly imed at guaranteeing the right to vote.

He declared the Constitution "does not provide in any place that every citizen shall have the right to vote." But he said "it provides in four different places for trial by jury."

He said that the idea of "mass voting" got its greatest impetus from Adolf Hitler "who used to get 99.44 per cent of it in Nazi Germany."

"While I personally have no objection to universal suffrage," he said, "it is by no means a panacea."

He said Negroes vote in about the same proportion as whites in Arkansas but he added that "I doubt very much if it would improve the results if all of them voted."

The scholarly Arkansan said few of the nation's early leaders "believed in universal suffrage."

In a sharp exchange with Senator Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.), outspoken proponent of the bill, Senator Fullbright said when the New Yorker "talks of the inalienable right to vote he's simply talking nonsense and he knows it."

Refuses To Yield

He refused to yield to further questions from Senator Javits, saying the New York Republican apparently only wanted to becloud the issues and not to join in a fair discussion of the bill.

The former Rhodes scholar and one-time University of Arkansas president said the right of trial by jury was one of the main things sought by the original settlers of America.

"They were sick and tired of self-righteous people who professed to have a pipeline to God" and "of being told how to act in all things at all times."

But he said the trouble is that "we have so long come to take trial by jury for granted that few of us are prepared to fight for it when it come under attack as it has in this bill."

NEGRO SUING COUNTY IS FINED FOR FIGHTS

Penalized $104 In City Court On Array Of Charges

Edward Clements, former Negro prisoner at Shelby County Penal Farm who has filed suit against the county, was fined $104 in City Court yesterday after police said he got into two fights during the past week.

Clements filed suit Monday against county commissioners and Penal Farm officials, claiming that about $500 was taken from his artificial leg after he was sent to the farm last September.

The 39-year-old Negro was fined $26 each yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and two counts of assault and battery.

Officers said Clements got into a quarrel a week ago with Ella Mae Swinney, 42, Negro of 724 Beale, and her daughter, Jessie Mae Swinney, 15, and beat both in the woman's apartment.

Police said that Tuesday afternoon he was involved in another fight with two Negroes at Madison and Auburndale while intoxicated.

Clements was arrested and taken to John Gaston Hospital where he created a disturbance, police said. After being strapped to a table, he escaped but was captured Tuesday night on Beale at Mannassas.

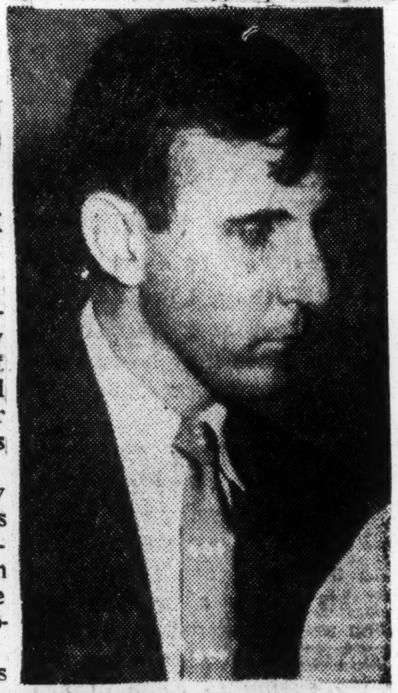
Penal Farm officials have said about $500 was found hidden in an iron pipe at the farm. They said the money was confiscated because the owner could not be determined.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — History was made here when an all-white jury convicted segregationist John Kasper and six other Tennessee defendants on charges of violating a federal court injunction forbidding interference with court-ordered integration at Clinton, Tenn. High school.

Four other segregationists, members of the so-called "Clinton 10" were acquitted by the jury.

Convicted with Kasper, transplanted Yankee-born segregationist, were the following:

William J. Bakehill, 41, Clinton service station operator; Lawrence J. Brantley, 50, Clinton car dealer and retired grocer; the Rev. Alonzo Bullock, 52, part-time preacher and Clinton carpenter; Clyde Cook, 36, Oak Ridge, Tenn., fireman; Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, 39, Clinton housewife and mother of two children, and Willard H. Till, 43, former chairman of the Anderson (Clinton) County White Citizens Council.



JOHN KASPER

"CONSPIRED WITH KASPER"

All were accused of conspiring with Kasper, 27-year-old self-styled executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, to thwart court injunction.

Those acquitted were:

Clifford Carter, 38, unemployed truck driver; Edward Henson Nelson, 22, vegetable clerk; Virgil Cleo Nelson, 23, Oak Ridge, carpenter and Air Force veteran, and Raymond Wood, 35, Clinton, painter.

The decision was historic because it perhaps marked the first time whites were ever convicted en masse by a Southern all-white jury in a case involving efforts to maintain so-called Southern traditions.

It also was significant because of its bearing on the Administration Civil Rights bill now pending in the U. S. Senate. A Southern bloc of senators opposing the bill contend that the bill should be amended to provide for jury trials. However, sponsors of the measure argue that Southern white juries will not convict whites for violating civil rights of Negroes.

MINISTER STAR WITNESS

The government's star witness in the case was the Rev. Paul Turner, young Baptist minister. Rev. Turner was assaulted, allegedly by some of the defendants, after he escorted six Negro students past jeering segregationist advocates on the streets of the Clinton town.

Coupled with Rev. Turner's testimony was this three-part charge made by the government and explained by presiding Judge Robert L. Taylor in his 52 - minute summary to the jury:

1. That the defendants had notice of and understood that a court injunction had been issued preventing any interference with the integration of Clinton High school.

2. That one or more of the Tennessee defendants conspired with Kasper to violate the injunction. The government charges in effect that Kasper was the instigator and that the others conspired with him, and

3. That, in pursuance of the conspiracy, "overt acts" were committed.

PERSONAL VICTORY

It was a personal victory to Judge Taylor, who issued the injunction in the first place. In his summary he defended Rev. Turner. "From the standpoint of integration, what he (Turner) did was a well-intentioned act," the judge stated. A battery of Southern lawyers, among them staunch supporters of segregation, made up the defense.

One of them, William Shaw, assistant attorney general of Louisiana, immediately gave notice of an appeal for a new trial. Kasper's lawyer, J. Benjamin Simmons also served notice of appeal.

Meanwhile, in Knoxville, a leading Nashville segregationist said he wants northerner John Kasper to "stay out of our city."

Jack Kershaw, vice chairman of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional government, warned the New Jersey segregationist to cancel plans to visit Nashville.

But Kasper said he has no intention of heeding Kershaw's advice. He insists he will head for Nashville in 10 days to "oppose" scheduled integration there.

The Nashville school board has decided to integrate the first grade when school opens in September.

Pro-segregation leaders in that city have made it clear that there is no welcome mat out for the 27-year-old man whom they brand an "interloper."

13 1957 TENNESSEE JOHN KASPER

LAWYERS EXPRESS CONFIDENCE:

Advertiser Jun. 7-21-57 P.1

Acquittal Expected In Clinton Case

Montgomery, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 20 (AP)—Defense lawyers expressed confidence today but shied away from predictions of a "grand slam" acquittal in the Clinton segregation trial.

The history-making case is expected to go to the all-white U. S. District Court jury Tuesday after both sides conclude their final arguments which begin Monday.

G. W. Williams of Baltimore, Md., veteran advocate of states' rights,, in discussing the case with newsmen sounded a note of caution as to what the jury may do.

"This is Bible-belt country down here," he said, "and it is hard to say whether the jurors will follow the dictates of their Bible-belt consciences or their personal convictions against court-ordered integration."

One of the big question marks is whether the jury will be swayed by the attack on the Rev. Paul Turner, Clinton Baptist minister during the racial disorders which swept Clinton, Tenn., 20 miles northwest of Knoxville, last Dec. 4.

Clyde Cook, 36, one of the remaining 11 defendants, has already been fined $50 for breach of peace and assault on Turner after the clergyman led six Negro pupils back to schoo through a jeering fist-waving mob. Cook has appealed.

The defense contends that Cook's offense properly lies within the realm of state or local courts and falls beyond the jurisdiction of the federal court.

Advertiser P.7-A

Defense lawyers have further argued that Turner's role as a minister gave him no more excuse "than any other man" for getting into a fist fight with Cook.

Cook and nine other Clinton defendants are accused of conspiring with John Kasper, 27, Washington, D. C., White Citizens Council leader.

With Kasper, they are charged with criminal contempt for allegedly defying an injunction issued by U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor banning any act which might impede the court-ordered integration of Cinton's formerly all-white high school last fall.

Throughout the trial, defense attorneys from six Southern states have challenged the power of a federal court to issue antiviolence decrees in segregation disputes and have accused the federal government of infringing on states' rights.

Also at stake in the trial, which may affect the whole course of integration in the South, are constitutional questions involving the right of free speech and assembly.

Defense lawyers argued yesterday that the federal injunctive power has created widespread "fear" among Southerners as to restrictions on their right to speak out against mixing whites and Negroes in Dixie schools.

When court reconvenes Monday, both sides will be allowed four hours for final arguments before Taylor charges the jury and sends it out to consider a verdict.

Defense Maps Final Oration In Clinton Case

Advertiser P.1 Mon. 7-22-57 Montgomery, Ala

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 21 (AP)—Southern defense lawyers charted final arguments today for the windup of the precedent-setting trial involving the "Clinton 10" and segregationist leader John Kasper on charges of criminal contempt.

The case is scheduled to go to the jury Tuesday after both sides deliver final pleas tomorrow.

"We're working feverishly right up to the deadline," chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs, of Memphis, told a reporter.

Optimism for a blanket acquittal of all the defendants appeared to run high in the defense camp.

TENTATIVE PLANS

Tentative plans indicated that Dobbs will join with Ross Barnett, mellow-voiced former president of the Mississippi Bar Assn., and Kasper's lawyer, J. Benjamin Simmons, of Washington, D.C., in leading the defense summation.

U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. and his assistant, James Meek, will argue the government's case. Meek will deliver the closing argument.

Defense attorneys from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and Maryland say the outcome of the 10-day-old trial may strongly affect the whole course of integration in the South.

NORTHERN ADVOCATES

If the federal government fails to win a clear-cut victory in Republican eastern Tennessee, they contend, it will be far more difficult to nail down future cases of alleged civil rights violation in the so-called "Deep South."

Northern advocates of civil rights legislation have long argued that an all-white Southern jury would refuse to convict white defendants in a segregation dispute.

That is a facet of the trial in which the all-white jury of 10 men and two women has been asked by the government to convict 11 white defendants for alleged violation of a federal injunction.

The "Clinton 10" are accused of conspiring with New Jersey-born Kasper, 27, to incite mob violence in an attempt to frighten Negro students from attending the traditionally all-white high school at Clinton, Tenn., 20 miles northwest of Knoxville.

Violence exploded in the town last fall when the Anderson County — Clinton — School Board decided to obey a federal court order to admit Negro students.

One of the key issues in the trial is whether the government has been able to prove, in the minds of the jury, its charge of conspiracy.

BROAD DEFINITION

Prosecutor Crawford, while conceding that conspiracy is difficult to pin down, has cited a broad definition of the subject as set forth in an Ohio narcotics case by the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati last year.

"It is the common design which is the essence of the conspiracy," Crawford quoted the appelate court's definition.

"This may be made to appear when the parties steadily pursue the same object, whether acting separately or together, by common or different means, but always leading to the same unlawful result.

"Once the existence of a conspiracy is clearly established, slight evidence may be sufficient to connect a defendant with it."

Say Trouble Caused By Outsider

Call P.1 Kansas City, Mo. 7-19-57

Clinton School Principal And Students Testify

By BENNO ISAACS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Segregationist John Kasper Monday was pictured as demanding Negro students to be removed from Clinton high school, then organizing white teenagers to try to maintain racial segregation.

Teenaged witnesses in federal court told how Kasper helped white students charter a pro-segregation group and attended meetings at a period when the principal of the school said racial tension was increasing.

The testimony came in the second week of the government's trial of Kasper and 14 Tennessee residents charged with conspiracy to interfere with peaceful integration of the school. The government trimmed the list of defendants, dropping charges against one 19-year-old woman who is about to become a mother.

A chunky, 18-year-old high school junior, Carolyn Hutton, who was chairman of the Tennessee White Youth organization, told a federal court jury Kasper was the moving spirit behind the organization. During her testimony, she recounted:

"We received our charter from Kasper."

"Kasper showed us how to fill it out."

"Kasper and Clyde Cook (another defendant) took us to get the charter certified.

"Kasper and Clyde Cook paid for the charter."

Principal D. J. Brittain, Jr., testified that student relationships at the school were "going along all right" until Kasper demanded late in November that Brittain "get the Negroes out of the school."

From that point on, Brittain said, there was friction in the school, and disturbances in the street outside, until the school was finally closed Dec. 4.

A 17-year-old bride of three weeks, Mrs. John H. French, who attended Clinton high school during the disturbances over court ordered integration last fall, said Kasper handed her a button reading, "keep white schools white."

Brittain, who now holds a fellowship from Columbia university, had testfied that the segregation buttons began appearing shortly after he had told Kasper he could not ban the Negro students from school because "they are here under a court-order."

Shy young Mrs. French, whose husband is a student at the University of Tennessee, refused to name any adults who had attended meetings of the youth group. But Miss Hutton said Kasper and six other defendants participated in the meetings.

The government introduced a membership card which read:

"No. but there was one girl who did," Miss Huton replied.

Shirley Way, 16, said that Kasper and the other adults who attended meetings of the youth group did not urge violence, and said she knew of no conspiracy to prevent integration.

"Any such agreement you would have known about, isn't that right," Michael asked.

"Uh huh," she responded.

"I, a white citizen, believe in separation of the races, as ordained by the creator. I uphold racial segregation, am loyal to the U.S.A., the constitution, and believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ."

Under cross-examination, Miss Hutton said the purpose of the youth group was to create harmony between the races, but she admitted under further questioning that she thought harmony could best be created by maintaining segregation.

"You never advocated violence." asked defense attorney W. E. Michael.

"You wouldn't have agreed to any such," Michael asked.

"Nope," she said flatly.

The teenagers said Kasper was "always ready to help," in the pro-segregation youth group's activities. Young Miss Way cited an example:

"Nobody in the club knew how to make press releases, so Kasper did it for us . . . he always helped us."

Kasper's attorney lost an effort to have the case against him dismissed. He pointed to Kasper's previous conviction on a contempt of court charge, for which he is under a one-year prison sentence, and asked:

"How many times can you try a person for the same offense."

Federal Judge Robert Taylor told the jury Kasper's present trial does not place him in double jeopardy. He explained Kasper is now being tried for conspiracy, and that evidence which does not go to sustain the conspiracy charge should be disregarded.

The government anticipated it might end presentation of its case by Wednesday. Defense witnesses have been instructed to report at that time. The trial marks the first effort of the federal government to exact criminal penalties for opostion by southerners to court ordered integration.

EMOTION CHARGED PLEA

Advertiser Fri. 7-19-57

Judge Refuses To Order Clinton Trial Acquittal

Montgomery, Ala. P.1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 18 (AP)—U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor today rejected an emotion-charged plea for a directed verdict of acquittal based on a defense contention that if the Clinton segregation trial went to the jury it would become a "cause Celebre."

U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. argued that the evidence shows the remaining 10 Clinton defendants met again and again with New Jersey-born segregation leader John Kasper, 27, and conspired with him to violate a federal antiviolence injunction.

"No formal agreement is necessary to constitute a conspiracy if it is shown that the defendants acted in concert," Crawford said.

The defense motion was based on contentions the government had failed in its efforts to link the numerous defendants in a common conspiracy.

In a lengthy ruling, giving careful weight to defense arguments, Taylor said he had already overruled the defense on points of law, submitted in pretrial briefs, and now the "questions of fact" must be considered by the jury.

The jury had been sent out of the courtroom while attorneys argued the motion long and bitterly.

Taylor repeatedly emphasized that, "This court is not indicating by any means that he feels the testimony is sufficient. This is for the jury to decide."

The defense is reported to have more than 80 witnesses under subpeona but there is considerable doubt whether the full list will be called. Advertiser

In addition, it was doubtful that any of the defendants will be called to testify. Kasper told newsmen he does not expect to take the witness stand. P. 12-a

Prior to the court's ruling, Asst. Atty. Gen. William Shaw of Louisiana keynoted the defense plea for acquittal by contending: "If this case is allowed to go to the jury, it will become a cause celebre and will not end in our lifetime and maybe not even in our children's lifetime."

The defense motion came immediately after Crawford announced the government was dropping its charges against four more defendants—leaving only 11 of the original 16—and rested his case.

Judge Robert L. Taylor took the motion under advisement during the noon recess.

Crawford said he was dismissing charges against the four additional defendants because "the evidence is not sufficient to warrant conviction."

All four were among the original "Clinton 15" hailed into U.S. District Court here on charges they conspired with Kasper to violate a federal court injunction against impeding the court-ordered integration of white and Negro students at Clinton, Tenn., High School.

The four newly freed defendants are: J. L. Coley, 43, a carpenter; Chris Foust, 36, Clinton school bus driver; Thomas Sanders, 42, utility firm lineman, and John B. Long, 31, house painter.

The government previously had dropped its criminal contempt charges against 19-year-old Mrs. Zella Nelson, an expectant mother.

Acquittal Is Denied At Clinton

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Judge Rules U. S.' Evidence Enough for Trial

Fri. 7-19-57

From Wire Dispatches

Knoxville, July 18.—United States District Judge Robert L. Taylor today rejected an emotional plea for a directed verdict of acquittal for defendants in the Clinton segregation trial.

dence to present the case to the jury.

He held that the Government had produced sufficient evidence to present it to the jury.

Four of the 15 defendants, however, were dismissed after U. S. District Attorney John C. Crawford, Jr., conceded that the prosecution lacked proof to convict them.

Louisianian Leads Plea

Assistant Attorney General William Shaw of Louisiana keynoted the defense plea for acquittal by contending:

"If this case is allowed to go to the jury, it will become a cause celebre and will not end in our lifetime and maybe not even in our children's lifetime."

U. S. Attorney Crawford argued that the evidence showed the remaining 10 Clinton defendants met again and again with New Jersey-born segregation leader John Kasper, 27, and conspired with him to violate a Federal Court antiviolence injunction.

Contend U. S. Failure

"No formal agreement is necessary to constitute a conspiracy if it is shown that the defendants acted in concert," Crawford said.

The defense motion was based on the contention that the Government had failed in its efforts to link the numerous defendants in a common conspiracy.

In a lengthy ruling, giving careful weight to defense arguments, Taylor said he had already overruled the defense on points of law, submitted in pretrial briefs, and now the "questions of fact" must be considered by the jury.

'For Jury To Decide'

Taylor repeatedly emphasized that "this court is not indicating by any means that he feels the testimony is sufficient. This is for the jury to decide."

He said in his 25-minute summation that he felt the Government had presented evidence that the accused had violated his injunction against interference with court-ordered integration of Clinton High School. The defendants are charged with criminal contempt.

"Whether or not this is substantial evidence, I don't know," the judge said. "That's for the jury to decide. But evidence does exist."

The defense motion came immediately after Crawford announced the Government was dropping its charges against four defendants—leaving only 11 of the original 16—and rested his case.

7-19-57

The four freed defendants are J. L. Coley, 43, a carpenter; Chris Foust, 36, Clinton school-bus driver; Thomas Sanders, 42, a utility firm lineman, and John B. Long, a house painter.

The Government previously had dropped its criminal-contempt charges against 19-year-old Mrs. Zella Nelson, an expectant mother.

Superintendent Testifies

The first witness called by the defense was Frank Irwin, superintendent of Anderson County schools. He testified he conferred with the Rev. Paul Turner December 4, the day Turner escorted the Negro children back to school.

He said he advised him that the School Board had no intention of forcing the Negroes to return to classes. It had been brought out earlier that the Negroes refused to attend school for early a week in late November and early December because of friction with white students.

Commenting on his discussion with Turner, Irwin said:

"I told him I felt the board had complied with the court order (to integrate) when we opened the doors to the colored children and didn't believe we had any responsibility under the law to go up on the hill and bring the Negro children to children."

Gives Different Version

Irwin also testified in a different vein from Government witnesses about what happened when a prosegregation group led by W. H. Till, 43, one of the defendants, came to the School Board about the problem of integration.

Prosecution witnesses, including David J. Brittain, Jr., the high-school principal, have testified the Till group made six "demands" on the board to "get the Negroes out of the school."

Irwin, however, said he put this question to Till and the others:

"You wouldn't expect me to violate the injunction and get in trouble with the court, would you?"

Irwin said Till replied, "No, we wouldn't expect that. We expect to find the legal means to do it."

SURPRISE MOVE

Advertiser P.1

Clinton Defense Suddenly Rests

Sat. 7-20-57 Montgomery, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 19 (AP)—The defense in a sudden surprise move rested in the 10-day-old Clinton segregation trial today with its lawyers contending the government "has not made any case at all."

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor announced each side will be allowed four hours for final arguments Monday.

Then on Tuesday, he said, he will charge the jury.

"We're quite happy over the way things have worked out," said defense lawyer William Shaw, assistant attorney general of Louisiana.

Another defense attorney, Thomas P. Gore of Nashville, told newsmen: "We say the government has not made out any case at all and there is no reason to deny or dispute immaterial or irrelevant matters.

"Therefore, we see no need to call our 40 or 50 more witnesses."

The dramatic finale came after defense lawyers huddled in private for nearly an hour, delaying the opening of the day's session, while they threshed out their strategy. Advertiser

The majority decided to pursue the line which the defense has followed from the outset—that the government lacked evidence to prove the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to violate a federal court injunction. P. 8-a

Only six defense witnesses took the stand.

On trial before an all-white jury are 10 of the original "Clinton 15" and John Kasper, 27, of Washington, D.C., New Jersey-born White Citizens Council leader.

All are accused of ciminal contempt for allegedly flouting Taylor's injunction banning interference "by word or act" in the peaceful integration of the previously all-white high school at Clinton, Tenn.

The government drooped its charges against four of the 15 Clinton defendants for lack of evidence and dismissed one of the two women defendants, Mrs. Zella Nelson, 19, because she is an expectant mother.

The defense's sudden action in resting — just 27 minutes after court convened for today's session—clearly took U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. by surprise

"I don't feel like making a speech to the jury today," the lanky prosecutor complained amiably.

He appeared to be relieved when Taylor, after calling both sides into his chambers to set "ground rules" for the windup, announced the trial would be adjourned for the weekend.

13 1957 TENNESSEE JOHN KASPER

Kasper a Lonely Figure As Clinton Trial Opens

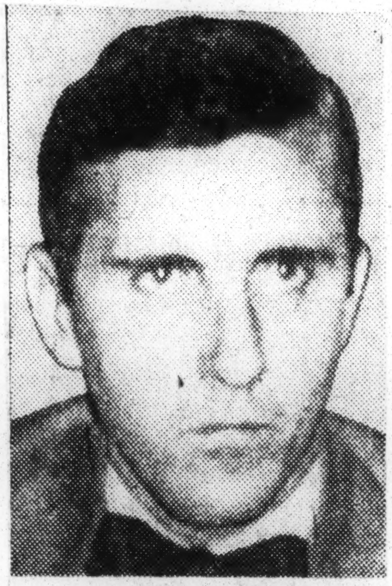
Star Jun. 7-7-57 P.6a
Washington D.C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Star

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—A young man with his future behind him goes before the bar of justice here Monday accused of being a common—or uncommon—troublemaker.

He is John Kasper, whose pre-eminence in anti-Negro agitation was scarcely questioned until it was learned last year that he had associated socially with colored girls in Greenwich Village, New York. Kasper, formerly the monarch of all he surveyed in the realm of the lily-white, almost overnight found himself a pariah.

On Monday when James Smith, the colored cryer in Judge Robert L. Taylor's Federal District Court calls the populace to order, Kasper will stand alone—despite the fact that he has 15 co-defendants in a criminal case. Sixteen lawyers are attorneys of record for Kasper's co-defendants; the Yankee segregationist has separate counsel of his own, James Benjamin Simmons, of 1025 Vermont ave. N.W., Washington.



JOHN KASPER
A Checkered Career

Disciple of Ezra Pound

The 28-year-old Kasper has had a checkered career for one so young. A disciple of Poet Ezra Pound, now confined to St. Elizabeths Hospital, Kasper has been on the lunatic fringes of fascism for years. Early in his invasion of Clinton, Tenn., last year, Kasper tried to stir up anti-Jewish as well as anti-Negro sentiment. His effort went over like a lead balloon, according to observers on the scene at the time, probably because the two Jewish merchants there were well regarded.

Kasper, a bookish lad with a long, solemn face, comes originally from New Jersey. He drifted into Greenwich Village society a few years ago and then went to Georgetown where he acquired a book shop on Wisconsin avenue n.w.

The Yankee rabble-rouser turned up in Clinton last August. He represented himself as secretary of the Seaboard Council of White Citizens Councils. His speeches from the courthouse steps were long on wind and short on fact, but they stirred up the populace to an alarming degree. Kasper was the hero of the hour.

Less a Hero

In March of this year, Kasper turned out to be less a hero than a feller in need of a friend. The Clinton Courier News, a weekly newspaper which had opposed Kasper's counsels of lawlessness, slyly headlined a story about him:

"Kasper Says Negro Girl Taught Him Shango; May Become Monk."

The betting now is that though the last has not been heard of Kasper—he has been toiling in the vineyard of Nashville, Tenn., of late—his effectiveness is pretty well gone, thanks to his failure to practice what he preached.

Defense Rests in Surprise Move at Segregation Trial

Times-Union P.3
Jacksonville Fla.
Sat 7-20-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 19 (AP).—The defense in a surprise move rested in the 10-day-old Clinton segregation trial today with its lawyers contending the government "has not made any case at all."

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor announced each side will be allowed four hours for final arguments Monday.

Then on Tuesday, he said, he will charge the jury.

"We're quite happy over the way things have worked out," said defense lawyer William Shaw, assistant attorney general of Louisiana.

Another defense attorney, Thomas P. Gore of Nashville, told newsmen: "We say the government has not made out any case at all and there is no reason to deny or dispute immaterial or irrelevant matters.

"Therefore, we see no need to call our 40 or 50 more witnesses."

The dramatic finale came after defense lawyers huddled in private for nearly an hour, delaying the opening of the day's session, while they threshed out their strategy.

The majority decided to pursue the line which the defense has followed from the outset—that the government lacked evidence to prove the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to violate a federal court injunction.

Only six defense witnesses took the stand.

On trial before an all-white jury are 10 of the original "Clinton 15" and John Kasper, 27, of Washington, D.C., New Jersey-born White Citizens Council leader.

All are accused of criminal contempt for allegedly flouting Taylor's injunction banning interference "by word or act" in the peaceful integration of the previously all-white high school at Clinton, Tenn.

The government dropped its charges against four of the 15 Clinton defendants for lack of evidence and dismissed one of the two women defendants, Mrs. Zella Nelson, 19, because she is an expectant mother.

Clinton Segregation Trial Will Go to Jury Tuesday

Constitution Sat. 7-20-57
Atlanta Ga. P.1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 19 (AP)—The defense in a sudden surprise move rested in the 10-day-old Clinton segregation trial today with its lawyers contending the government "has not made any case at all."

U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor announced each side will be allowed four hours for final arguments Monday.

Then on Tuesday, he said, he will charge the jury.

"We're quite happy over the way things have worked out," said defense lawyer William Shaw, assistant attorney general of Louisiana.

WITNESSES NOT NEEDED

Another defense attorney, Thomas P. Gore of Nashville, told newsmen: "We say the government has not made out any case at all and there is no reason to deny or dispute immaterial or irrelevant matters.

"Therefore, we see no need to call our 40 or 50 more witnesses."

The dramatic finale came after defense lawyers huddled in private for nearly an hour, delaying the opening of the day's session, while they threshed out their strategy.

The majority decided to pursue the line which the defense has followed from the outset—that the government lacked evidence to prove the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to violate a federal court injunction.

"BY FORD OR ACT"

Only six defense witnesses took the stand.

On trial before an all-white jury are 10 of the original "Clinton 15" and John Kasper, 27, of Washington, D.C., New Jersey-born White Citizens Council leader.

All are accused of criminal contempt on charges of flouting Taylor's injunction banning interference "by word or act" in the peaceful integration of the previously all-white high school at Clinton, Tenn.

The government dropped its charges against four of the 15 Clinton defendants for lack of evidence and dismissed one of the two women defendants, Mrs. Zella Nelson, 19, because she is an expectant mother.

The defense's sudden action in resting—just 27 minutes after court convened for today's session—clearly took U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. by surprise.

DEFENSE WITNESSES HEARD AT KNOXVILLE

Commercial Appeal P.1

Clinton Defendants Acted Peacefully, School Official Says

Memphis Tenn

By KENNETH JOHNSON
Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, July 18. — Defense witnesses Thursday took the stand for the first time in the Clinton contempt trial after charges against four more defendants were dropped.

7-19-57

Dismissal of charges against the four came at the request of the prosecution. However, Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor denied a defense motion to dismiss all defendants.

Defense attorneys had hoped to bring a speedy conclusion to the case by persuading the judge to hold that the Government had failed to "make a case." An affirmative holding would have precluded further testimony, but Judge Taylor ruled that "at this time" he was directing the issues be decided by the jury.

That could throw the trial into next week, although there were some indications defense counsel would try to conclude their side Friday.

Top Testimony

Top opening testimony on the defense side came from an Anderson County school official who said defendants who had "petitioned" him against integrated classes had done so peaceably and told him they expected to comply with all laws.

Frank Irwin, Anderson County school superintendent, said he never had any trouble with defendants who asked him to stop integration at the Clinton High School last fall, and that actual violence broke out only after the Rev. Paul Turner had escorted Negro pupils to classes on Dec. 4. Mr. Irwin said he had discouraged any escorting of students, white or Negro.

The defense also tried to show that activities of the White Citizens Council were started before segregationist John Kasper, one of the remaining defendants, showed up in Clinton last fall. The Government has attempted to link activities of that organization to the alleged "conspiracy" to block court-ordered integration.

Sufficient Evidence

The testimony, anti-climactic compared to earlier proceedings of the day, came after lengthy argument between opposing attorneys over a motion by Memphis attorney Robert L. Dobbs, chief defense counsel, to dismiss charges against the remaining defendants.

"I am not saying there is sufficient proof to convict on the charges, but I do say there is substantial-enough evidence for the jury to consider and overrule the motion at this time," said the judge in a carefully-worded ruling on the dismissal motion.

Commercial Appeal

The defense move came after Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., in "resting" the Government's case, early Thursday moved for dismissal of charges against defendants Thomas R. Sanders, Chris Foust, John B. Long and J. C. Cooley. The district attorney conceded evidence against those four was insufficient even to attempt a conviction.

Judge Taylor's granting of that motion concluded the Govern-

P.3

ment's case, and defense attorneys for Kasper and the remaining 10 Clinton defendants then tried without success to get charges dropped against all.

Kasper and the others are charged with having "conspired" to violate a September injunction forbidding interference with Clinton school integration and with having committed overt acts such as violence or intimidation to carry out their objective.

At the trial's beginning on July 8, 15 Clinton residents faced charges. Charges against a fifth defendant, Mrs. Zella Nelson, were dropped Monday by the Government because she's expecting a child in September.

Debate over the defense dismissal consumed most of the day.

"When no one can put his finger on a single fact to prove conspiracy, it's like the old saying about the chain and its weakest link—it just won't hold together," argued Ross Barnett of Jackson, Miss., attorney representing the defendants.

"It's true these people were excited (over the integration order). Fact of the matter, some of them probably didn't have control of their faculties. But both sides have a right to argue, and sometimes maybe to fight a little," he added in referring to the attack on the Rev. Mr. Turner, for which Clyde Cook was arrested and later fined $50.

Held Meetings

Mr. Barnett argued that just because Kasper and some of the defendants held meetings, it didn't prove they had "conspired" against the Federal integration order. The Government, he insisted, had failed to present any evidence showing what was said or done at the meetings.

J. Benjamin Simmons, Kasper's attorney, at one point pictured the case as representing a "legal wilderness." He used that phrase in criticising the action of Government counsel in having brought in evidence against some of the defendants based on their having appeared at a trial Kasper was involved in last fall on earlier Clinton disorders.

It also was "dangerous" to constitutional liberties for the Government to attempt to show that White Citizens Council activities of the defendants added up to a conspiracy, he charged.

"Are we going to have two types of constitutional law—one to help the integrationists and another to help the segregationists?

"The NAACP and others can hold meetings, but lo and behold when we have a White Citizens Council meeting the FBI starts making investigations. If the Government can bring all this down upon the heads of the people and get by with it, then I agree with Senator Russell (Richard Russell) (D., Ga.) — let's start building jails and concentration camps," said Mr. Simmons.

Of four defense witnesses heard Thursday, one was Mrs. Sibyl Davis of Clinton, secretary of the White Citizens Council of Tennessee which was formed last August before integrated classes started up in the fall term.

Advocated Legal Steps

Mrs. Davis said Kasper had nothing to do with organizing the council. She also insisted the council, whose membership had included some of the defendants, had advocated purely legal steps in its opposition to integrated schools. She spent 50 minutes reading the names of council members at defense request.

In other testimony, Mr. Irwin said the Rev. Mr. Turner had suggested that he escort Negro pupils to the school several days before the Dec. 4 attack on the minister, but that he had declined. He said he thought such action might stir up trouble.

Defense counsel has contended that the Rev. Mr. Turner was at least partly responsible for the fight in which he suffered a bloody nose, and which climaxed disorders in Clinton.

Cook told newsmen Thursday he wanted to tell the "other side" of his fight with the Rev. Mr. Turner. Other defendants still facing trial with him were, in addition to Kasper, Clifford Carter, Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, Lawrence Brantly, Henson Nelson, Cleo Nelson, Alonzo Bullock, Raymond Wood, William Brakebill and W. H. Till.

Clinton Defense Claims Case's Key Prop Felled

Daily News, Jackson, Miss.
Fri. 7-19-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (UP)—The defense claimed today to have knocked the main prop out of the government's carefully erected segregation conspiracy case against 10 Clinton, Tenn. residents and outsider John Kasper.

"They had only one witness who gave any substantial evidence of a conspiracy," said Robert L. Dobbs, head of the Clinton defense lawyers. "And I smiled to myself when I heard his testimony."

BACK ROOM TALE

That witness, Dobbs said, was Clinton policeman Jess Braden, who testified about dark doings with typewriters "in the back room" at Ann's Cafe from last September "right on through" December.

It was during that period, the government charged, the Clintonians conspired with Kasper to keep the Negroes out of Clinton High School with daily jeers, roadblocks and, finally, with open violence.

U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor had issued an injunction against any such interference. The defendants were accused of violating his order.

The government rested its case Thursday and dropped its charges against four defendants who had been mentioned casually in the testimony.

The defense made motions to acquit all the rest and the jury was excused while Judge Taylor listened to the biggest barrage of oratory since the case started.

Judge Taylor said there was enough evidence to let the jury of mountaineers pass on it. He refused to acquit the defendants.

Thursday, with the field streamlined from the original 16 to only 11 defendants including Kasper, the defense opened its case and produced another witness to the cafe meetings in Clinton.

This witness, Oak Ridge atomic worker John Roy, said, sure, he saw some of the defendants doing paper work with typewriters in the back room of a Clinton cafe.

"Did you see anyone in this courtroom besides the defendants present at these meetings?" Dobbs asked.

"Yes," said the balding atomic worker. "I saw Mr. Dobbs, Mr. Gore and Mr. McLeod.

Dobbs, Thomas L. Gore and Grover McLeod are all members of the defense staff.

"I knew when Jess Braden first testified that he was talking about meetings among the defendants called at my direction," said Dobbs afterward. "I have been in this case since the defendants were arrested early in December.

So has Gore. Mr. McLeod was the next to come in.

SURPRISE MOVE

Advertiser P.1

Clinton Defense Suddenly Rests

Sat. 7-20-57
Montgomery, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 19 (AP)—The defense in a sudden surprise move rested in the 10-day-old Clinton segregation trial today with its lawyers contending the government "has not made any case at all."

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor announced each side will be allowed four hours for final arguments Monday.

Then on Tuesday, he said, he will charge the jury.

"We're quite happy over the way things have worked out," said defense lawyer William Shaw, assistant attorney general of Louisiana.

Another defense attorney, Thomas P. Gore of Nashville, told newsmen: "We say the government has not made out any case at all and there is no reason to deny or dispute immaterial or irrelevant matters.

"Therefore, we see no need to call our 40 or 50 more witnesses."

The dramatic finale came after defense lawyers huddled in private for nearly an hour, delaying the opening of the day's session, while they threshed out their strategy.

Advertiser

The majority decided to pursue the line which the defense has followed from the outset, that the government lacked evidence to prove the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to violate a federal court injunction.

Only six defense witnesses took the stand.

On trial before an all-white jury are 10 of the original "Clinton 15" and John Kasper, 27, of Washington, D.C., New Jersey-born White Citizens Council leader.

All are accused of ciminal contempt for allegedly flouting Taylor's injunction banning interference "by word or act" in the peaceful integration of the previously all-white high school at Clinton, Tenn.

The government drooped its charges against four of the 15 Clinton defendants for lack of evidence and dismissed one of the two women defendants, Mrs. Zella Nelson, 19, because she is an expectant mother.

The defense's sudden action in resting — just 27 minutes after court convened for today's session—clearly took U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. by surprise

"I don't feel like making a speech to the jury today," the lanky prosecutor complained amiably.

He appeared to be relieved when Taylor, after calling both sides into his chambers to set "ground rules" for the windup, announced the trial would be adjourned for the weekend.

Rally Fizzles As Kasper Blames Jews For Troubles

Defender Chicago, Ill. P.1

Sat. 7-20-57

By BENNO ISSACS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Northern segregationist John Kasper utilized his day out of court last Sunday to frame a bitterly anti-Semitic attack for the benefit of a handful of his "friends."

Kasper, an outspoken anti-Semite as well as foe of integration, keynoted his "rally of friends" with a charge that the "Jews . . . are responsible for the South's troubles."

The New Jerseyan is on trial in Knoxville Federal court along with 15 residents of Anderson county on contempt charges for allegedly interfering with racial mixing at the Clinton, Tenn., high school.

SMALL CROWD

Nearly as many newsmen as "friends" showed up for Kasper's planned rally at a farm eight miles outside Knoxville on his day off from the trial. Even two of the scheduled speakers failed to show.

Kasper blamed the weather for cutting the attendance to less than 50 persons, claiming that "if it was not for the rain there would have been between 500 and 1,000 of my friends" on hand.

The fiery segregationist told the small collection of farmers and newsmen that he has no arguments with Negroes, "just as long as they know their place." But he charged:

"It is the Jews who are responsible for the South's troubles. The 'niggers' are my friends. Why I even used to associate with them up North to help them develop their own culture.

BLAMES JEWS

"It was never meant for them to imitate the white man. Their real enemies are Communists and particularly Jews who have been using their influence to actually retard the 'niggers.'"

Kasper has alternately blamed present-day law, Communists and Jewish persons for the "South's integration problems."

He said he entered into the Clinton dispute over integrating the high school only "to uphold law and order."

Last year Kasper was found guilty of contempt for allegedly interfering with the Clinton integration and given a one-year prison sentence. He is appealing that sentence.

Kasper was accompanied to the "rally" by Bill Hendrix of Gaffney, S. C., who was identified as a leader of the "Southern-Northern Ku Klux Klan."

The two said they had attracted "about 2,000" persons to a rally last Saturday night in Gaffney.

Kasper, The Racist, Once Liberal

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-20-57

When Frederick John Kasper was a young school boy in his home town of Camden, N. J., his teachers recall he was a quiet lad who occasionally tried to gain attention by taking a strong position "against" the popular point of view on various subjects. P.11

Now 27, the tall, angular Kasper is getting national attention as the most controversial of 16 defendants in the Tennessee segregation trial.

Kasper first arrived in Clinton, Tenn., the last week of August, 1956, the week 12 Negro students were admitted to the previously all-white high school.

He admitted he came to the town to stop the integration. The weekend after he arrived, state police and the national guard had to be summoned to put down the anti-Negro demonstrations.

The young Columbia university graduate for a time had considerable southern support in his segregationist activities. Some of it melted away this spring when he admitted having dated a Negro girl while living in New York's Greenwich village.

During his Greenwich Village days, Kasper operated a small bookstore called "The Make-It-New Bookshop." The name was taken from a line in a poem by Ezra Pound, the insane poet.

Pound's racist theories reportedly have influenced Kasper since the latter first visited the poet at St. Elizabeth's hospital, the government's mental asylum in Washington, in 1951.

They have corresponded since, and Kasper has visited Pound regularly.

While living in the village, Kasper included Negroes of both sexes among his acquaintances. They were shocked to learn of his turnabout, but do remember he became increasingly anti-Semitic in his talk and actions during the years they knew him.

Kasper left New York in early 1956 and moved to Washington, where he opened another bookstore, and founded the Seaboard White Citizen's council.

He is presently free on $10,000 bail after being sentenced to a year in jail last September on a charge of contempt of the federal district court. He is being tried on a similar charge now in Knoxville.

Advertiser Tues. 7-16-57 Montgomery, Al.

CLINTON SEGREGATION DEFENDANT FREED
U.S. Drops Charges Against Mrs. Zella Nelson, (Right)

Girl Clears Kasper Forming Council

Advertiser Tues. 7-16-57 P.1 Montgomery, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 15 (AP)—A 17-year-old bride of three weeks testified today segregationist John Kasper "didn't have a thing to do with" the decision to organize the Tennessee White Youth Council at Clinton High School last fall.

But pretty, dark-haired Mrs. John French and two subsequent witnesses said that after a group of girls decided to form the anti-integration council, Kasper advised them how to obtain a legal Tennessee charter.

Mrs. French said the Seaboard White Citizens Council, of which Kasper is executive secretary, mailed the group about 1,200 white youth membership cards. But she said this was done after the girls had decided to band together.

The witness gave the testimony after U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. told the court, in the absence of the all-white jury, he was trying to show that Kasper helped organize the youth council during a period of racial tension at Clinton High School.

Mrs. French's spirited comment on Kasper appeared to mark a major setback for the government in trying to prove its charges that Kasper conspired with other defendants to foment violence in violation of a federal court injunction.

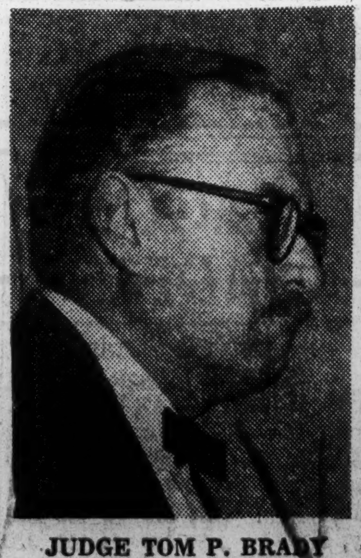
Throughout the six-day-old trial, a former Washington, D. C., bookseller, has been pictured as an "outsider" who incited residents of the Clinton area to outbreaks of mob disorder.

In an unheralded move, the government dropped its charges against Mrs. Zella Nelson, 19, one of the original "Clinton 15" on trial with Kasper.

Kasper and his co-defendants, now 14, are on trial on charges of criminal contempt. They are specially accused of violating an injunction prohibiting interference with orderly integration of Clinton High.

As the trial began its second week, the original 19-man defense battery had dwindled to 11. But the courtroom remained packed with spectators crowding the aisles.

Earlier, the jury heard David J. Brittain, 41, former Clinton high principal. He related a story of fierce tensions, threats and mob action which shook the once peaceful little town of Clinton when Negroes were admitted to the previously all-white high school by federal court order.



JUDGE TOM P. BRADY
Counseled Attorneys

'SAT IN' AT CLINTON

Daily News P.1
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 7-20-57

State Jurist Feels U.S. Case Is 'Weak'

By PHIL STROUPE

Daily News Staff Writer

BROOKHAVEN, Miss. — Circuit Judge Tom P. Brady, author of the pro-segregation book, "Black Monday," was an official Citizens Council observer at the conspiracy trial of 14 Clinton, Tenn., mountaineers in Knoxville this week.

The distinguished south Mississippi jurist and longtime leader of the Citizens Council said he attended the trials "at the invitation of Jack Kershaw, president of the Tennessee Federation of Constitutional Government — the Citizens Council of Tennessee.

"I was in the courtroom and heard testimony and conferred with the staff of defense attorneys," Judge Brady said. I did not sit around the conference table, but I counseled with the attorneys — including Ross Barnett, Robert Dobbs of Memphis, McClure of Birmingham, Williams of Baltimore, Gore of Tennessee, and Michael of Tennessee."

DISCUSSIONS

Judge Brady said developments in the case "may wind up the whole thing in a week or less."

"From what I saw and heard, and from the discussions held with defense attorneys," Judge Brady said, "it appeared that the U. S. attorney had not made out a case of conspiracy against the defendants. The evidence was very weak."

Judge Brady said he met and talked with U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor, who is presiding over the case at Knoxville.

"The court overruled a motion to dismiss the case and instead will submit it to the jury. No one knows what the jury will do, but if I rather think the U. S. will have great difficulty in proving conspiracy."

ASSAILS PRESS

Judge Brady said the trials are "heavily covered by the press of the nation, but we just didn't have objective writing."

"They found out I was there and that I am the author of 'Black Monday,' and they descended upon me like the plagues of Egypt. They treated me with kind consideration and did not take my picture when I asked them not to."

Judge Brady called it "something very inspiring" to see the legal talent of Maryland, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi "united in a common cause."

"The 14 defendants are mountaineers. They are not wealthy people, but they are earnest, coming from Tennessee with its great contrasts," the Brookhaven judge observed.

Judge Brady praised the "very fine manner" in which Ross Barnett, Jackson attorney on the defense staff, conducted himself at the trials.

Brady identified John Kasper as "an outsider" who "is in no way connected with" the other defendants. He said the Clinton Citizens Council had no connection with Kasper and refused to join his movement. Names of Clinton Citizen Council members were read at the trial, Judge Brady said, but Kasper's name was not among them.

16 IN SCHOOL RACE DISPUTE FACE U. S. TRIAL

Daily Tribune
Mon. 7-8-57
Chicago, Ill.
P. 16-R

Accused of Criminal Contempt of Court

Knoxville, Tenn., July 7 (AP) —The United States government brings John Kasper, a professional segregationist, and 15 others to trial in United States District court tomorrow on charges of stirring up racial strife in nearby Clinton.

The trial, built around a federal court injunction against interference with court ordered racial integration of Clinton High school, bids fair to set a pattern for enforcement of the Supreme court decision against public school segregation.

The injunction is under attack by defense lawyers as an abridgement of freedom of speech.

Kasper is a White Citizens council leader from Washington, D. C., who arrived in this area just before Clinton High opened last August. The other 15 defendants live in the Clinton area, 20 miles northwest of here.

Charged with Contempt

All are charged with criminal contempt of the United States District court, on grounds they conspired to violate a permanent injunction against interfering with integration of the school.

Judge Robert L. Taylor, under whose orders the high school last Aug. 27 admitted 12 Negroes along with more than 600 white students, issued the injunction to halt violence which followed.

The defendants are accused in connection with an outbreak of renewed violence last Dec. 4 which resulted in the temporary closing of the school. Among the incidents was an attack on a Baptist minister who escorted six Negro pupils to school.

Must Prove Collusion

Pre-trial arguments have laid out this burden of proof for the government:

1. It must prove the defendants knew about the injunction.

2. It must prove that the defendants committed overt acts to violate the injunction.

3. It must prove that the 15 defendants from the Clinton area acted "in concert with" —that is, in collusion with— Kasper in committing these acts.

Conspiracy must be proved because the injunction, aimed primarily at Kasper, names him specifically but refers to unnamed others who might act "in concert" with him in opposing integration.

In pre-trial arguments, attorneys for the Clinton residents made it clear that a good portion of their case will be to repudiate Kasper and his methods—in other words, try to prove no conspiracy existed.

45 Defense Witnesses

The defense has summoned 45 witnesses for the trial, the government 75. The trial is expected to last two weeks or more.

The joint trial was ordered ever. tho attorneys for the Clinton 15 contend this will prejudice their case because Kasper, once before, has been found guilty of contempt in the Clinton case.

This was in September, when Judge Taylor held him in contempt for violating the injunction by fomenting violence which followed the integration and which ended only when national guardsmen moved in. Kasper was sentenced to a year in federal prison two days before the guardsmen arrived. He has appealed, lost, and has announced he will appeal further to the Supreme court.

FBI Reports Used In Kasper Defense

Herald
Fri. 7-12-57 P.3-B
Miami Fla.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. —(UP) — The defense raised a barrage of objections Thursday to government attempts to show that the 16 Clinton defendants, if they read newspapers, knew of a Federal Court order barring interference with school integration.

Hitherto-secret FBI reports were used by a tableful of defending attorneys to challenge the prosecution's contention that John Kasper, and the 15 other defendants knowingly violated the U.S. Court injunction.

"We oppose" allowing newspaper accounts of the injunction in evidence when they are "prejudiced to the government's view," said Kasper's attorney, Benjamin Simmons.

The government put three editors on the stand to show that knowledge of the injunction was widespread in Anderson County (Clinton).

The government must prove the defendants knew of the injunction, issued temporarily by Judge Taylor last August and made permanent in September.

Clinton Jury Faces Important Decision

Daily News Sat. 7-20-57
Jackson, Miss P. 1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (UP)—An all-white jury from the hill country of Tennessee faces an unprecedented decision here Tuesday when defense and government attorneys present final arguments in the trial of 11 segregationists charged with hindering integration of Clinton, Tenn., High School.

The jury of ten men and two women will be asked to furnish an answer to one of the thorniest questions facing the South—how far the government can go to back up the Supreme Court's integration order.

The defense contends federal agents cannot pick out faces in a crowd of integrationists and send those persons to jail and that the government has done little more than pick out the faces of the defendants in the Clinton trial.

WEB CLAIMED

However, the prosecution holds that a definite web of circumstantial evidence of conspiracy to interfere with the school's integration has been built around the 11 defendants.

The jury, made up of 11 persons all 40 or older, pondered the weighty case during a weekend recess that followed the end of the defense's case Friday. The jurors' responsibility is so great that four alternates all heard the testimony and were standing by.

Both the defense and government cases will be spelled out to the jury Monday in summary form. That will take all day, with the squad of defense attorneys taking up four hours and the government two.

Judge Robert J. Taylor will also deliver instructions to the jury Tuesday. These will involve whether the defendants had knowledge and understanding of his injunction restraining interference with school integration; and whether they conspired to violate it by threats and violence aimed at closing down the school.

"Where are the Negro witnesses," asked defense counsel Thomas P. Gore, cousin of U.S. Senator Albert Gore (D-Tenn.). "They are the ones who are supposed to have been affected by this alleged violation."

Daily News

Prosecutor John C Crawford Jr., the U.S. district attorney leading the government's case, said Negro witnesses were not necessary to prove conspiracy.

P.1

Crawford said events themselves showed concerted attempts to violate the injunction—Negro students stopped attending classes after some of the defendants set up a watch at the school, which had to be closed a few days later because the principal feared for the safety of all the students.

Sat. 7-20-57

The jury must decide if Frederick John Kasper, already sentenced to one year for violating the injunction last August, and the others conspired to foil peaceful integration at the school. Crawford claims there is ample precedent to prove conspiracy.

The defense rested Friday after putting six witnesses on the stand compared to the government's 43. The trial opened July 8.

Lawyers for the defendants have contended that the prosecution, aided by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, "persecuted" the suspects because they were leaders among hundreds of Clinton people who opposed racial integration.

Twenty Witnesses Spin Web Around Kasper

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The defense has likened the government's case against the "Clinton 15" and John Kasper to "a great spider web" which is being put together thread by relentless thread.

This week, as the "web" nears completion, the case is developing into an all-out legal pitched battle in which no holds are barred.

Typical of the explosive ingredients of the case, inside and out of the courtroom, are such incidents as these:

* * *

IN THE courtroom—a few minutes before Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor adjourned the trial for the weekend, one of the bitterest clashes of the entire trial occurred between U.S. Attorney John C. Crawford Jr. and the defense counsel, which is composed of 19 lawyers.

A group of pro-segregation spectators stage - whispered, for the benefit of a colored reporter in the non-segregated press section:

"I'se integrated, I'se integated."

* * *

OUTSIDE THE courtroom—Kasper, still rabid on the race issue, stalked out of the men's room after a colored clergyman entered. He said: "Boy, I'm sure going to be hard on the NAACP."

Later he announced to newsmen that he and his "Friends were holding a pro-segregation rally, Sunday, in Anderson County.

As of Friday when court was adjourned, the government had used 20 witnesses and submitted some 22 pieces of evidence and exhibits to prove the defendants violated court orders baring interference with integration at the Clinton High School.

THE BROAD outline of the government's case falls into three separate and distinct categories.

The following witnesses were employed to develop the government's case against Kasper and the other 15 defendants.

Robert Crossno, 48, of Norris, Tenn., a small town near Clinton, testified regarding efforts of a pro-segregation group to get the Anderson County School Board to resist the integration order of Judge Taylor.

Crossno, who is chairman of the school board, told the court the group appeared at a meeting of the board on Sept. 13, 1956, and presented board members with six requests.

He listed as leaders of the group two of the 15 Anderson County residents who are defendants—Chris Foust and Willard H. Till.

* * *

UNDER CROSS examination, the witness was asked by Kasper's lawyer, Benjamin Simmons, "Do yo know Mr. Thurgood Marshall?"

The witness's answer was "I saw him during a trial here in Federal Court. I do not know him."

JUDGE ROBERT TAYLOR

Presides in Knoxville

Similar testimony was given by James M. Burkhart, 60, also of Clinton and a former member of the school board.

He told of the demands made upon the board. Also he listed the following three defendants as having been present at either the September, 1956, or October meetings:

* * *

WILLIAM BRAKEBILL, Till and Foust. He further declared there were a number of others who appeared to be ringleaders.

"Mr. Foust seemed to have been the leading spokesman," the witness added.

The testimony of Crossno and Burkhart was corroborated by that of Ralph H. Shanleder, 46, who has been a member of the school board of Anderson County for two and a half years.

Shanleder, a farmer, also pointed Till out as the principal spokesman of the group. He also testified as to the six demands made upon the school board.

In addition to Till, Brakebill and Foust, he listed as present C. P. Carver, Carl Davis and a number of others whom he did not know.

* * *

THE GOVERNMENT used four witnesses to show that the injunction prohibiting interference with integration of the school at Clinton received wide publicity.

Horace Wales, 50, editor and publisher of the Clinton Courier News, a weekly publication, testified that news articles of the injunction and restraining order appeared in the Aug. 30 and Sept. 6, 1956 issues which, he said, occurred following the Aug. 30, 1956, contempt hearing of Kasper.

Don J. McKay, publisher of the Oak Ridger, a daily published Monday though Friday, testified articles regarding the injunction and restraining order appeared in the Aug. 31, Sept. 3 and Sept. 5 editions of his paper.

* * *

THE TEMPORARY restraining order issued by the court and part of the petition were read to Kasper in the Clinton Courthouse, according to the sworn testimony of Frank Quarles.

Additional testimony regarding the widespread publicity given the injunction was given by Steven F. Humphey, associate editor of the Knoxville Journal.

Humphrey told the court news items regarding the document appeared in the Sept. 1, 5, 7, 10 and Dec. 3, 1956, issues of the Journal.

This phase of the government's case was brought to an abrupt end Friday moning when opposing lawyers reached an agreement that wide publicity had been given the court orders barring interference with Clinton School integration.

* * *

U.S. ATTORNEY CLARK indicated that scores of newspaper people were standing by ready to testify.

The agreement, or stipulation was a move designed to speed up the trial by several days.

The agreement, which became part of the trial records stated: "It is stipulated as agreed that for approximately 10 days after the issuance of the restraining order on Aug. 29—and during a period of several days in the latter part of November, 1956, all local radio and TV stations and newspapers carried news articles and bulletins concerning the restraining order and in the injunction issued by Judge Taylor prohibiting the interference with the integration of Clinton High School by picketing of the Clinton High School by words, acts, or otherwise."

The government then moved into the heart of its case against the so-called "Clinton 15" and Kasper.

* * *

THE LEAD-OFF witness in this respect was Don Craven, 36, of Nashville, Life magazine photographer who took pictures in front of the Clinton School on Dec. 4, 1954.

One of Craven's pictures showed the Rev. Paul Turner leading a group of colored students to the school.

Also shown in the photo was a man identified by the photographer as Raymond Wood, also one of the accused 15 being tried along with Kasper.

Another Life magazine photographer, who took pictures at the school also testified.

* * *

A. Y. OWENS of Oklahoma City, identified three pictures as among 150 to 200 he took in Clinton on Nov. 30, 1956.

He told the court that one of the persons shown at the scene was Brakebill.

Similar testimony was given by a Knoxville photographer, Hugh Lunceford, 31, who is a staff photographer for the Knoxville Journal.

Lunceford, who has worked for the Journal for 15 years, said he covered the Kasper trial on Nov. 5, 1956. Four pictures he took were marked and submitted as government exhibits.

* * *

NEXT THE government submitted for exhibit purposes only a certified photostatic copy of the Tennessee White Citizens Council's charter.

* * *

THE NEXT government witess was James Larkin, a free lance writer of Larchmont, N.Y. who testified that he interviewed Kasper last October in Clinton, Lake City and Oliver Springs, Tenn.

The writer also told of attending a White Citizens Council meeting in Clinton. Headquarters of the Council was located above a hardware store, Larkin stated.

Among those present at the meeting, he said were the Rev. Alonzo Bullock and a Mrs. Davis, Council secretary.

Mrs. Madeline Sanford, Knoxville, former Federal Court stenographer, but who is now a secretary for the defense, was called upon to testify for the prosecution.

She told the court that on Sept. 23 and Sept. 30 she recorded speeches delivered by Kasper at meetings in Knox County. The Rev. Bullock delivered the invocation at one of the meetings, she said.

* * *

THE REV. Paul Reneau of Clinton, Baptist pastor, told the court whom he had seen entering the home of one of the defendants, Lawrence Brantley.

Another government witness was Buford Lewallen, former speaker of the Tennessee House. He was a member of the Home Guard prior to the arrival of State National Guard troops in Clinton last year to quell the rioting.

His testimony was that on last Aug. 30 and 31 he saw the Rev. Bullock and Cook at the Federa Court where the restraining order was issued against Kasper.

Both the Rev. Mr. Bulock and Cook are defendants in the current case.

* * *

ROBERT WILSON, promotion manager of a local television station, testified he took movie films in front of the court house on Sept. 7, 1956, the day Kasper was being released on bail bond.

The film was admitted as a government exhibit. A similar film, taken Sept. 5, 1956, by Robert T. Henry of the television station, was also marked as a government exhibit and submitted.

Both sides viewed these films late Friday afternoon in the Judge's chambers in order to determine whether they should be admitted as evidence.

* * *

THE LAST three government witnesses to be heard Friday afternoon, prior to court's being adjourned until Monday were Sheriff G. A. Woodward, Anderson County; Kenneth C. Hewett, a police officer of Clinton, and Clyde King, a service company employee.

Sheriff Woodwood said that during September, 1956, he attended a meeting on Cook's farm and asked the persons assembling there not to violate the injunction issued by Judge Taylor.

The Sheriff said that the next day Cook came to his office and read the injunction.

Officer Hewett told of seeing Kasper in Clinton practically every day prior to the forced closing of the Clinton School.

* * *

HE SAID that he saw Kasper with Mrs. Ann L. Rurrier, Till, and high school students.

Officer Hewett identified the meeting places of Kasper and the others as the Southland Cafe and Ann's Cafe.

King, a reluctant witness, told the court he had known Kasper since the fall of 1956.

Shown the photostatic copy of a White Citizens Council's charter, he volunteered the information that he had made a trip to Chattanooga "to see if it was all right."

* * *

HE SAID he has attended Council meetings and hamburger fries. Among the persons who attended these functions he listed Kasper, Cook, Henson and Cleo Nelson, all defendants.

The jury, all white, is composed of 10 men and two women. There are four alternates, two men and two women.

Minister Gives Account Of Clinton Racial War

News + Observer
Wed. 7-17-57
Raleigh N.C.
P.1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 16 (AP)—A Baptist minister gave a blow-by-blow account in U.S. District Court today of how he got his nose bloodied by a fellow townsman who taunted him with cries of "nigger loving preacher" during Clinton racial disorders last Dec.

It was an oft-told tale, but the Rev. Paul Turner recited it in meticulous detail for the all-white jury. He named his assailant as Clyde Cook, 36, an Oak Ridge plant worker and a defendant in the Clinton segregation trials.

High Spot.

The 34-year-old minister's testimony marked a high spot of the government's attempt to prove that 14 Tennesseans and northern segregationist John Kasper conspired to violate an anti-violence injunction at integrated Clinton High School.

The government is expected to wind up its case tomorrow.

The defense, with more than 80 witnesses under subpoena, may take the criminal contempt case well into next week.

Turner's constant repetition of the words "nigger lover" in describing how members of a mob heckled him touched off volleys of angry objections from the defense.

Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist church, was attacked on the town square and beaten after escorting six Negro students to the formerly all-white school.

Clinton High was the first state-supported secondary school in Tennessee to mix the races.

Turner said Cook tried to "jump me" when he started to pass him on the sidewalk.

"I began backing across the street," the minister said. "I kept him away from me by holding my arm out and backing fast."

Someone—he said he did not know who—got behind him and pinned his arms to his sides so that he was "powerless," he added.

REV. PAUL TURNER
. . . tells of beating.

"Mr. Cook hit me on the nose with his fist," he related. "The impact separated us by some eight feet."

At one point, Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled that the words "nigger lover" in themselves should not prejudice any of the defendants except as bearing on the question of "concerted action" (conspiracy).

Unruffled.

Turner, a tall, handsome man with thick, black curly hair, sat with his hands slightly clasped. As he testified in a calm, unruffled voice, a slight smile played around his lips.

Defense lawyer Hansel Proffitt, of Sevierville, Tenn., conducted the cross-examination and questioned Turner sharply as to his own responsibility in the mob violence that December morning.

"Do you think all this would have happened if you hadn't gone out that day?" Proffitt asked.

"That's a speculative question," Turner replied. "I don't know what would have happened."

Proffitt then suggested that the preacher had made a radio broadcast the night before announcing he would go up the pine-studded hill where Clinton's Negroes live to bring the children down to the school.

Turner denied he had made any such broadcast. He said he had informed only members of his congregation.

Proffitt then asked the preacher how tall he is.

"I am five feet, 10½ inches tall."

The defense lawyer turned to the long row of defendants and motioned to Cook.

"Come around here, Clyde," he said.

Proffitt had the minister and the defendant stand side-by-side, shoulder - to - shoulder, immediately in front of the jury.

"Now the jury can see you're taller than Clyde, Mr. Turner," Proffitt said.

News + Observer
P.2

"That's for the jury to decide," Turner replied.

Proffitt demanded to know why, as he put it, Turner alone took the lead in escorting the Negro children to the school.

Minister Calm.

Calmly, with a smile, the minister replied:

"I was acting as one Christian, sir."

Q. "You don't deny liking the niggers, do you?"

A. "I have never spoken about any man in ill temper."

Q. "Then why do you make all the fuss about being called a 'nigger lover?' "

A. "My answer still applies."

Q. "Now, I've just got one more question. You're a preacher, entitled to pray for people, aren't you?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "If you are, then pray for me and all these defendants."

Earlier, a woman school teacher, in relating events during the same morning that Turner was beaten, testified about mobs shouting "catcalls, jeers and filth" after the Negroes were escorted to the formerly all-white school.

'Clinton 11' Lose Plea To Scrap Cases

Constitution
Fri. 7-19-57
Atlanta Ga.

Fear Endless Trial; 4 Others Cleared

P.1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 18 (AP)—U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor today rejected an emotion-charged plea for a directed verdict of acquittal based on a defense contention that if the Clinton segregation trial goes to the jury it will become a "cause celebre."

U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. argued that the evidence shows the remaining 10 Clinton defendants met again and again with New Jersey-born segregation leader John Kasper, 27, and conspired with him to violate a federal anti-violence injunction.

SAY CASE FAILED

"No formal agreement is necessary to constitute a conspiracy if it is shown that the defendants acted in concert," Crawford said.

The defense motion was based on contentions the government had failed in its efforts to link the numerous defendants in a common conspiracy.

In a lengthy ruling, giving careful weight to defense arguments, Taylor said he had already overruled the defense on points of law, submitted in pretrial briefs, and now the "questions of fact" must be considered by the jury.

The jury had been sent out of the courtroom while attorneys argued the motion long and bitterly.

UP TO JURY

Taylor repeatedly emphasized that, "This court is not indicating by any means that he feels the testimony is sufficient. This is for the jury to decide."

He said in his 25-minute summation he felt the government had presented evidence that the accused had violated his injunction against interference with court-ordered integration of Clinton High School. The defendants are charged with criminal contempt.

Before the day's session began, defense lawyer Grover S. McLeod of Birmingham, Ala., told newsmen he had brought his family to Knoxville and rented a house "for the duration." He predicted that if Taylor denied the motion for a verdict of acquittal, the trial would last an additional six weeks.

The defense is reported to have more than 80 witnesses under subpoena but there is considerable doubt whether the full list will be called.

In addition, it was doubtful that any of the defendants will be called to testify. Kasper told newsmen he does not expect to take the witness stand.

Prior to the court's ruling, Asst. Atty. Gen. William Shaw of Louisiana keynoted the defense plea for acquittal by contending: "If this case is allowed to go to the jury, it will become a cause celebre and will not end in our lifetime and maybe not even in our children's lifetime."

Constitution
P.10

The defense motion came immediately after Crawford announced the government was dropping its charges against four more defendants—leaving only 11 of the original 16—and rested his case.

Judge Robert L. Taylor took the motion under advisement during the noon recess.

Crawford said he was dismissing charges against the four additional defendants because "the evidence is not sufficient to warrant conviction."

All four were among the original "Clinton 15" haled into U.S. District Court here on charges they conspired with Kasper to violate a federal court injunction against impeding the court-ordered integration of white and Negro students at Clinton, Tenn., High school.

The four newly freed defendants are: J. L. Coley, 43, carpenter; Chris Foust, 36, Clinton school bus driver; Thomas Sanders, 42, utility firm lineman, and John B. Long, 31, house painter.

CLINTON OPPONENTS READY FINAL DEBATE

Journal + Constitution
Atlanta Ga. P.18-A

Jury to Hear Critical, Climactic Arguments Monday, Then Reach Decision

Sun. 7-21-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 20 (AP)—Opposing lawyers in the Clinton segregation trial were working Saturday on final arguments to present to the all-white jury Monday morning.

Their closing statements may hold far more importance in this case than in the usual lawsuit, for two reasons:

1. Tremendous national issues are inherent in the suit.

On trial are 10 men and one woman accused of conspiring to keep Negro students out of Clinton High School last fall.

But beyond the guilt or innocence of the 11 people are the great issues of enforcing the Supreme Court ruling that public schools should be desegregated "with all possible speed," the "social revolution" in the United States, as a defense lawyer put it, and the possible effect of this case on future civil rights suits.

2. The defense is setting out to show that the U.S. government failed to prove its charges of conspiracy.

In a daring maneuver, the defense attorneys put only six witnesses on the stand. They say they had "40 or 50 more." But they believed the very fact that they presented so little testimony to rebut the government's witnesses will help convince the jury no case exists to convict the 10 Tennesseans and dark-haired John Kasper, northern segregationist organizer.

They said that, in their final summations, they will hammer home the point that prosecution testimony was "irrelevant and immaterial . . . not worth answering."

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor alloted to each side four hours for argument.

Attorneys for the 10 Tennesseans have three hours. J. Benjamin Simmons, Washington lawyer who represents Kasper, has one. Simmons has spoken out vehemently on "Communists in government," the rights of segregationists, and his contention that "the federal courts are on trial today for legislating."

U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford, Jr., 50, and his assistant, peppery little James Meek, 67, will sum up the government's case.

Crawford's contention, in a nutshell, is this:

That Clinton was peaceful last fall, and Negro students were quietly attending high school classes — until Kasper arrived "on or about Aug. 25." Crawford said, "He came to Clinton stating his purpose or design: to prevent the integration of the school."

The government asserts that Kasper organized the conspiracy, that "overt acts" were committed to keep Negroes out of school, causing violence to flare in the small east Tennessee town.

Taylor's instruction to the jury on how to weigh the evidence probably will come Tuesday.

The trial, which began July 8, has been heard by a jury of 10 men and two women.

Kasper Says He Would Serve Jail Term To Free 'Clinton 15'

Advertiser Mon. 7-15-57 P.1
Montgomery, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 14 (AP)—John Kasper, 27, fiery segregation leader from Washington, D. C., said today he would be willing to spend a year or two in prison if it would bring about the acquittal of his 15 codefendants in the Clinton criminal contempt trial.

Kasper made the statement to newsmen at a small, rain-drenched rally sponsored by the White Citizens Council.

About 15 carloads of men, women and a surprising number of children attended the meeting, which had been described by the dark-browed Kasper as "a preachin'."

Rain spilling from black clouds caused members of the crowd to run for their cars before Kasper could introduce one of the main speakers, William Hendrix, of Clearwater, Fla., who described himself as "imperial officer of the Southern-Northern knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Kasper said the rally was not a Klan meeting.

"I'm not a member of the Klan and never have been," he told reporters, standing in the rain. "But I believe in the Klan. We work closely with them."

He said the meeting, held in an open field on Joe Diehl's farm in the piney Cumberland Mountain backwoods about 11 miles northwest of Knoxville, was mainly a religious affair but that "quite a few" White Citizens Council members were present.

Kasper and 15 Clinton area residents are defendants in the week-old Clinton segregation trial which will resume in U. S. District Court tomorrow.

They are charged with criminal contempt of court for alleged violation of a federal injunction against hindering court-ordered integration of Clinton High School last fall.

Advertiser

About one-third of the crowd at the rally were news, radio and TV representatives.

P. 8-A

Hendrix said he had come to Knoxville to attend the Clinton trial and planned to be present in the courtroom this week.

The rally was held in the same tree-flanked field where newsmen covering a similar meeting last fall were shoved and jostled by members of the crowd who tossed flaming wads of rolled-up newspaper at them.

Today the only sign of any ugly feeling was reflected by a lean, hawk-nosed youth who ostentatiously cut a stout three-foot cudgel and whittled a handle on it. He squatted a few feet away from newsmen.

Later, however, several husky members of the crowd chased Samuel Hoskins, Negro reporter for the Baltimore, Md., Afro-American newspaper, from the field.

Hoskins went to his car and drove away unmolested. He has been here covering the trial.

Kasper told reporters that organizers for the White Citizens Council are now forming council units in the North, particularly in New York and in "Ivy League colleges."

He said Robert L'Hommedieu, of Larchmont, N.Y., is organizing White Citizens Councils in New York State.

He also named David Whang, whom he described as a Chinese graduate of Dartmouth College, as organizing "Ivy League" White Citizens Councils. He said Whang lives at the Dartmouth Club in New York City.

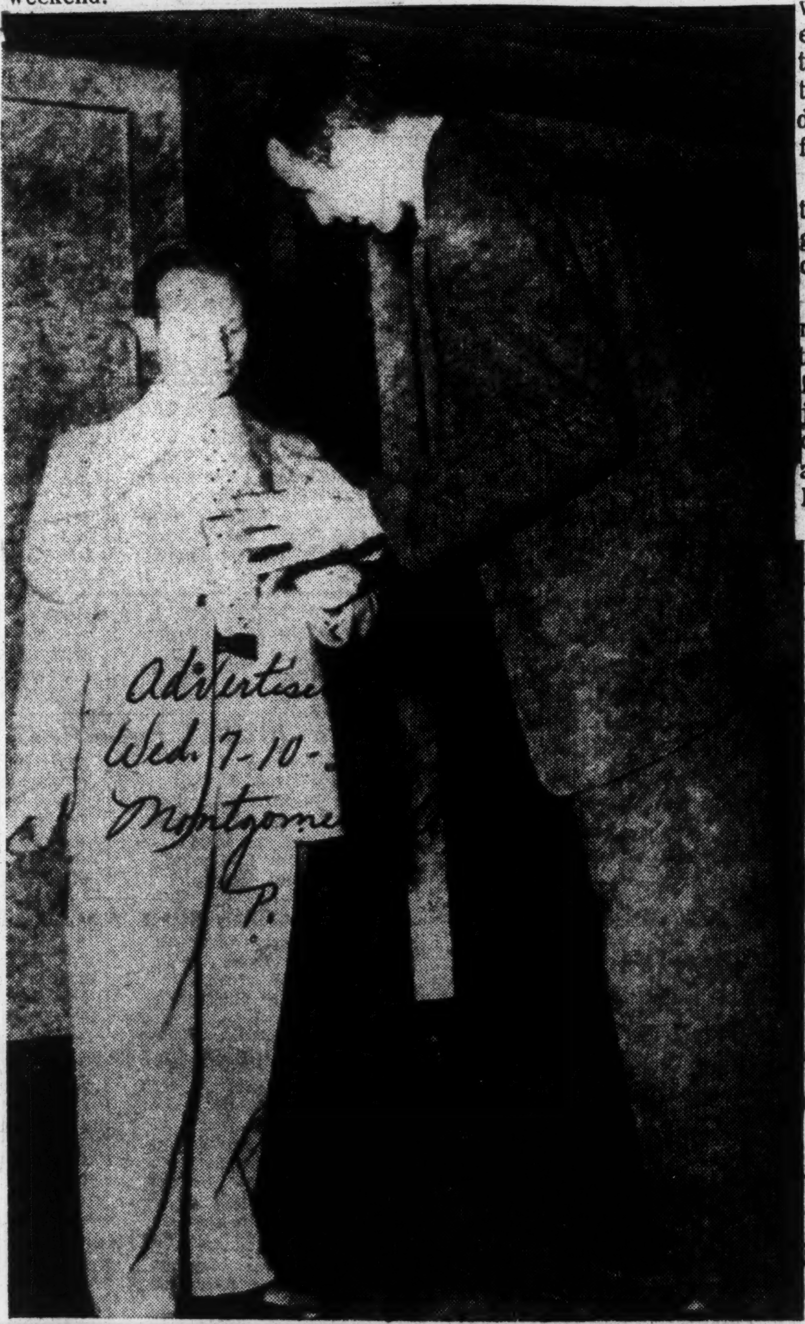
With the rally rained out, Kasper returned to Knoxville where he is staying with friends.

A battle over the admissibility of newsreel films as evidence is expected to erupt in federal court here tomorrow.

The films, already shown in a private preview in U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor's chambers, have been offered by the government in an effort to pin down alleged "overt acts" of violence by the defendants.

Some of the scenes depict surging, cat-calling throngs trying to intimidate Negro students from attending the previously all-white high school at Clinton, during the court-ordered integration process last fall.

After viewing the films Friday, Taylor said he would study the question of admissibility over the weekend.



AP Wirephoto

KASPER HUDDLES OUTSIDE COURTHOUSE
Don Hensley, WCC Chairman (left), Gives Support

4 NEGROES DISMISSED

Advertiser Wed. 7-10-57

All-White Jury Chosen To Hear Clinton Trial

Montgomery, Ala. P.1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9 (AP)—An all-white jury was completed today in U.S. District Court for the mass contempt trial of 16 defendants in the Clinton segregation case. Defense lawyers called it a "history shaping" trial.

The 12 jurors, including two women, were seated with an unexpected late burst of speed after the 19-man battery of defense attorneys had wasted little time in dismissing four Negro candidates for the panel.

Four alternate jurors remain to be chosen before the federal government begins presenting its case tomorrow.

The 16 are charged with criminal contempt of court, on grounds they violated U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor's permanent injunction against interfering with court-ordered integration of white and Negro students at Clinton High School.

The trial is based on outbursts of violence in November and December which rocked the little town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of here, after 12 Negroes were admitted along with about 800 white students in August.

The jury trial was granted in response to a defense motion.

Chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis hit hard on the theme that the trial is a major event in American legal history.

"Do you realize," he repeatedly asked prospective jurors, "that this is possibly the most important lawsuit in the nation for some time and is shaping history?"

The first touch of religious dispute was injected in the trial during the day when J. Benjamin Simmons, counsel for segregationist Frederick John Kasper, Washington, D.C., White Citizens Council leader, demanded to know whether the employer of one of the jury candidates was a Jew.

The incident arose when Will S. Temple of Knoxville identified the president of the nationwide Hertz Rent-A-cas System as Walter Jacobs of Chicago. Temple is a long-time employe in the Hertz system.

Closely questioning Temple about all his superiors, both locally and nationally, Simmons pounced on Temple's mention of the name "Jacobs."

"Is Walter Jacobs a Jew?" Temple nodded in the affirmative. Simmons thereupon excused Temple from the jury with a peremptory challenge.

Earlier, one of the highlights of the two-day-old trial developed when a 70-year-old grandfather was seated as a juror — after commenting bitterly that the South had survived for 450 years, as he put it, without mixing whites and Negroes in its schools.

He did not explain how he arrived at the figure of 450 years, which would go back to 1507, some 15 years after Columbus discovered America and long before the first Negroes were brought to this country as slaves.

STATEMENT TO FBI AWARDED DEFENSE IN CONTEMPT TRIAL

Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.
Thurs. 7-11-57

Kasper's Attorney Wins On Basis Of Recent Ruling By Supreme Court

P. 1

FIRST WITNESSES HEARD

Government Is Seeking To Prove 'Clinton 15' Knew Fully Of Judge's Order, 'Conspired' Violation

By KENNETH JOHNSON
Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, July 10. — A document from FBI files was turned over to defense attorneys Wednesday as the Clinton contempt trial followed a confused and sometimes fiery path.

The document was a signed statement given by Clinton School Board President Robert B. Crossno to a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent.

Didn't Give Up Summary

The Government, however, did not hand over the agent's written summary of his conversation with Mr. Crossno.

The defense based its motion for a look at the document on the controversial United States Supreme Court ruling in the Jencks case.

Defense and Government counsel completed final selection of the jury Wednesday morning by agreeing on the naming of four alternate jurors to round out the jury selection started Monday.

The first Government witnesses took the stand Wednesday

News 7-11-57

afternoon. With their appearance, the "good humor" prevailing the first two days of the trial promptly disappeared.

Attorneys spent several hours violently arguing court procedure, and jumping to their feet objecting to reflections on their "motives."

The lawyer for New Jersey-born segregationist John Kasper, J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, was the one who raised the FBI file issue. Kasper is on trial with 15 Clinton residents for criminal contempt of a Federal Court order growing out of integration disturbances at Clinton High School.

Defense Contention

Mr. Simmons contended that on the basis of a recent Supreme Court ruling he was entitled to FBI information collected on anything bearing on the trial of his client.

Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor promptly overruled him. Judge Taylor told the lawyer that he could not construe the high court ruling as one directing him to issue "blanket" orders to open up FBI files.

Instead, Judge Taylor held that he would allow attorneys to raise the question on each individual witness, and then rule on whether FBI information should be given the defense.

And as the case developed, he "suggested" — and Government counsel complied—that FBI information on one witness be made available to the defense.

That came in testimony offered by Robert B. Crossno, president of the Anderson County School Board, which put the Clinton integration order into effect under Government decree.

Meanwhile, defense attorneys for the 15 Clinton defendants who with Kasper are being tried jointly, served notice they will attempt to prove that if there is any "conspiracy" in the case, it's on the part of the Government.

Kasper and the Clinton defendants are being tried on charges that they "conspired" by violence and intimidation to overthrow an integration order Judge Taylor issued early last year for the Clinton School, and which he followed with a noninterference injunction in September.

'Conspiracy Within Itself'

W. M. Shaw, assistant attorney general of Louisiana and one of the "Clinton 15" attorneys, told the jury the Government's attempt to connect Kasper's activities with those of the 15 defendants was a "conspiracy within itself."

He said Kasper wasn't charged with contempt until after the 15 had been arrested, and that the Government's action in amending its complaint to include Kasper was an "afterthought."

Also, he and other defense counsel pointed out they hadn't been legally notified of the amended complaint which brought Kasper into the case.

Judge Taylor said that was a matter for a higher court to determine. He has denied an earlier defense motion asking dismissal on grounds of improper court procedures.

Mr. Simmons' insistence on opening FBI files was based on the recent Supreme Court ruling in the Jencks case in which the court held that a New Mexico labor leader was entitled to a new trial in a contempt of court conviction involving statements he made about his communist activities.

"We want to see what the Government witnesses have told the FBI in this case. I say where you're trying to send a man to the penitentiary, he's entitled to see," Mr. Simmons said.

Objects To Agent's Presence

Mr. Simmons also objected to an FBI agent who is assisting the Government sitting in the courtroom, but the attorney later withdrew his objection.

At one point he also drew the ire of Judge Taylor when he persisted in emphasizing the manner in which some of the defendants had been arrested in the case, including two Clinton women who had been handcuffed.

"Now, that's enough of that," snapped Judge Taylor after Mr. Simmons had ignored the judge's earlier warnings to get to more "pertinent" testimony.

Judge Taylor held that a "blanket" motion or action in opening FBI files wouldn't apply "until a witness has been produced."

"I will rule on eac hmotion regarding FBI files as it affects each individual witness," he declared.

The Government reached its third witness late Wednesday afternoon in the person of Board President Crossno, who testified the School Board on last Sept. 10 in a meeting at Clinton had become involved in a discussion with one of the defendants, W. H. Till, about Judge Taylor's non-interference order issued the month before.

Seeks To Prove Knowledge

The Government said it would seek to prove Mr. Till and other defendants had full knowledge of the judge's injunction and that they "conspired" to violate it and overthrow integration.

By that time, objections from defense attorneys had become so numerous that the harassed presiding judge adjourned proceedings until Thursday.

Earlier, Federal Dist. Marshal Frank Quarles testified about serving Kasper with the noninterference order at the Clinton High School last August.

Mr. Quarles said aKsper, who at the time was addressing a crowd of about 150 persons assembled at the school following integration a few days earlier, seized the typewriter order from him and finished reading it himself.

Later, Kasper told the crowd about the court order and invited his listeners to accompany him to Knoxville the next day for a court hearing "so we can have a demonstration," the Federal marshal testified.

The first Government witness called was Federal Dist. Clerk Byron Pope, who testified on records filed in the Clinton case.

The four alternate jurors chosen were W. M. Murphy of Sevierville, Mrs. Margie M. Day of Harriman, Mrs. Nola E. Fesler of Sunbright and Floyd Conner of Lenoir City.

Commercial 7-11-57

CLINTON PROSECUTOR FACES CAREER CRISIS

Commercial Appeal p.5

Reappointment Due At Same Time Of Jury's Verdict

Memphis Tenn. Sat 7-20-57

MUST GET EASTLAND OK

Special To The Commercial Appeal

KNOXVILLE, July 19.—Could Federal Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford's role in the Clinton integration trial have any effect on his reappointment and political future in East Tennessee?

That question has been asked privately by a number of observers during the contempt trial of segregationist John Kasper and Clinton defendants.

Technically, Mr. Crawford's four-year appointment expires Wednesday, which will coincide roughly with the time a jury is expected to hand down a verdict in the Clinton contempt trial.

Mr. Crawford first took office under Republican appointment on July 24, 1953. However, he would serve until an appointee was named, under Federal procedures. He is a Republican.

Eastland Would Vote

The chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, through which his appointment would have to pass, is Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), staunch foe of integration.

Asked if he thought outcome of the trial, or his participation in it, would have any effect on "tenure" of his office as district attorney, Mr. Crawford replied:

"Frankly, the thought hadn't occurred to me and I would prefer not to comment."

Did he think Senator Eastland would attempt to block his appointment?

"I have no reason to think so," replied Mr. Crawford.

Brownell Named

Defense attorneys in the trial have inferred in some of their questioning that the Government's prosecution of the defendants has been outlined largely by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell in Washington.

Asked about that, Mr. Crawford replied that any comment on handling of the case "so far as the Department of Justice's participation is concerned, should come from the Justice Department."

As a matter of record, a Government attorney from Washington argued motions involved in the case in a May 2 hearing here, involving such questions as jurisdiction. Mr. Crawford also has disclosed earlier in the trial he had checked with the Justice Department in Washington before turning over FBI files in the current trial to defense attorneys.

Crawford In Charge

However, the trial during its two-week run has been conducted solely by Mr. Crawford and two of his assistants who are stationed with him in Knoxville.

"Speculation here has it that Mr. Crawford might be in line for appointment to a Federal judgeship in East Tennessee, if a third Federal judge should be named under a bill now before Congress calling for an increase in the number of Federal judges in the various states.

Kasper Trial Will Open On Monday In Knoxville

News & Observer P.12-A Sun. 7-7-57 Raleigh N.C.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 6 (UP)—A trial opens in U. S. District Court here Monday that could determine just how risky it is to defy federal civil rights mandates.

A good part of the South, vowed to maintain segregation against any odds, will be watching closely as segregationist John Kasper and 15 citizens of Anderson County, Tenn., go on trial for conspiring to interfere with integration at Clinton, Tenn. High School.

The actual charge is contempt of court through failing to obey a court order. Legal observers believe the outcome of these cases could establish a broad pattern for enforcement of racial integration orders from federal courts.

Violated Order.

Specifically, Kasper and the others are charged with violating the order, issued last August and made permanent in September, prohibiting all persons from "hindering and obstructing" integration at the school.

The 15 Anderson County defendants were arrested last Dec. 5-6 following an upsurge of racial violence in which a white Baptist minister was beaten for escorting Negro students to school. Classes were suspended for four days by authorities who feared for the safety of the children.

Kasper, a white citizens council organizer from Washington, D. C., was arrested last March and accused of conspiring with the defendants earlier to frighten Negroes away from the school and to intimidate local officials who sought to carry out a 1956 federal court order to integrate.

Weathered Storm.

Clinton weathered the racial storms which erupted in riots during the first week of integration last August. One Negro student graduated in May. The school expects to enroll 11 Negroes for the fall term.

The case will be tried before Judge Robert Love Taylor, a 57-year-old Democrat who once upheld racial segregation at Clinton before the U. S. Supreme Court's decision of 1954. It was Taylor who issued the order integrating the school and the injunction prohibiting interference with his order.

Seventeen defense lawyers, including former Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd, were geared for an all-out court battle to win acquittal for the defendants. Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion said he was sending a representative to help in the defense.

Genial Prosecutor.

Arrayed against the defense, headed by Thomas Gore of Nashville, a cousin of Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), is U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., a genial prosecutor whose assistants include a corps of FBI agents. Both sides have subpenaed a total of more than 100 witnesses.

The jurors will be selected from 66 veniremen pulled from the East Tennessee federal court district which embraces some areas where Negroes are rarely seen.

The defense is expected to attack sharply the constitutionality of Judge Taylor's injunction, a sweeping edict which in effect restrained an entire county of about 60,000 population.

The defense will claim the injunction violates the 14th Amendment of the U. S. constitution because the defendants were acting as individuals and not as representatives of the state.

READING THE ORDER—Court ban in interference with integration was read to the people of Clinton.

Case of 'Clinton 16' Got Its Start Before the Segregation Decision

Star Sun. 7-7-57 Washington, D.C. P.23-a

By WILLIAM HINES

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The criminal contempt trial of John Kasper and 15 others, which opens here tomorrow, promises to be one of the landmark cases in the struggle over integration of public schools in the South.

The case had its genesis even before the Supreme Court ruled, three years ago, that "separate but equal" was not a proper formula to be applied to education. It was when representatives of the small Negro population of Anderson County, Tenn., went before Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor here and pleaded for integration of their children into the white high school at Clinton, Anderson County's chief city.

Judge Taylor rejected their suit, citing the *Plessy v. Ferguson* "separate but equal" decision of 1896, which at the time was the law of the land. The petitioners appealed to the Sixth Circuit Court at Cincinnati.

Between the time Judge Taylor handed down his decision and the time the Circuit Court heard the appeal, the Supreme Court reversed the Plessy case by holding, in May, 1954, that separation was in itself inequality. The Sixth Circuit reversed Judge Taylor on the basis of the new decision and sent the matter back to the Knoxville court for enforcement.

Judge Taylor thereupon enjoined the school board of Anderson County to integrate the Clinton High School at the start of the fall term of 1956.

Board Tries to Comply

It was obvious that the school board members—indeed, the majority of the white people of Anderson County—did not favor the Federal Court ruling. But most of them recognized that, like it or not, they were stuck with it. The board turned to the task of complying with Judge Taylor's injunction.

The school authorities' attitude was well summed up by D. J. Brittain, jr., principal of the school, who once explained:

"I could obey the order of this court or I could disobey the order of this court and be subject to any of its results, or I could resign my job. . . . I did not believe it made any difference what man was in that job, that he would still be faced with the court order and the same decision."

So late in August, 1956, Principal Brittain opened the doors of his high school for registration of new students. When registration closed, there were 791 white and 15 Negro students on the rolls. Whatever unquiet there was in Clinton manifested itself in grumbling rather than in action.

This situation prevailed until August 26, when a young man named John Kasper came to town. Kasper, a Washingtonian who identified himself as secretary of the Seaboard Council of White Citizens Councils, helped stir up the populace to the point that, eventually, the National Guard was called in.

He was arrested and eventually had three separate charges laid against him. One—of sedition and inciting to riot—was tried in a Tennessee court before a jury and ended in Kasper's acquittal. The second—of criminal contempt of a Federal court—resulted in Kasper's being sentenced to a year in jail. The third charge comes to trial tomorrow.

The present case came about when the beleaguered school board, unable to comply with the court order to integrate, went before Judge Taylor and said to him, in effect, "If you want us to comply with your order, kindly get John Kasper off our backs."

Judge Taylor obliged. He enjoined Kasper and five others named as ringleaders "From further hindering, obstructing, or in any wise interfering with the carrying out of the order of this court, or from picketing Clinton High School, either by word or act or otherwise." The judge went one step further—he blanketed in under the injunction in addition to Kasper and the others, "their agents, servants, representatives, attorneys and all other persons who are acting or may act in concert with them."

Thus, tomorrow, instead of six defendants there will be 16. This in itself is a controversial point. Many observers have criticized the injunction as "enjoining the world at large," and have said that its sweeping language will invalidate it as the case goes up the legal ladder. To this attitude the Department of Justice replies that it is implicit in Federal law that when a third party knowingly cooperates in the violation of an injunction, that third party comes under the terms of the writ.

Jury Trial This Time

In Kasper's first contempt hearing he was heard by Judge Taylor without a jury and was sentenced to a year in jail. This time he will get a jury trial and will face a maximum of six months if convicted. Why?

The first hearing was held under a court's general power to punish contempt—a power which has no limitation. The second hearing is being held under a section of the Federal Code (Title 18, Section 402) which provides that when the acts constituting the contempt are also violative of criminal statutes, the contemnor has the right to a trial by jury.

In this second case there are allegations of breaches of such State criminal statutes as assault, battery and disturbance of the peace.

Probably the greatest interest nationally will be focused on how the jury reacts to the evidence it hears. In recent congressional debates on civil rights legislation, Southerners demanded a trial by jury for accused contemnors, while Northern Congressmen contended that it would be virtually impossible for a judge to enforce his injunction under such circumstances.

The Kasper trial will not give a definitive answer to the question of which side is right on this point, but whatever indication it does give will be studied carefully on both sides of the Mason and Dixon line.

South Drops Kasper, Hero Of Race Baiters

Journal & Guide P.11
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Sen. John Stennis (D) Miss., told the Senate the South neither needs nor wants the help of segregationist John Kasper in solving its school problems.

Date 7-20-57

The Mississippi Democrat also said that Kasper is in "direct contempt of court" if he made a bitter attack on federal Judge Robert L. Taylor as reported from Knoxville, Tenn.

The senator said that Kasper "is not a man interested in the school problems," and added: "We don't need him to help us out on our school matters and school problems."

SEN. SAM ERVIN (D) N. C., said he was surprised to read "that it would be necessary for the jury to convict people in that (the Kasper) case if the Senate is to be convinced that Southern juries would convict in civil rights cases."

Ervin said it is his understanding that the point involved in the Knoxville case is whether the 15 defendants acted in concert with Kasper, He added: "If they were not in concert, they cannot be convicted under federal rule."

Clinton Issue Ruling Waited

Star P.1
Wed. 7-17-57

Defense Challenges Calling of Mailman

By WILLIAM HINES
Star Staff Correspondent
Washington, D.C.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—Prosecution and defense attorneys awaited today a ruling by Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor on whether a rural mail carrier can testify in the criminal contempt trial of

John Kasper and the "Clinton 14."

Kasper, an arch-segregationist from Washington, is on trial with a group of Clinton (Tenn.) residents on charges of having thwarted Judge Taylor's in-

Pastor Paul Turner No Greenhorn in Dixie Page A-10

junction of last September against peaceful integration of the Clinton High School. Their trial is now at the midpoint of its second week, with at least another week likely to be consumed before a verdict.

The mail carrier, Hobart E. Burris of Clinton, was brought to the stand by United States Attorney John C. Crawford yesterday afternoon. His right to testify was challenged by J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, attorney for Kasper, as soon as the prosecution asked:

"Did you ever deliver to the home of Clyde Cook mail addressed to John Kasper?"

Mentions Regulations

Cook is one of the Clinton 14. The question apparently was designed to elicit an answer showing close collaboration between the two men in furtherance of anti-integration activity.

Mr. Simmons said his objection was based on the belief that "postal regulations forbid a postal employe from divulging confidential information."

Judge Taylor said he was not aware of any law that would bar the mailman's testimony. Mr. Crawford reminded the jurist that his own court recently had decided that a judge could direct a postal employe to testify.

The Judge thereupon gave Mr. Simmons until today to come up with law and precedent to bolster his position.

Defense lawyers for the Clinton 14—privately told reporters they didn't think Mr. Simmons had much legal weight on his side of this argument.

The disorders in Clinton last December 4 was examined at length yesterday as two chief Government witnesses testified. The principal witness was the Rev. Paul Turner and the other was lawyer Sidney Davis, both of Clinton.

Star Witness

Mr. Davis was cross-examined minutely on his testimony of Monday in which he described mob actions when he, Mr. Turner and a third man attempted to walk with Negro students to the door of the high school.

Star witness of the trial to date was Mr. Turner, a Baptist minister.

The 34-year-old pastor of the First Baptist Church of Clinton told how some of the defendants called him such things as "nigger-loving preacher." He also described events leading up to an assault by a gang estimated at 16 or 18 men in which he suffered a bloody nose from a blow struck by defendant Clyde Cook.

An exchange between the formally educated Mr. Turner and a more homespun type Baptist preacher, the Rev. Alonzo Bullock, also was described by the former. Bullock is one of the Clinton 14.

Mr. Turner said Bullock told him that "if the nigger lovers would keep their noses out, everything would be all right."

Names Defendants

The prosecution witness identified, as in evidence during the December 4 trouble, in addition to Cook and Bullock, the following defendants:

Lawrence Brantley, William Brakebill, Mrs. Mary Nell Currier and W. H. Till, all of Clinton or nearby.

Mr. Turner denied that he had made any remarks or performed any acts that could be considered provocative of an attack.

"I came out of the high school and proceeded to the bottom of the steps," Mr. Turner said. "Approximately five individuals on the sidewalk started heckling me. I did not recognize them. I asked the chief of police to take their names. Four followed me heckling, and I was also heckled by two across the street.

"These were Mr. Brakebill and Mr. Brantley.

"Mr. Brakebill called me a nigger-loving preacher and told me to keep my nose out of this business."

Accosted by Two Women

The clergyman said as he walked down the sidewalk he was accosted by Mrs. Currier and another woman. Mrs. Currier, he testified, said "Mr. Turner, we want to talk to you about why you came down here place."

Mr. Turner said he told Mrs. Currier that he did not care to discuss the matter with her.

"I walked on down the sidewalk," Mr. Turner went on, "Clyde Cook was standing with his back toward me.

"As I got parallel with him he turned and tried to jump me. I started back across the street and kept him at arms length by holding my arm out and backing away fast.

"A man was trying to get behind me to cut me off. As we got to the sidewalk he did get behind me and pinned my arms behind me."

"What happened then?" asked Assistant United States Attorney James Meek.

"Mr. Cook hit me on the nose," the clergyman replied.

The two men, locked in a combative grip, struggled over to a parked automobile, Mr. Turner related.

Describing the rest of the fracas, Mr. Turner said, "We held our position for what seemed to me to be—realistically—about two miutes. All this time I was being pounded this morning. You are out of by fists on my back."

Requested Arrest

After the battle was over, Mr. Turner said, the police arrived and he requested them to arrest Mr. Cook.

Under cross examination by Hansel Proffitt of Sevierville, Tenn., for the Clinton 14, Mr. Turner said he walked with the Negro students that day to "give my witness as a Christian."

Mr. Proffitt quizzed Mr. Turner closely about his prayers. The minister said he had prayed for those who had attacked him "as late as this morning."

The defense attorney charged Mr. Turner with "speaking with disdain" about Bullock, whom the witness had characterized in direct testimony as "not actively preaching" and a man who was "called a preacher." Mr. Turner said he was not disdainful of Mr. Bullock, and described his attitude toward the part-time preacher, part-time carpenter as "one of compassion and pity."

Kasper and 15 to Face Trial by U.S. Tomorrow

Star Sun. 7-7-57 P.6-a

Washington D.C.

By WILLIAM HINES
Star Staff Correspondent

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—The trial of John Kasper and 15 co-defendants on criminal contempt charges growing out of school integration riots at nearby Clinton, Tenn., opens in Federal Court here Monday morning.

A jury to be chosen from among 61 East Tennesseans

Clinton Case Started Before Segregation Decision. Page A-23

will sift the evidence to be presented by more than one hundred witnesses, including an estimated 75 for the prosecution and an undisclosed but substantial number for the defense. Estimates of the length of time to be consumed by the trial range from five days to upward of two weeks. Kasper, 28-year-old white supremacist from New Jersey via New York and Washington, will be represented by Attorney J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington.

16 Listed at Counsel

Sixteen lawyers, including the attorney general of one State and the former attorney general of another, are counsel of record for the following 15 co-defendants, all from Clinton and vicinity:

Clyde Cook, 35, employe of the Atomic Energy Commission fire department at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Clifford Carter, 35, a laborer.

Mrs. Zelle, Lou Nelson, 19, and her husband, Edward Hensen Nelson, 22, a grocery clerk at Oak Ridge. Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, about 40, Clinton housewife.

Lawrence Brantley, 50, South Clinton grocer and car dealer and reputed kingpin of such KluKlux Klan activities as exist in the Clinton area.

Virgil Clee Nelson, 23, carpenter and brother of Edward Henson Nelson.

Chris Foust, 36, hosiery mill worker, part-time school bus driver and former deputy sheriff and unsuccessful candidate for constable in Clinton.

John B. Long, 31, painter, currently awaiting grand jury action on a charge of "night riding."

J. C. Cooley, age not of record, a carpenter.

Alonzo Bullock, 50, odd-job carpenter and self-styled Baptist preacher.

Raymond Wood, 35, a painter.

William Brakebill, 41, service station owner and one-time unsuccessful candidate or alderman in Clinton.

Thomas R. Sanders, 42, employe of the Knoxville Utility Board in Knoxville.

W. H. Till, 43, employe of the Carbide Nuclear Corp. at Oak Ridge.

The defendants are free on bonds ranging from $1,000 to $12,000.

Kasper and the so-called "Clinton 15" were among 18 persons rounded up between December, 1956 and March, 1957 on charges of criminal contempt growing out of alleged violations of an injunction against interference with the integration of the Clinton High School.

Died As Mental Case

One of those arrested, John Gates, died in a State mental hospital March 19, a few days after he was apprehended before dawn trying to dismantle the Clinton High School with his bare hands and a milk bottle crate.

Another, a 15-year-old juvenile delinquent named Jimmy Pierce, alias Jimmy Pierce Patmore, was severed from the case when he was sentenced to two years in the State reformatory for acts of violence in Clinton.

The two high legal officials representing the Clinton 15 as attorneys of record are Jack P. F. Gremillion of Baton Rouge, attorney general of Lousiana, and John Ben Shepherd of Austin, former attorney general of Texas. Both are regarded as being on the roll of counsel more for reasons of prestige than anything else. Actual defense of the 15 will be conducted by Thomas P. Gore of Nashville, Grover S. McLeod of Birmingham, Ala., and Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis, it is understood.

Seeks Separate Trial

Mr. McLeod, reached at his Birmingham office, said an attempt would be made Monday to have the trial of the Clinton 15 conducted separately from the trial of Kasper. An earlier attempt of this nature failed.

The Alabama lawyer indicated that the defense strategy would be to argue that the Clinton 15 were not "agents" of Kasper—that is, that they were not acting under his orders in the Clinton incidents.

The prosecution is expected to rebut that the question of agency is immaterial since the judge enjoined not only Kasper and his agents but also "all other persons who . . . may act in concert with them."

Attorneys' fees for the Clinton 15 reportedly are being paid by the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, one of whose leaders is Dr. Donald Davidson, professor of English literature at Vanderbilt University, Nashville. The Federation, a right-wing organization dedicated to white supremacy, among other things, is represented on the counsel roster by Dr. Davidson's wife, Theresa.

Representing the Government will be John C. Crawford, United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, assisted by John Dugger and James Meek. All are from Knoxville.

Jury Trial Mandatory

Selection of the jury is expected to begin soon after court is called to order by District Judge Robert L. Taylor. Jury trial is mandatory in this contempt of court case because violations of State laws are alleged.

Of the 61 on the jury panel, "five or six" are Negroes, according to court sources, and only "two or three" come from Anderson County, where Clinton is located.

Much interest is focussed on the trial because of the "trial-by-jury" aspects. Jury trial in contempt cases involving civil rights violations is a sine qua non among Southern members of the Senate who are now opposing civil rights legislation.

Kasper and the Clinton 15 are specifically charged with acts in violation of an injunction against interference with the peaceable integration of the Clinton High School, first state-operated public school south of the Mason-Dixon line to be integrated by specific order of a Federal district judge in compliance with the May, 1954, directive of the Supreme Court.

Full Penalty Asked For Clinton Rioters

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Tues. 7-23-57 P.1

BY BENNO ISAACS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — The government summed up its case Monday against eleven segregationists on trial in Knoxville for criminal contempt, asking the all-white jury to "uphold the dignity of the Federal court."

In a calm and emotionless hour long final argument, U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford, Jr., declared that the defendants -- ten Clinton townspeople and John Kasper -- willingly violated a court order to peacefully integrate Clinton high school and must pay the full legal penalty.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE

The Maximum sentence for any defendant convicted would be six months in prison and a $1,000 fine.

In marked contrast to the prosecution, Ross Barnett, the first lawyer to plead for the defense, quoted poetry and Shakespeare while giving an impassioned and colorful oration to uphold white supremacy.

RACE ISSUE

"If the blood of whites become corrupted and mingled with that of the Negro, the U. S. will be destroyed and all hope of the future will be gone," Barnett told the jury.

"The government," he declared with emotional gesture, "has forged a chain with a lot of links that are missing. And we all know a chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

The District Attorney wove a web of circumstantial evidence around the defendants insisting the ten Clintonites conspired with Kasper to violate Judge Robert L. Taylor's injunction forbiding interference with racial integration of the Clinton school.

Crawford explained it was brought out in testimony that Kasper's "one purpose in coming to Clinton was to keep the Negroes out of the town high school," and added:

"When Kasper failed, he went about trying to coerce others in the town to do the actual work for him."

PLANS LAID

Crawford emphasized that the defendents held weekly meetings at which he said, "plans were laid to obstruct and interfer with Judge Taylor's injunction." The names of four defendants continually cropped up in Crawford's carefully prepared final summation. He indicated to the jury he believed they were more involved than the others. They were:

Northerner John Kasper; Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, the only woman on trial; Clyde Cook, who according to testimony struck the Rev. Paul Turner for escorting Negroes to school; and the Rev. Alonzo Bullock, outspoken Clinton segregationist.

The court room was overflowing with spectators as the trial entered its third week. Judge Taylor told attorneys on both sides that if Kasper is convicted it must be with at least one of the Clinton townspeople. Likewise, he said only if Kasper is found guilty can any of the other defendants be found guilty.

42 WITNESSES

The government paraded 42 witnesses before the court in an effort to prove its contention that Kasper was the motivating force behind the racial disturbances climaxed by the Dec. 4th beating of a white clergyman for escorting six Negro children to classes.

None of the defendants took the stand in their own behalf and the defense offered only six witnesses.

Judge Taylor, in denying a defense motion for a directed verdict of acquittal last Thursday, ruled that there is enough evidence to allow the jury to decide the case.

ATTORNEYS DEBATE RIGHTS, RACE ISSUES AT CONTEMPT TRIAL

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. Tues. 7-23-57 P.1

Closing Arguments To Jury Boom With Oratory On Freedom Of Speech

VERDICT MAY BE TODAY

Government Counsel Claims Case Is A Question Of Enforcing Laws — Defense Rips 'Inferences'

By KENNETH JOHNSON
Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, July 22. — Booming oratory over the issue of race relations and civil rights rounded out the Clinton contempt trial Monday, leaving the way open for final instructions to the jury and possible verdict Tuesday morning.

Ridiculing the Government's case against segregationist John Kasper and 10 Clinton defendants, defense attorneys told the all-white jury that "historic" questions involving freedom of speech and assembly awaited its decision.

'Inference Upon Inference'

As to more specific charges, defense counsel said they were based on nothing more than "inference upon inference," which added up to a "dog-eared lawsuit" on the part of the Government.

Government counsel shouted back that the real issue was whether "we're going to stand up and enforce the laws of this government," a reference to the injunction Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor issued last September against interfering with integration at Clinton High School.

Attorneys ranged from appeals to Southern sentiment to attacks upon the United States Supreme Court in summing up the two-week-old trial.

Kasper and 10 Clinton residents, one a woman, are charged with having conspired to violate the order issued by Judge Taylor.

The Government has sought to prove that through a series of meetings and other events in which Kasper and the defendants appeared together, they "acted in concert" against the court order.

Speech, Assembly Rights

Memphis attorney Robert L. Dobbs, chief defense counsel, told the jury the basic question involved was whether defendants had a right to speak against and take action against an integration order under freedom of speech and assembly provisions outlined in the First Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Kasper's attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, also attacked the court decision while picturing his client as having been "smeared" at every turn by newspapers and magazines.

"I wonder when those who are constantly criticizing the South will realize that you can push people just so?" he asked.

Contending that the Supreme Court's 1954 decision was based on "psychology and sociology," and the American Bar Association had refused to endorse it, Mr. Simmons said:

'Rights Drifting Away'

"The rights of the American people are gradually drifting away from them. There is coming a time when the Governor of Tennessee will be nothing but a handshaker, the same as other Governors," he argued in pointing out that charges involving Kasper represented a state rather than a Federal matter.

"Throughout this procedure I have wondered just why Kasper and I are here," he said. "My client has been in court twice before on this issue already. How many times can a person be tried on the same charges?"

He was referring to sedition charges Kasper faced but was acquitted of last year in Clinton, and a previous contempt charge in which he was given a year's sentence on his activities in August last year at Clinton.

The charges which he and others now face grew out of later events transpiring at the integrated school, largely in late November and early December, and climaxed by a beating the Rev. Paul Turner, white Clinton Baptist minister, received.

No Linking Evidence

Mr. Simmons said Kasper wasn't even in Clinton at the height of disorders there last winter and "there has been no evidence in this case linking him with a single instance of violence in the town."

"All they have shown in this case," the Tennessee-born Mr. Simmons added, "is that there are lots and lots of people in Anderson County who are in favor of segregation."

Closing for the Government was James Meek, assistant district attorney, who charged the defense with having "confused" the trial issues.

His voice cracking occasionally under the strain of oratory, the slightly built Mr. Meek bounced up and down on his heels as he spoke. He said he was not surprised that the defense had brought in issues "not involved" in the lawsuit.

"The law o fthis land has already been written," he thundered. "Neither the jury nor the judge nor the attorneys involved in this case has the power to change it.

"It is no longer a question of segregation or integration. The real issue is whether we're going to stand up and enforce the laws of this Government."

Judge Taylor, ho sat patiently through about seven hours of argument, let proceedings go about an hour and a half over the regular adjournment time to complete arguments. Court will reconvene at 9 Tuesday morning at which time he will charge the jury.

After that, the jury will retire to reach a verdict. A conviction would carry a maximum penalty of six-month jail sentences and $1,000 fines.

Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., summing up various points for the Government, said trouble started last year at Clinton with first an "ultimatum" by Kasper to school officials to keep Negro pupils out of the school.

After that, he said, there were meetings among the defendants, along with an outbreak of intimidation and disorders.

"We are not claiming the meetings in themselves were illegal. But we do say at those places the defendants were meeting to find out how they could defeat Judge Taylor's order, and plotting how that could be carried out," the district attorney said.

Defense Calls Race Mixing A 'Bitter Cup'

Post-Herald P.1 Tues. 7-23-57 B'ham, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, July 22 (UP)—Defense attorneys for 10 defendants in the Clinton, Tenn., integration trial today appealed to an all-white jury to help uphold Southern customs by acquitting those who refused to drink the "bitter cup" of race mixing.

A team of three attorneys representing the Clinton residents on trial with Segregation Leader John Kasper asserted in final arguments that the defendants were victims of federal integration attempts who were shackled in handcuffs and "paraded before a hungry press."

The defense arguments followed an appeal by U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford who asked the jury to convict Kasper and 10 other segregationists to "save this honorable court."

Kasper's attorney was to follow with his summation and

Assistant U. S. Atty. James Meek was to make a final speech for the government.

Tomorrow, U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor will charge the jury for its deliberation in the historic first enforcement test of the 1954 Supreme Court ruling against segregated schooling.

The 11 were charged with violating Taylor's injunction not to interfere with integration at Clinton High School last Winter.

Anderson County, of which Clinton is the seat, was "jumping with FBI in the investigation of the case," said the defense chief, Robert L. Dobbs.

"In every crevice there was a man with a snap-brim hat and a swagger-tail coat," he said.

Dobbs asked the jury why the Clinton defendants, and not Kasper, were brought to Knoxville in handcuffs, including two women defendants (one of whom later was dismissed).

"It was because it was thought this would make some impression on other states such as Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia which had stood firm in the fight against integration," he said. "It was to woo a minority votes."

He said that reporters were "goin and coming like roaches" at the time in Clinton and Knoxville and the defendants were "paraded before a hungry press."

Chief Prosecutor Crawford told the 10 men and two women on the jury "there is ample evidence to show all of these defendants knew of the injunction" issued by Judge Taylor.

"An order is an order," Crawford shouted, and a conviction "is the only way to save this honorable court."

The defendants plotted together to violate the injunction and committed "overt acts against it," Crawford said. The jury must decide all of these contentions are true in order to convict the 11.

Crawford's hour-long speech was followed by one of equal length by Defense Lawyer Ross Barnett of Jackson, Miss., who accused the government of punishing and humiliating the defendants "on orders from Washington."

Ross, a two-time candidate for Mississippi governor, delivered an oration of the old Southern school to the stolid jury which listened intently but without a flicker of expression.

Post Herald P.6

"The people of Clinton did not want to drink the bitter cup of hemlock that is integration," Barnett shouted, his right arm extended high.

Kasper, the New Jersey-born white supremacy leader and the 10 Clinton defendants face six-month prison terms and $1000 fines if found guilty of criminal contempt of Judge Taylor's order. The jury can acquit or convict any number of the defendants.

Jury Hears Final Pleas At Clinton

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Tues 7-23-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 22 (AP)—A defense leader in the Clinton trial said today Abraham Lincoln set the course for the South to refuse to obey the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 edict against segregating whites and Negroes in the nation's public schools. P.1

Ross Barnett of Jackson, Miss., a former president of the Mississippi Bar Assn., made the statement as both sides presented final arguments in the 11-day-old Clinton segregation trial.

POINTS TO FACTS

Before Barnett spoke, U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., urged the all-white jury to cling to the facts and not be swayed by emotional appeals.

The paramount issue, Crawford said, is not the question of segregation but the observance of law and order.

The case, described by defense lawyers as a "cause celebre" with history-making ramifications, centers on the government's charges that 10 residents of Clinton, Tenn., conspired with John Kasper, 27, New Jersey-born segregationist leader, to violate a federal anti-violence injunction.

CONTEMPT CHARGED

On trial in U. S. District Court, the defendants are accused of criminal contempt for allegedly fomenting disorders interfering with the court-ordered integration of Clinton High School last fall.

Waving his arms and shouting, Barnett told the jury:

"The Bible teaches us to segregate. It teaches us not to mix the seed. Just because the Supreme Court told us to desegregate doesn't mean we'll live to see it. The Constitution is above the Supreme Court."

Then he added:

"Abraham Lincoln set the course when he said he wouldn't abide by a ruling of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision."

The 1848 decision held that a Negro slave, Dred Scott, could not base a lawsuit for his freedom on ground that his master had taken him to non-slave territory.

By contrast with Barnett's emotion-pitched appeal to the jury, Crawford gave a calm recital of events he said led up to the mob disorders which swept the little back-country town of Clinton last year.

After completion of government and defense summations, probably tomorrow morning, U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor will charge the jury of 10 men and two women.

Criminal Contempt Charges Laid To Riot Defendants

Daily World Wed. 7-24-57 Atlanta Ga.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — John Kasper and six Clinton, Tenn., defendants were found guilty of criminal contempt charges by a federal court jury in Knoxville Tuesday after two hours and 20 minutes of deliberation. P.1

As the verdict of the all-white jury was announced, there were several loud gasps in the courtroom filled with friends and neighbors of the 10 defendants.

Judge Taylor deferred sentencing until the re-trial motions were made. He allowed the convicted to remain free on bond. They can receive a maximum penalty of six months in prison and a $1,000 fine.

The verdict was returned after the jury of 10 men and two women deliberated for two hours and 20 minutes, and brought audible gasps in the federal courtroom, crowded with friends of the defendants.

Judge Robert L. Taylor gave the defense 20 days in which to file a motion for re-trial, which the defendants' attorneys indicated they planned to do.

The jury announced a verdict of "guilty on all three counts" of conspiring to wilfully violate a federal court injunction calling for the peaceful integration of the high school.

As the decision was handed down, even John Kasper, outspoken New Jersey segregationist, had a hard time finding words to describe his feelings.

"I'm surprised," was all he managed to mumble to a group of well-wishing middle-aged women who crowded around him with words of encouragement.

Daily World

The guilty verdict brought this comment from J. Benjamin Simmons, Kasper's attorney: P.4

"This trial doesn't mean a thing. If the Supreme Court rules that the original injunction was illegal, you can throw anything that happened here out the window."

The seven defendants found guilty were Kasper, Lawrence Brantley, William Brakebill, the Rev. Alonzo Bullock, Clyde Cook, Mrs. Mary Nell Currier and W. H. Till. Four of the defendants were acquitted.

The trial ended with the jurors marching out tight-lipped and refusing any comment concerning their decision. Even the alternate jurors would not give their opinion of the case.

Alternate jurors Mrs. Margie Day and Mrs. Nola Fesler said as one person, "we have all made up our minds not to give any opinion and we're going to stick to that decision."

Henson Nelson, one of the four Clinton defendants not convicted, shook his head sadly after the trial and said:

"I don't feel no better now than if I had been convicted."

Mrs. Currier, the only woman convicted, said:

"I feel just the same now as when this trial started — Good."

"God is still on his throne, John," one of them cried, "everything will turn out all right." Kasper nodded mutely.

Defense Attorney William Shaw told newsmen:

"We're very disappointed. I still don't think the government proved its case."

Robert L. Dobbs, chief defense counsel, said he too was "surprised," and asserted:

"We will appeal this case if we do not get a new trial."

"This is still not a setback for segregation, because we feel it's not over yet."

In charging the jury, Judge Taylor said the question of whether school integration is right or wrong should not be considered by them in arriving at a verdict.

The jury should proceed under the assumption that the injunction was properly issued, the judge said, and determine if that injunction was ignored by the defendants.

The historic 12-day trial was the first attempt of the government to enforce the 1954 Supreme Court decision which held that schools must desegregate and declared that the doctrine of separate but equal facilities is "inherently unequal."

Jury System Integrity Is Upheld at Knoxville

Constitution P.4 Atlanta Ga.

The conviction of seven of 11 persons accused of criminal contempt for violating a federal injunction against violence in the Clinton, Tenn., school desegregation case will reflect favorably upon the responsibility of Southern courts.

It certainly should take some wind out of those in Congress who have been trying to defeat an amendment to the civil rights bill which would guarantee the right of trial by jury in such cases. The Knoxville jury which heard this case was a Southern all-white jury and the convictions and four acquittals were based on the evidence presented. 7-24-57

Those convicted, including the now-discredited professional rabble rouser, John Kasper, have appealed the verdicts. Whether or not they get new trials, the one just concluded does show that Southern courts will uphold law and order as opposed to violence. The Clinton jury refused to heed rabble-rousing, irrelevant speeches and stuck to the law.

Denial of trial by jury, even though not customary in many courts in contempt cases, can be interpreted as abridgement of a fundamental individual right. The Knoxville court has proved once again the wisdom of the jury system.

Threat to South, Griffin Asserts

Constitution Atlanta Ga.

Gov. Griffin Tuesday saw the conviction of John Kasper and six others in the Clinton, Tenn., segregation trials as a distinct threat to the South.

This, he said, is just a forerunner of what we can expect in Georgia and everywhere else if our folks who are fighting our battles in Washington are not successful." By the "battles in Washington," he meant the Congressional struggle over civil rights legislation. P.20 7-24-57

Kasper Tells Rally He'd Go To Jail Willingly To Free 'Clinton 15'

Post-Herald Mon. 7-15-57 P.1
B'ham Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 14 (AP)—John Kasper, 27, fiery segregation leader from Washington, D. C., said today he would be willing to spend a year or two in prison if it would bring about the acquittal of his 15 co-defendants in the Clinton criminal contempt trial.

Kasper made the statement to newsmen at a small, rain-drenched rally sponsored by the White Citizens Council.

A black-and-white sign bearing the legend "Callahan Road —KKK" marked the turn-off point from the main Knoxville-to-Clinton highway to the scene of the rally.

About 15 carloads of men, women and a surprising number of children attended the meeting, which had been described by the dark-browed Kasper as "a preachin'."

Rain spilling from black clouds caused members of the crowd to run for their cars before Kasper could introduce one of the main speakers, William Hendrix, of Clearwater, Fla., who described himself as "imperial officer of the Southern Northern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Kasper said the rally was not a Klan meeting.

"I'm not a member of the Klan and never have been," he told reporters, standing in the rain. "But I believe in the Klan. We work closely with them."

He said the meeting, held in an open field on Joe Diehl's farm in the piney Cumberland Mountain backwoods about 11 miles northwest of Knoxville, was mainly a religious affair.

Several members of the crowd chased Samuel Hoskins, Negro reporter for the Baltimore, Md., Afro-American newspaper, from the field.

Hoskins went to his car and drove away unmolested. He has been here covering the trial.

Kasper told reporters that organizers for the White Citizens Council are now forming council units in the North, particularly in New York and in "ivy league colleges."

With the rally rained out, Kasper returned to Knoxville where he is staying with friends.

Kasper and 15 Clinton area residents are defendants in the week-old Clinton segregation trial which will resume in U. S. District Court tomorrow.

They are charged with criminal contempt of court for alleged violation of a federal injunction against hindering court-ordered integration of Clinton High School last Fall.

Hendrix said he had come to Knoxville to attend the Clinton trial and planned to be present in the courtroom this week.

A battle over the admissibility of newsreel films as evidence is expected to erupt in Federal Court here tomorrow.

The films, already shown in a private preview in Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor's chambers, have been offered by the government in an effort to pin down alleged "overt acts" of violence by the defendants.

Post-Herald

With more than 800 pages of testimony already in the record, federal attorneys promised to produce "more direct proof" this week in an attempt to link the 16 defendants in a conspiracy of violence. P.3

Defense lawyers for the "Clinton 15" have expressed confidence that the jury will acquit at least the local defendants. Kasper, who was born in Camden, N. J., and graduated from Columbia University, is the lone "outside" defendant. He has his own lawyer.

So far the government has named nine of the 15 Clinton defendants as having associated with Kasper or of being in a position to know that the injunction had been issued.

WITNESSES CONNECT KASPER AND OTHERS IN CLINTON ACTIVITY

Commercial Appeal P.1
Memphis Tenn.

Government Tries To Show Conspiracy Existed In Integration Row

Sat. 7-13-57

SHERIFF TAKES STAND

Knowledge Of Court Order Also Stressed By U.S. —Forming Of Citizens Council Is Related

By KENNETH JOHNSON
Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, July 12. — Government witnesses testified in the Clinton contempt trial Friday that they saw segregationist John Kasper and other defendants together shortly after integrated classes opened last fall at Clinton High School.

Such activities, Government counsel claimed, tend to show a conspiracy existed between Kasper and other defendants to block integration at the school.

Helped Form Council

One witness testified he helped organize a White Citizens Council with Kasper and some of the other defendants. The Government presented another witness in an attempt to show at least one of the 15 Clinton defendants was fully aware of the nature of a non-interference court order designed to make integration orderly.

Kasper and 15 Clinton residents are charged with criminal contempt of Federal Court. It is charged they conspired to violate an injunction, issued by Judge Robert L. Taylor in September, against interfering with the integration order he had signed earlier last year.

Judge Taylor recessed proceedings until Monday morning. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. said the Government expects to complete presentation of its case by Tuesday night. Eleven Government witnesses took the stand Friday.

Names Other Defendants

One of the Government's key witnesses Friday, Clyde King of Clinton, said he and Kasper were among the original charter members of a White Citizens Council formed after integration started at the school.

In addition, King said Mrs. Mary Nelle Currier and W. H. Till, other Clinton defendants, helped organize the council and that Kasper later showed up at a council-sponsored hamburger fry with Till and Mrs. Currier's husband, Charles Currier.

"What does a hamburger fry have to do with this case?" demanded one of the defense attorneys, but Judge Taylor allowed the testimony to enter the record.

Two other top Government witnesses were Anderson County Sheriff Glad Woodward and Clinton Policeman Kennett C. Hewitt.

Commercial

Says One Read Order

Sheriff Woodward testified one of the defendants, Clyde Cook, read the non-interference injunction in his office after the sheriff had warned Cook and others against violating it.

Appeal

The policeman said he had seen Kasper in Clinton "practically every day" during late August and early September, when integrated classes started, and that on occasion he saw him with some of the defendants.

In developing this testimony, the Government emphasized its objective in the trial: To prove through a series of incidents or associations involving Kasper and other defendants that they "acted in concert" in ignoring the September injunction.

Defense counsel claimed after Friday's proceedings that the Government so far has not made a case. They said they plan to ask for dismissal when all Government testimony is in, a routine procedure.

Sat. 7-13-57

Coverage Issue Bypassed

Most of the first week of the trial has been divided about 50-50 between selecting an all-white jury and getting a start on Government evidence. Attorneys probably eliminated one day of testimony when they agreed Friday to bypass involved questioning concerning news coverage of the September injunction.

The Government contends newspaper announcement of the injunction constituted notice of the court's non-interference order. The defense objection to newspapers being entered as evidence was overruled Thursday. The defense conceded that news coverage had been given the order but continued to insist this was not a legal notice.

Memphis attorney Robert L. Dobbs clashed heatedly with Dist. Atty. Crawford Friday when the Government counsel tried to introduce a photostat of the charter of the Tennessee White Citizens Council signed by Kasper and others.

"According to the evidence up to this point, this is no more admissible than my marriage license," said Mr. Dobbs. "Your honor, I happen to be a member of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, and if this document (Citizens Council charter) is admissable as evidence, then I'm not sure but what I may be indicted for something before this trial is over."

alled Common Activity

Mr. Crawford, however, argued that the signing of the charter by some of the defendants showed Kasper and others had engaged in a common activity.

Judge Taylor finally held that the copy of the charter could be introduced "for identification only at this time, and not shown to the jury."

"I think that's proper," said Mr. Dobbs.

Earlier the Memphis attorney, who is serving as chief counsel among about 20 attorneys representing the 15 Clinton defendants, tangled again with Government attorneys on his questioning of a Life magazine photographer. The witness was A. Y. Owen of Oklahoma City, who did picture coverage of the Clinton integration disorders last fall.

Mr. Dobbs charged that Life magazine's treatment of the controversy had been highly prejudiced. The district attorney in turn charged that vigorous questioning of Mr. Owen was a "backhanded way of getting in incompetent testimony in the trial."

Mr. Dobbs' questioning became so pointed once that Judge Taylor cautioned him to respect the witnesses.

Testimony by Sheriff Woodward was the most specific yet presented by the Government in its attempt to show that all or any of the defendants had due notice of the court order forbidding interference with integration.

Warned Of Injunction

Sheriff Woodward said he went to a gathering at Clyde Cook's farm last September and asked a group gathered there not to violate the injunction. He said he was queried about it by some of the group, and that he told them a cop yof the order was in his office for anyone to read.

City Policeman Hewitt, following Sheriff Woodward on the stand, said on several occasions he had seen Kasper with defendants Till and Mrs. Currier in a Clinton restaurant.

Kasper's attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons, attempted to show in cross-examination there was nothing unusual in that. He argued that a large number of others also frequently visited the restaurant, which he said is in the Clinton business district.

KASPER SAYS JAIL OK IF OTHERS ARE FREED

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal

Crowds Attend 'Preachin'' Near Knoxville

Mon. 7-15-57

CHASE NEGRO NEWSMAN

P.2

By The Associated Press

KNOXVILLE, July 14.—John Kasper said Sunday he would be willing to spend a year or two in prison if it would bring about the acquittal of his 15 codefendants in the Clinton criminal contempt trial.

Kasper made the statement to newsmen at a small, rain-drenched rally sponsored by the White Citizens' Council.

A black-and-white sign bearing the legend "Callahan Road — KKK" marked the turn-off point from the main Knoxville-to-Clinton highway to the scene of the rally.

15 Carloads Attend

About 15 carloads of men, women and a surprising number of children attended the meeting, which had been described by the dark-browed 27-year-old Kasper as "a preachin'."

Rain spilling from black clouds caused members of the crowd to run for their cars before Kasper could introduce one of the main speakers, William Hendrix of Clearwater, Fla., who described himself as "imperial officer of the Southern Northern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Kasper said the rally was not a Klan meeting.

"I'm not a member of the Klan and never have been," he told reporters, standing in the rain. "But I believe in the Klan. We work closely with them."

He said the meeting, held in an open field on Joe Diehl's farm in the piney Cumberland mountain backwoods about 11 miles northwest of Knoxville, was mainly a religious affair but that "quite a few" White Citizens' Council members were present.

Crowd Chased Reporter

Kasper and 15 Clinton-area residents are defendants in the week-old Clinton segregation trial, which will resume in United States District Court Monday.

About one-third of the crowd at the rally were news, radio and TV representatives.

The rally was held in the same tree-flanked field where newsmen covering a similar meeting last fall were shoved and jostled by members of the crowd who tossed flaming wads of rolled-up newspaper at them.

Sunday the only sign of any ugly feeling was reflected by a lean, hawk-nosed youth who ostentatiously cut a stout three-foot cudgel and whittled a handle on it. He squatted a few feet away from newsmen.

Later, however, several husky members of the crowd chased Samuel Hoskins, Negro reporter for the Baltimore, Md., Afro-American newspaper, from the field.

Hoskins went to his car and drove away unmolested. He has been here covering the trial.

Kasper told reporters organizers for the White Citizens' Councils are now forming units in the North, particularly in New York [illegible] League colleges."

"Segregationist" John Kasper Makes Attack On Jews

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.— (INS) — Northern "segregationist" John Kasper utilized his day out of court Sunday to frame a bitterly anti-semitic attack for the benefit of a handful of his "friends." keynoted his "rally of friends" with a charge that the "Jews .... are responsible for the south's troubles."

15 RESIDENTS

The New Perseyan is on trial in Knoxville Federal Court along with 15 residents of Anderson County on contempt charges for allegedly interferring with racial mixing at the Clinton, Tenn., high school.

Nearly as many newsmen as "friends" showed up for Kasper's planned rally at a farm eight miles outside Knoxville on his day off from the trial. Even two of the scheduled speakers failed to show

Kasper blamed the weather for cutting the attendance to less than 50 persons, claiming that "if it was not for the rain there would have been 500 and 1,000 of my friends" on hand.

The fiery segregationist told the small collection of farmers and newsmen that he has no arguments with Negroes, "Just as long as they know their place." But he charged:

ATTACKED JEWS

"It is the Jews who are responsible for the South's troubles. The Negroes are my friends. Why I even used to associate with them up North to help them develop their own culture.

"It was never meant for them to imitate the white man. Their real enemies are communists and particularly Jews who have been using their influence to actually retard the Negroes."

Kasper has alternately blamed present-day law, communists and Jewish persons for the South's integration problems."

ONE YEAR PRISON TERM

Last year Kasper was found guilty of contempt for allegedly interfering with the Clinton integration and given one-year prison sentence. He is appealing that sentence.

The 15 Southerners now on trial with him have attempted to have their trial separated from Kasper's.

The trial, which resumes Monday, is being held before an all-white jury. One prospective juror was dismissed on a preemptory challenge be Kasper's counsel offer he related that a friend of his employer was Jewish.

Kasper was accompanied to the "rally" by Bill Hendrix of Gaffney, S. C. who was identified as a leader of the "Southern-Northern Ku Klux Klan."

The two said they had attracted "about 2,000" persons to a rally held Saturday night in Gaffney.

Judge's Decision on Film Awaited at Clinton Trial

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 13 (AP)—United States District Judge Robert L. Taylor was studying three newsreel films today, preparatory to deciding Monday if the Government may use them in the trial of the "Clinton 15" and John Kasper, fiery New Jersey segregationist.

Not all of what the films contain has been disclosed.

But it appeared that defense attorneys were fighting hard to keep the all-white jury from seeing them.

Taylor saw the newsreels in his chambers after the Friday session of the trial.

Riots flared in Clinton, a pleasant little town near Knoxville, when Negro students were admitted to the high school last autumn. National Guardsmen, tanks, and state police were called to restore order.

Whether the newsreels show scenes of this is not known. Some of the pictures were made when Kasper was earlier tried and convicted of contempt of court.

The 15 Tennesseans are on trial for criminal contempt, charged with knowingly violating Taylor's injunction against interference with the desegregating of the high school in Clinton.

In the latest trial session, United States District Attorney John C. Crawford established one of the Government's contentions, and called a parade of witnesses to fix the other. These were:

- Testimony that Clyde Cook, free on $10,000 bail, read Taylor's hands-off injunction in the office of County Sheriff Glad Woodward. "He came down to the office and I gave him a copy of the injunction to read," the Sheriff testified.

This, in legal language, is "direct notice," as differentiated from published and broadcast reports of the injunction. The Government must prove that the defendants knowingly flouted Taylor's order.

- The most important part of the Government's charge is that the 15 "acted in concert" with Kasper before the Clinton violence.

MORE FBI DATA BARED AT TRIAL

Government Reluctantly Yields Secrets In Clinton Segregation Case

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 11 (AP)—The government yielded segments of its secret FBI "raw" files in the four-day-old Clinton segregation trial today. But it fought tenaciously to save every possible scrap from hard-probing defense lawyers.

Under a ruling by U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor, U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. ceremoniously handed over to the defense a transcription of a witness' statement to the FBI.

After studying the document overnight, Taylor ruled that the statement—made by Robert G. Crossno, chairman of the Anderson County (Clinton) School Board—was pertinent to the trial of 16 defendants on criminal contempt charges in U.S. District Court here.

Entitled To Know.

As such, the judge said, the defense was entitled to know what Crossno, as a witness here, had told the FBI during its investigation of mob violence which erupted in the little town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of Knoxville, last fall.

With heavy sarcasm, the tall, booming - voiced Crawford announced: "It is agreeable to the government to turn over certain sections of the document."

But Crawford fought to keep back every possible bit of information a little later when chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs, Memphis, demanded a similar FBI transcript of an oral statement by another witness, J. M. Burkhart, 60. Burkhart resigned last February after 16 years as a member of the school board.

Crawford, following a now well-established pattern, submitted Burkhart's FBI statement to Taylor, who has ruled that he will be the final arbiter on all such FBI data turned over to the defense.

But the federal prosecutor told the judge that only paragraph Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 were "pertinent" and that the government would object to exposing other parts of the statement to defense lawyers.

Sixteen Defendants.

The 16 defendants, including John Kasper, 27, New Jersey native from Washington, D.C., are on trial before an all-white jury on charges of violating Taylor's injunction banning interference with court-ordered integration of Clinton High School last fall.

Clinton High was the first state-supported secondary school in Tennessee to admit Negroes along with white students.

Defense lawyers say the outcome of the trial may set a pattern for future enforcement of federal court orders in Southern civil rights cases.

Once again, sharp-edged legal skirmishing enlivened the scene as defense attorneys sought to tear secrecy from the FBI's jealously guarded "raw" files.

White Jury Picked To Try 'Clinton 16'

Four Alternates Yet To Be Chosen In Contempt Case

BY B. F. MIDDLEBROOKS
United Press Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9—An all-white jury of 10 men and two women was chosen today to try Segregationist John Kasper and 15 Tennesseans on charges of interfering with orderly integration of Clinton, Tenn., High School.

The two-pronged defense staff, one lawyer representing Kasper and almost a score of attorneys for the other defendants, succeeded in keeping three Negro veniremen off the panel. Four alternate jurors still have to be selected before the government can begin its case.

Eight jurors were selected today after drawn-out examinations by both sides. The defense particularly questioned the prospective jurors about their educational backgrounds, views on racial issues and the constitution. Four persons entered the jury box yesterday.

The jurors, with one exception, are in their middle age or are elderly. All are of Southern pioneer stock, many of them lifelong natives of this East Tennessee mountain region.

The defense, after lengthy questioning, used two of its peremptory challenges to dispose of two Negro prospective jurors during today's slow-moving session in U. S. District Court.

J. Benjamin Simmons, Kasper's attorney, dismissed without cause Hugh Tate, a Rutledge, Tenn., hardware store handyman, and Tom Moore, 31, of Knoxville, who owns a taxi service and lunch counter. Both Negroes said they had little knowledge of racial troubles at Clinton.

The defense spent much of the afternoon questioning another Negro, Roy T. Perkins of Madisonville, Tenn., a teacher and farmer who said his feelings against Kasper and the others "wouldn't affect my fair and impartial decision as a juror." He also was excused.

Mrs. Margaret M. Whaley of Sevierville, wife of an automobile dealer and mother of three, completed the regular jury selection after both sides readily accepted her.

The government rejected without cause an Oak Ridge atomic plant worker, Pope Finn, who said he was born and educated in Mississippi. The U. S. district attorney noted Finn came from a section where "there is a strong feeling against integration."

Will S. Temple, employe of a car and truck rental firm, was rejected by Simmons after Temple said he once met Walter Jacobs, whom he identified as president of the Hertz car rental agency and a Jew. Kasper is an outspoken anti-Semitic and stated he did not want Jews on the jury.

The defense used seven of its 10 peremptory (without cause) challenges and the government three of its six in selecting the jury. Judge Taylor said each side would have two challenges in choosing the four alternate jurors.

Seek White Man Who Left Suitcase

Daily World P.1

Clinton Blast Hurts 3, Damages 30 Homes

Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 2-16-57

CLINTON, Tenn. — Police Friday promised arrests in the racially disturbed town of Clinton, rocked Thursday night by an explosion in its thickly populated Negro section, as five of seven Negroes attending integrated Clinton High School stayed home.

Police said a suspect was asked to take a lie detector test in connection with the blast that latest reports say injured three and damaged some 30 homes.

Officers said they were searching for a white man who reportedly dropped a suit case containing dynamite within 50 feet of a dozen children and four adults.

Witnesses said the white man alighted from a late model car, put his suitcase with the dynamite near a building, then returned to his car and sped away.

Police Chief Francis Moore called the bombing "a case of attempted murder," adding, "it was a miracle that nobody was seriously injured."

Blast shakes Negro section at Clinton

News P.1
Fri. 2-15-57
B'ham, Ala.

CLINTON, Tenn., Feb. 15 —(AP)— A dynamite-laden suitcase exploded in the heart of Clinton's Negro section last night, wrecking a restaurant and slightly injuring a Negro woman and baby.

The dynamite charge, which witnesses said was placed by a white man who raced away in a car, also heavily damaged other Negro-owned property.

The blast was the area's eighth, and by far the most destructive, since Clinton High School admitted 12 Negro students under a federal court order last Fall.

In the absence of concrete clues, however, officers still declined to speculate as to whether integration of the previously all-white school is connected with the series of explosions.

POLICE SAID the suitcase, which contained "several" sticks of dynamite, was placed on a concrete slab across the street from a restaurant where several Negroes were eating. The Negroes said they saw a white man stop, leave the suitcase, jump back into his car and speed away.

The restaurant, located in a basement, was wrecked. Its ceiling and inner walls were caved in and its windows blown out.

The woman, identified as Emma Simmons, suffered a knot on her head when hit by falling plaster; the 11-month-old girl, Jacqueline Gallaher, daughter of Mrs. Ethel Gallaher, was cut by flying glass.

Neither the woman nor the girl, who live in the same building as the restaurant, was believed seriously hurt. Three other children in the building escaped injury.

ALSO DAMAGED was a nearby sandwich shop owned by Steve Williams, father of a 21-year-old senior suspended from the integrated school on grounds he struck a white boy and threatened others with a knife Feb. 4.

The student, Alfred Williams, has appealed his suspension to the Anderson County School Board, which has set his hearing for next Thursday.

News

Jim Loggans, reporter for The Clinton Courier-News, said the plate glass window was blown from the front of the sandwich shop. He added that Williams' home was one of about 25 or 30 Negro homes from which window glass was shattered. All were within a 100-yard radius of the blast. *P.11*

Two cars owned by Negroes were damaged.

"They're scared, they're bewildered, and they're mad," Loggans said of the Negroes. "One of them said he's going back to North Carolina. One man said, 'I can't understand it. We're living in the United States, but we've been intimidated and threatened until we can't stand much more.'"

THOSE WHOSE homes were windowless rummaged around for cardboard and boards to try to close their homes against last night's near-freezing weather.

Clinton's racial troubles started the last week in August, when the Anderson County School Board, under orders of the U. S. District Court in Knoxville, admitted 12 Negro students to the high school. Knoxville is about 20 miles southeast of here.

Demonstrations during that week resulted in the National Guard and state troopers being sent in by Gov. Frank Clement to restore order. John Kasper, segregationist from Washington, D. C., was sentenced by U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor to a year in federal prison for stirring up the disturbances.

Taylor adjudged Kasper in contempt of federal court on grounds he violated an injunction against interfering with peaceful integration of the school and freed him under $10,000 bond pending appeal.

Sixteen other persons have been charged with violating the same court order in connection with new disturbances which closed the school temporarily in December. Trial for them is pending, and all are free on bond.

THE FIRST of the explosions, also in Clinton's Negro district, was Sept. 26. There was little or no damage that time.

The other blasts have followed no clearly defined pattern.

Two of them went off, without damage, near the homes of Horace Wells, publisher of The Courier-News, and Police Chief Francis Moore.

Wells has editorially attacked the actively pro-segregationist White Citizens Council in his weekly newspaper. Moore also is a member of the county school board which operates the high school.

Lawmen State Clinton Blast Erased Clues

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 2-16-57

CLINTON, Tenn., Feb. 15 (AP)— The terrific force of a dynamite explosion in the Negro section of racially torn Clinton last night literally obliterated clues upon which to work, police said today. *P.1*

A restuarant was wrecked, window panes were shattered in more than a score of homes, and a Negro woman and baby were injred slightly. Officers said they have made no arrests.

The blast was the eighth and most destructive in a series that has been set off in Clinton and environs since last fall when 12 Negro students were admitted to Clinton High School under federal court mandate. It was the first to cause injuries or appreciable damage.

WHITE MAN SIGHTED

Negro patrons of the restaurant said they saw a white man drive up, leave a suitcase on a concrete slab across the street, strike a match, jump back into his car and speed away.

A few seconds later the explosion went off with a roar that police said shook most of this town of 4,000 population.

"The explosion, like all the others, shattered all traces of the suitcase or anything else that might give us a lead to work on," Police Chief Francis Moore said.

Moore said there was no doubt the dynamiting was related to integration of previously all-white Clinton High. The school was the first state-supported secondary school in Tennessee to admit Negroes.

"We didn't have any dynamiting here before the Negroes were admitted to the school," said Moore who is also a member of the Anderson County School Board. He estimated 10 to 12 sticks of dynamite were used.

The blast shattered the home of Mrs. Ethel Gallaher and the Chicken Shack restaurant in the basement of the building. Mrs. Gallaher's 11-months-old girl, Jacqueline, was cut by flying glass. A woman identified as Emma Simmons suffered a bump on the head when hit by falling plasterer.

White Residents Offer Aid To Blast Victims

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

CLINTON, Tenn., Feb. 15 (AP)— White residents of Anderson County came today to the aid of Clinton Negroes whose homes were damaged in last night's dynamite blast with offers "to do anything we can to help." *P.6-A*

The Anderson County Red Cross Chapter, at the equest of several white citizens, announced that a special fund is being started to assist the Negro families to restore their property.

William Turnbill, Clinton builder and city councilman, and a committee of city officials and civic leaders plan to make a survey tomorrow of the damage, and Turnbill said, "do anything we can to help." *Sat. 2-16-57*

The Rev. Paul Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist Church who was attacked in December after he had escorted six Negro children to Clinton's integrated high school, City School Supt. Ed Cox and newspaper publisher Horace Wells were spearheading the drive to assist the Negroes.

Hold Suspect In Clinton Bombing

Defender P.1
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 2-23-57

CLINTON, Tenn. — (INS) — Five of seven Negroes, attending integrated Clinton High school remained home Friday, on the wake of the dynamiting of a thickly populated Negro section of town.

Police said a suspect was being questioned and had been asked to take a lie detector test. He was held in connection with the blast that injured three people and damaged some 20 homes.

Officers said they were searching for a white man who reportedly dropped a suit case containing dynamite within 50 feet of a dozen children and four adults.

Witnesses said the white man alighted from a late model car, put his suitcase near a building, then returned to his car and sped

away. The blast occurred shortly afterwards.

Police Chief Francis Moore called the bombing "a case of attempted murder," adding, "it was a miracle that nobody was seriously injured."

The latest in a series of eight dynamitings, was the most destructive of the lot. The explosions began shortly after the previously all-white Clinton high school became integrated last August.

liams, the apparent target of the dynamiting, was not injured.

Clinton, Tenn. Rocked By 8th Bomb Explosion

CLINTON, Tenn. —(ANP) — A woman and a baby were injured and property was wrecked over a wide area here Thursday night in the Negro section of the city when a suitcase, loaded with dynamite was exploded in front of a restaurant full of people.

Police said the bomb was set by **a man, presumably white, who jumped into a car and sped away. The restaurant was wrecked by the blast, the windows of a nearby sandwich shop were blown out, as were the windows of about 30 homes in the immediate area.**

The blast was heard on the outskirts of Knoxville, 20 miles away and police said it was a miracle that only two persons were hurt, but not seriously. The woman was injured when the restaurant ceiling caved in and the baby girl, 11 months old, was hit by flying glass. It was the 8th bombing in Clinton ton since 12 Negro students were admitted to Clinton high school under Federal court order.

Clinton Buildings Blasted In New Integration Incident

CLIFTON, Tenn., Feb. 15. (UP) Only two of seven Negro students at the integrated Clinton High School attended today in the nlight, injuring two persons.

The two students who reported for classes said the other boys stayed home because they were afraid of trouble.

The blast that ripped through the Foley Hill community, where most of the Negro high school students live, was attributed by authorities to a recent incident at the school.

Negro witnesses said a suitcase stuffed with sticks of dynamite was placed in front of the home of Alfred Williams, 21, a Negro student who was suspended from school for striking a white student. They said a white man darted from a car and left the suitcase on the sidewalk.

The blast blew off part of the roof of a nearby restaurant and shattered windows in the area.

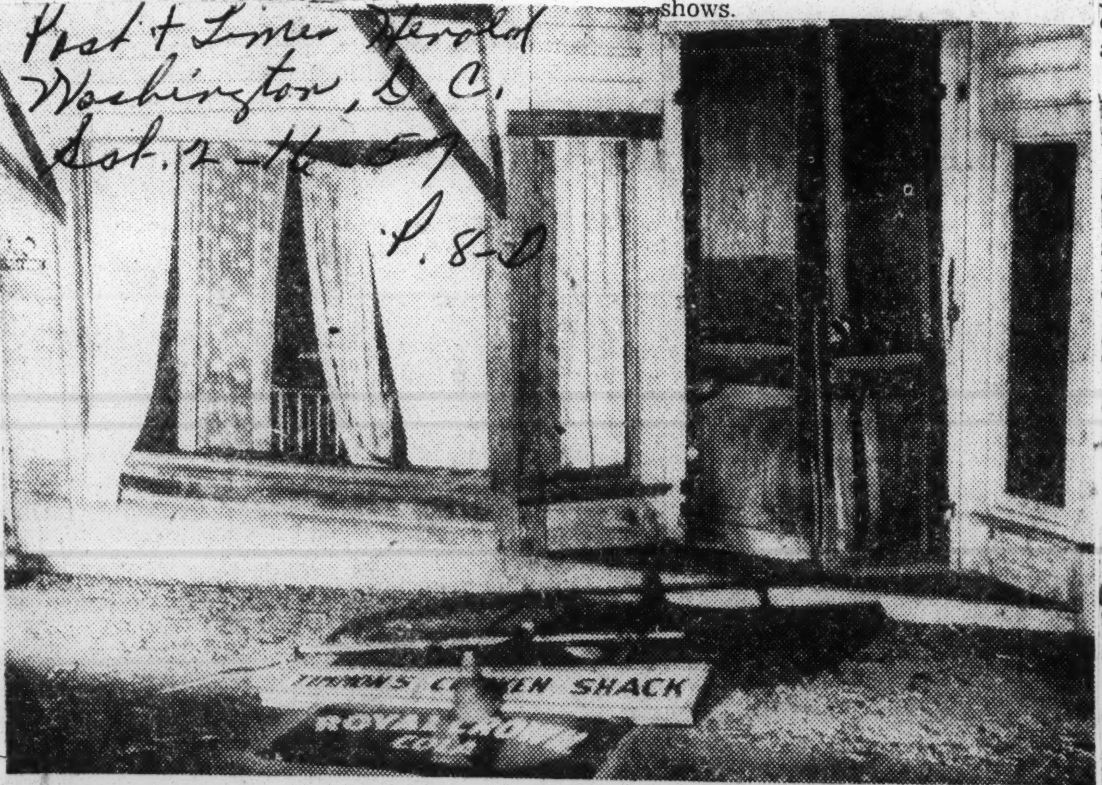
It was the second dynamiting in Foley Hill and the eighth blast in Clinton since the high school was integrated last fall in the midst of riots that brought nationlal guardsmen to the town to restore order.

It occurred while police still were investigating the beating of army veteran Norris Johnson, 22, a student at the school and a part-time clerk in the office of Principal D. J. Brittain Jr. Several young white men attacked ohnson last saturday for defending the admission of Negro students to the school under court order.

Johnson suffered a broken nose, black eyes and lacerations of the face.

The two hurt in the blast were an 11-month-old girl and a 39-yeaer-old woman. Wil-

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Sat. 2-16-57



United Press

The dynamite explosion in Clinton, Tenn., caved in walls and ceiling of this cafe.

Bombing Will Not Stop Tour, Armstrong Says

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Knoxville, Tenn. — (SNS) — A dynamite explosion near a municipal building in Knoxville, Tenn. Monday night failed to frighten the internationally famous trumpet playing Louis Armstrong.

The blast is reported to have occured from a single stick of dynamite, and tossed from a passing car. It tore a four foot hole in mud about 200 feet from the building.

No one was injured and the damage was so slight that it failed to disrupt the concert in progress.

"That's alright folks," the trumpet king said, "It's just the phone."

Few people got up to leave the building. Most of the audience, estimated at 3,000, 2,000 white and 1,000 Negroes, remained to hear the concert. Commenting later, Armstrong said:

"Man," I'll play anywhere they ll listen. He also said the incident would have no affect on his current tour.

"Man, the horn don't know anything about racial trouble," he added as he left with his troupe.

The outstanding musician is scheduled to perform in Atlanta Sunday afternoon at the Waluhaje apartments. He is scheduled to play for a dance at the University of Georgia in Athens, Ga. Saturday, after which time he will come to Atlanta for the two Sunday shows.

Bomb Found Beside Clinton Negro Homes

By the Associated Press.

CLINTON, Tenn., March 11. —A bucket full of powdered dynamite set to explode in the midst of several Negro homes was found yesterday by police.

Officers said a fuse and blasting cap were attached. They said the dynamite, 15 pounds placed in a gallon bucket, was the equivalent of about 30 sticks. The crude bomb apparently had been abandoned.

A charge of dynamite was exploded in the same vicinity about three weeks ago, causing extensive damage.

A few hours earlier, John Gates, 40, a cafe owner recently charged with contempt of federal court in the school integration issue, was confined in city jail without bond on a charge of destroying public property at Clinton High School.

Police said, however, the two incidents were apparently unrelated.

Police said Gates was seized at the high school and that he had slashed his wrists and stabbed himself several times in an apparent suicide attempt. They added that seven glass panes had been broken from a door and a window.

Gates tried to hang himself with a belt in his jail cell, City Judge Paul Horton said. The belt broke, and the prisoner received a head injury in the fall.

NEGRO FINED AND HELD ON CHARGE OF ASSAULT

Youth Gives No Explanation For Attack On Staten

A 20-year-old Negro who beat up a white man Saturday for no apparent reason was fined $102 in City Court yesterday and held to the state on a charge of assault and battery.

William M. Staten, 55, of 610 South White Station Road, appeared in court with two black eyes, a severely cut lip and an injury on the side of the head.

He accused George Logan Jr. of 445 East Lauderdale of hitting him twice as he talked with another Negro with whom he had been involved in a traffic mishap.

Mr. Staten said that after the collision he and the other driver were waiting for police to arrive when Logan, a bystander, walked up and said, "What's this all about? I'll handle this."

Mr. Staten said Logan snatched his identification card from his hand and threw it to the pavement. When Mr. Staten bent over to pick up the card, the Negro hit him and knocked him down, according to testimony.

When Mr. Staten got to his knees, Logan hit him again, the injured man said. Before Logan could get away a squad car arrived and he was arrested.

"I don't know anything I can say," Logan told Judge Beverly Boushe. He was at the point of tears. "I didn't want to start any trouble." He offered no explanation for hitting Mr. Staten.

The judge fined him $51 on each charge of disorderly conduct and assault and battery and held him to the state on the assault charge. Mr. Staten was fined $16 in Traffic Court Tuesday for failure to yield the right of way.

At the Tuesday hearing Logan did not appear and forfeited $26 on each charge. The forfeits were set aside when he was rearrested on the state charge of assault and battery.

White Man Abducted By Dead Negro's Kin

Post-Herald Wed., 6-19-57 B'ham Ala.

Special to The Post-Herald

HUNTSVILLE, June 18 — A white man, Frank B. Smith, told authorities here today that he was forced into an automobile and threatened with death by members of the family of a Negro man who drowned yesterday while fishing with Smith.

Smith, who operates Frank's Steel Fabrication Co., said he went to notify the family of Walter Battle Jr., that Battle had drowned in the Tennessee River.

"They seemed to go crazy," Smith said. "They came from all sides, like ants."

Smith told officers that the Negroes forced him into an auto and told him they were going to take him to the river and drown him. They then took some money from him, he said, and stopped at a filling station to buy gasoline.

Smith struggled free at the station and the Negroes drove off. Smith returned to Huntsville and spent last night at the police station for "protection."

Detective Earl Baker said James Thomas Battle, brother of the drowned man, was being questioned in the kidnaping incident.

Smith told officers he and Battle had been fishing near Cloud's Cove on the Tennessee River. When they were coming back downriver, he said, a pulley on the steering mechanism broke, causing the motor to slip to one side and overturning the boat.

Smith said he came to the surface and managed to hold onto the boat. He said he didn't see Battle come to the surface. The water is about 75 feet deep at the point of the accident. Crew members of a tow boat, the Julius D, rescued Smith a short while later.

Negro Is Beaten By 4 White Men

Post-Herald B'ham Ala. 8-28-57

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 27 (U.P.)—A Negro man told officers today he was forced into an auto by four white men, asked about his segregation views and beaten with a rubber hose.

The Negro, Tom Gartrell, 22, was found lying in a ditch near the Apperson Community early today. He had been beaten and his clothing was in shreds.

Gartrell told Sheriff B. W. Maddox he was walking home from work early today when the men forced him into an auto at gunpoint.

He said they asked his views on segregation and wanted to know if he was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Gartrell told them he knew "nothing." He said they then beat him with a rubber hose and shoved him out of the auto.

NEGRO BUSINESSMAN SHOT AT GIRL'S HOME

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Tues. 8-13-57

Clifford Miller, 44, Victim —Dorothy Young Held

A wealthy Negro nightclub owner was in critical condition at John Gaston Hospital last night, his stomach ripped apart, police said, by the blast of his sweetheart's revolver.

Officers identified the victim as Clifford Miller, 44, owner of the Flamingo Club at 140 Hernando and co-owner of the United Cab Co.

Dorothy Venus Young, 23, of 317 Carpenter, was jailed on a charge of assault to murder. Homicide officers said Miller, whose home is at 1379 South Parkway East, was shot at the woman's home at 8:55 yesterday morning.

Police quoted the woman as saying she and Miller had an argument at the Flamingo Club Sunday night. He took her home and the fuss continued. He slapped her, the woman said, and went home.

Early yesterday morning he returned and the fuss began again. She said he started toward her, as if to hit her again, and she pulled a pistol from a drawer and shot him.

Neighbors called police. She had a black eye, detectives said.

Home Threatened, Nashville School Officer Claims

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 8-30-57

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — A Nashville school official revealed new threats Thursday and an attempt to burn his home, as a result of plans to integrate the city's schools.

Asst. city school supt. W. H. Oliver demanded police protection Thursday. He complained a "fireball" of burning paper was thrown on the porch of his home Wednesday night. He had received a steady stream of telephone threats since 13 Negro students were registered for integrated first grade classes this week.

Oliver said he found only a handful of charred paper, after the fireball burned paint off the porch steps. It could have caused serious damage, he said, if the fireball had fallen into leaves and shrubs near the porch.

Two principals of all-white schools where Negroes have registered for classes have been receiving telephone threats many of them also abusive in nature, Oliver said.

Nashville mayor Ben West, meanwhile told a citizen committee claiming to represent 6,000 persons opposed to school integration that he intends to follow the law on school assignment, under which token integration is scheduled for Sept. 9. West said however, he would back the citizens' group's right to seek a court test of the law.

Intergration of Southern schools was the subject of court action in three North Carolina cities today. The school boards at Greensboro and Charlotte were attacked for a decision to allow integration to begin, and the school board at Raleigh was under attack for refusing to end segregation.

The Knoxville Trial

Herald Tribune

The verdict of a Knoxville jury has given great comfort to those who believe in the absolute necessity of lawful processes in the continuing struggle over segregation. Dealing with the cases of eleven persons charged with violating the injunction of a Federal court in Clinton, Tenn., the jury evidenced a discrimination which showed that it considered the case with great care. But it found seven of the defendants guilty, including John Kasper, who injected himself into the Clinton situation at the outset, urging resistance to the entry of Negro students in the previously segregated high school there.

It is important, however, to consider exactly what bearing the Knoxville verdict has upon the contested question of jury trials in civil rights cases. Some Southern Senators have been prompt to assert that the fact that an all-white jury in Tennessee convicted persons charged with offenses involving opposition to desegregation answers the chief argument against the use of jury trials in such cases. Senator Gore of Tennessee, for example, said that the outcome of the Clinton case shows that "we should not abolish trial by jury."

Whether the action of the Knoxville jury can be considered typical of all the South is at least open to question. One of the defense lawyers in the case, Mr. Ross Barnett of Jackson, Miss., a former president of the bar association of his state, was quoted as saying after the verdict in Tennessee that "too many people here favor integration or will not speak out for integration." And he added that "in Mississippi it's entirely different."

But the argument for normal injunctive procedures does not rest upon whether or not Southern juries will or will not convict in civil rights cases. It rests upon that fact that it is normal when any one's rights are threatened. Such procedures do not "abolish jury trials." They do so only when the United States is a party, and the pending legislation would give the United States the power to intervene in voting cases. The lack of jury trial under those conditions is common to all actions of the kind, and is not confined to the South, or to civil rights matters. If individuals, or local communities, request an injunction, jury trials may be granted, as was true in the Clinton case. Or—as also has happened —the local communities can request that the Federal government participate.

Making jury trials mandatory by this legislation would, therefore, impose a new restriction under law. It would inhibit the existing flexibility of the injunctive process, which must be able to operate in times of emergency and civil commotion as well when the atmosphere is calm.

The Senate is narrowing the civil rights legislation down to protection of the right to vote. That in itself would be a great gain. The right to vote is the basis for other rights, the means whereby they may be won; it has specific and unchallenged statement in the Constitution. If effective protection for this right can be obtained, not at the expense of other rights, but without further strengthening the enforcement procedure for those rights, many may regret that the bill did not go farther. But they would be willing to recognize that real progress has been made. The rub is that the right to vote must be effectively protected, by a specific procedure which would make it impossible for local officials or extra-legal pressures to be brought to bear on voters.

The injunction, invoked by the Federal government in case of necessity and issued by Federal courts, offers a lawful, familiar and probably successful method of attacking the problem. It should be retained in full strength.

3 SCHOOL INCIDENTS OCCUR IN KNOXVILLE

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Fri. 10-25-57

Arrow Is Shot At Teacher Girl Is Slashed

FATHER HITS PRINCIPAL

By The United Press

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 24.—A 16-year-old high school boy, smarting because he was disciplined in class, admitted Thursday he shot a steel-tipped, "killer-type" arrow into the home of a teacher.

Attached to the arrow was a

note telling Bearden High School teacher H. H. Kroll, "We are giving you fair warning . . . for you will soon be in mourning . . . so take advice from a friend . . . and leave Bearden while you can."

Officers arrested Harold Hodges, who said he fired the arrow from a five-foot bow, and a companion, Larry Bradshaw, 17. Deputies said an archery set and 50 caps of dynamite were found in Hodges' car.

Had Been Scclded

Hodges said he sent the arrow whizzing into the front door of Kroll's house because Kroll had scolded him in study hall Wednesday.

"It was a real killer-type arrow like those used for hunting deer," said County Capt. Carl Bunch.

The youth posted $250 appearance bonds in Juvenile Home.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 24.—(AP)—Police said a 16-year-old junior high school girl was slashed on the arm and nicked on the throat Thursday by another young girl.

The victim was Cynthia Kay Hauther, an eighth grade pupil at Park Junior High.

Police said a car drew alongside Cynthia about a block from school. Four girls, three clad in blue jeans and one in a skirt, got out and advanced on Cynthia.

Used Switchblade

One whipped out a switchblade knife, slashed Cynthia's arm and then placed the blade against her throat.

"If you tell about this, we'll cut your throat," the assailant said.

The girls then drove away and Cynthia ran to school.

She told police she did not know her assailants nor did she know of any reason why anyone would want to harm her.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 24.—(AP)—An irate father beat up his son's school principal Thursday, then went to Sessions Court to pay his "fine," police said.

Deputy Sheriff Henry Pruitt said he was told that Jack Carter, 12-year-old seventh grade pupil at Amherst Elementary School, was sent home Wednesday by the principal, J. C. Pennington.

Thursday the boy, accompanied by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Carter, met Mr. Pennington on the school grounds. The principal, Deputy Pruitt said, invited the Carters into his office to discuss the problem.

Instead, Mr. Carter beat up Mr. Pennington, the officer said.

No Warrent Issued

Later, Mr. Carter went to Sessions Court and offered to pay a fine, but Judge Glenn Johnson said there was no warrant against Mr. Carter and sent the family to see Miss Mildred Doyle, Knox County schools' superintendent.

Miss Doyle said the Carters accused Mr. Pennington of kicking their son and sending him home. She said she was investigating the incident. Mr. Pennington declined comment.

Police In Pre-Dawn Raid Uncover Abortion Mill

GALLATIN, Tenn.—A pre-dawn raid by state and local officials early last Tuesday morning resulted in the arrest of Mrs. Alice Lowe who has been charged with attempted abortion and possessing whiskey and is alleged to have been running an abortion hospital.

Authorities believe the "hospital" has been serving the Nashville area which has a number of colleges and universities.

Officials disclosed the rambling elaborately appointed home of Mrs. Lowe contained four TV sets, three bathrooms, two dens and was expensively furnished.

Participating in the raid which occurred about 3 a.m., were Tennessee Highway patrol Sgt. John Pollack, Atty. Gen. James Porter, Sheriff Albert Hackett and Nashville Highway patrol troopers E. J. William and C. D. Smiley.

Quantities of drugs, medical supplies and several hypodermic needles were found.

Also found were two record books in which were listed alleged abortions for 1956 and 1957. The books showed six operations had been performed the past month.

The records disclosed the names of some people from the Gallatin and Lebanon area, but most were from the Nashville area.

According to Sheriff Hackett, the raid culminated a long investigation, but was officially tipped off when a Nashville waitress was brought into General hospital in Nashville about 1 a. m., last Thurs.

Hospital authorities disclosed it was obvious she was suffering from complications resulting from an aborton.

A Nashville auto salesman later came to police and told them he had taken the waitress to the woman who allegedly performed the operation.

It is generally believed the waitress was a white woman from the Nashville area. The hospital reported she is in fairly good condition.

Nashville Homicide Sgt. John Balthrop talked to the waitress and quoted her as saying she could identify the woman who performed the operation, but could not give her name.

Shortly after the raid, Mrs. Lowe had a slight heart attack but is in good condition. She was scheduled to appear for a preliminary hearing at 9 a. m., last Friday, before General Sessions Judge Henry Brown.

Sheriff Hackett said the investigation will continue and other developments will be announced.

Two Men Arrested In Dynamite Plot

CLINTON, Tenn. (INS)—Two men were arrested Thursday on charges of plotting to dynamite Clinton High School.

Clinton Sheriff Glad Woodward said the two arrested men, Avon Nolan, 19, and Clifford Lowe, 20, admitted they had planned to bomb the integrated high school which was integrated a year ago amid a demonstration of bloodshed and violence.

NO PART OF IT

Woodward said the men confessed they were to have been paid $500 for the blasting by an undisclosed person in Nashville. The dynamiting was scheduled to take place in September, the Sheriff added, but the men said they backed out because they were "afraid somebody would be killed," and did not "want any part of it."

Two sacks of dynamite were found hidden near the Clinch River recently, and Sheriff Woodward said the explosive had been stored in one of the men's home before then.

He said more people were involved in the plot and he was presently investigating others he believed "connected with the case."

NATIONAL GUARD

Clinton High School, which protested so wildly to its initial integrating that the National Guard had to be called into hault rioting was peacefully attended by both white and Negro students this fall.

The two men arrested today are charged with possessions of dynamite, which is punishable by a 2-10 year trem in prison, and entering into conspiracy to bomb the High School, which is punishable by a 3-10-year term.

Minister, 68, Hacks Rival With Cleaver

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 1 (AP) — A Negro preacher, angered by a move to oust him from his pulpit, struck and severely injured another minister with a meat cleaver, the sheriff's office reported today.

The cleaver was pulled from beneath the pulpit during a heated business meeting of members of a suburban Negro church last night.

Deputy Sheriff F. T. Ralls gave this account:

When a move to elect a successor to the Rev. Luther Washington, 68, was introduced, Washington jumped to his feet and announced he was "taking charge" of the meeting.

The Rev. Dave Grey, 68, strode to the pulpit, told Washinton he was out of order and asked him to yield the floor.

Instead, Washington reached under the pulpit, pulled out the rusty cleaver and chopped Grey on the left side of the head. Then he fled.

Satchmo Blows On As Blast Rocks Show

KNOXVLLE, Tenn. — (INS) — A dynamite blast rocked the municipal building in which Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong was playing a concert before a segregated audience of 1,800 and shook a five-mile area of Knoxville but did not phase the jazz musician a bit last week.

Satchmo, who was leading his four piece combo through "Backotown Blues," stopped momentarily and quipped:

"That's allright folks, it's only the phone."

Then he and the band resumed playing the blues.

Police reported the explosion was caused by a single stick of dynamite thrown from a speeding car. They said it tore a three-foot hole in the mud about 200 feet from the Chilhowee park administration building.

No one was injured and only a few persons in the crowd left the building to view the blast scene.

No Clues Found In Clinton Blast

Dynamites Hurts 2 In Negro Section

CLINTON, Tenn., Feb. 15 (AP) —The terrific force of a dynamite explosion in the Negro section of racially-torn Clinton last night literally obliterated clues upon which to work, police said today.

A restaurant was wrecked, window panes were shattered in more than a score of homes, and a Negro woman and baby were injured slightly. Officers said they have made no arrests.

The blast, the eighth and most destructive in a series that has been set off in Clinton and environs since last Fall when 12 Negro students were admitted to Clinton High School, was the first to cause injuries or appreciable damage.

Negro patrons of the restaurant said they saw a white man drive up, leave a suitcase on a concrete slab across the street, strike a match, jump back into his car and speed away.

A few seconds later the explosion went off with a roar that police said shook most of this town of 4000 population.

"The explosion, like all the others, shattered all traces of the suitcase or anything else that might have given us a lead to work on," Police Chief Francis Moore said.

The blast shaattered the home of Mrs. Ethel Gallaher and the Chicken Shack Restaurant in the basement of the building. Mrs. Gallaher's 11-month old girl, Jacqueline, was cut by flying glass. A woman identified as Emma Simmons suffered a knot on the head when hit by falling plaster.

Survey Bomb Damage in Clinton; Seek Man Who Left Dynamite in Street

Clinton, Tenn.—White residents of Anderson County pitched in Saturday to ease the lot of Clinton Negroes whose homes were damaged by a dynamite blast in this racially troubled town Thursday night, Feb. 14.

A fund was set up both here and in nearby Oak Ridge to help buy materials to repair the damaged homes. A committee of civic leaders surveyed the damage Saturday with a view "to do anything we can to help."

But police reported little progress in finding the white man the Negroes said left the dynamite in a suitcase, in the heart of the town's Negro section, then fled in an auto just before the blast rocked most of the town of 4,000. Injured were a woman and a baby and property over a wide area was damaged.

Puts Down Suitcase

Police said a man set the suitcase down across the street from a restaurant full of people at 10:28 p.m. Thursday. The man then jumped into a car and raced away.

The restaurant was wrecked—the ceiling and walls caved in. Windows of a nearby sandwich shop were blown out. Windows were broken in about 25 to 30 homes in the area.

Hit by Ceiling

The woman was hurt when the ceiling caved in at the restaurant. The 11-month-old baby girl was hurt by broken glass. Neither, apparently, was hurt seriously.

A man who declined to identify himself reported the explosion to newsmen by telephone. He said he was "almost run down by the racing car."

Police said they considered the light injuries a miracle, in view of the force of the blast. It was heard at Knoxville, 20 miles away.

Persons in the restaurant told police a car stopped across the street, a man got out and set a suitcase on a concrete slab over a culvert, then dashed back into the car.

Smelled Fuse

One of the Negroes said he went to investigate, smelled the burning fuse and ran. When he was a considerable distance from the suitcase, it blew up, he said.

Among homes damaged was that of Steven Williams, father of a 21-year-old senior at Clinton's integrated high school who has been suspended for striking a white student and pulling a knife in a school corridor.

The blast was the eighth reported in Clinton and the surrounding area since Clinton High admitted 12 Negro students under orders of the U. S. district court in Knoxville last August.

The first of these blasts was in the Negro section last Sept. 26. The others have been scattered around Clinton and nearby areas. There were no injuries.

Troops Called

National guard troops patrolled Clinton for some time last fall after anti-integration agitators whipped up sentiment that resulted in rioting. Community leaders then undertook to maintain order through a "home guard."

Two of the previous blasts went off, without damage, near the homes of Publisher Horace Wells, Jr., and Police Chief Francis Moore.

Wells had editorially attacked the segregationist White Citizens Council. Moore is a member of the county school board which operates the high school.

But the worst previous explosion went off the night of Dec. 28 behind the White Citizens Council headquarters building.

Trial Delayed For 16 Nabbed In Racial Row

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10 (AP) — Federal court trial of 16 persons charged with interfering with Clinton High School integration was postponed indefinitely today. Trial had been set for Jan. 28.

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor signed a consent order striking the January trial date from the docket, and giving attornerys for both sides additional time to file briefs in the case.

The judge's order was issued following a conference between U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., and counsel for the defendants—Robert L. Dobbs and L. E. Gwinn of Memphis, Thomas L. Gore of Nashville, and Grover L. McLeod of Birmingham.

NEW TIMETABLE

The order sets this new timetable in the case:

Feb. 12 — Crawford's deadline for answering motions and briefs filed by defense attorneys. The defense has filed five motions:

1. Dismissal of the attachments under which the arrests were made; 2. Quashing of the attachments for lack of jurisdiction; 3. In event the first two are overruled, separate trials for the 13 men, two women and one boy 4. Jury trials for each defendant; 5. Dismissal of charges against two defendants whose identity was not "described according to law." The defense claims their names were written incorrectly.

March 1 — Deadline for the defense to answer Crawford's briefs.

May 2 — Date on which Judge Taylor will hear "various motions, pleas, answers and other pleadings" pertaining to the case.

The 16 Anderson countains were arrested last Dec. 4 and 5. Specifically, they were charged with criminal contempt of Federal Court for alleged violation of a court order prohibiting interference with peaceful integration of the school.

Dynamite Blast Wrecks Negro Cafe in Clinton

Evening Star Fri. 2-15-57 Washington, D.C. P. 11

CLINTON, Tenn., Feb. 15 (AP).—A dynamite-laden suitcase exploded in the heart of Clinton's Negro section last night, wrecking a restaurant and slightly injuring a Negro woman and baby.

The dynamite charge, which witnesses said was placed by a white man who raced away in a car, also heavily damaged other Negro-owned property.

The blast was the area's eighth and by far the most destructive, since Clinton High School admitted 12 Negro students under a Federal Court order last fall.

In the absence of concrete clues, however, officers still declined to speculate as to whether integration of the previously all-white school is connected with the series of explosions.

Incident Described

Police said the suitcase, which contained "several" sticks of dynamite, was placed on a concrete slab across the street from a restaurant where several Negroes were eating. The Negroes said they saw a white man stop, leave the suitcase, jump back into his car and speed away.

The restaurant, located in a basement, was wrecked. Its ceiling and inner walls were caved in and its windows blown out.

The woman, identified as Emma Simmons, suffered a knot on her head when hit by falling plaster; the 11-month-old girl, Jacqueline Gallaher, daughter of Mrs. Ethel Gallaher, was cut by flying glass.

Neither the woman nor the girl, who live in the same building as the restaurant, was believed seriously hurt. Three other children in the building escaped injury.

Also damaged was a nearby sandwich shop owned by Steve Williams, father of a 21-year-old senior suspended from the integrated school on grounds he struck a white boy and threatened others with a knife February 4.

Suspension Appealed

The student, Alfred Williams, has appealed his suspension to the Anderson County School Board, which has set his hearing for next Thursday.

Jim Loggans, reporter for the Clinton Courier-News, said the plate-glass window was blown from the front of the sandwich shop. He added that Mr. Williams' home was one of about 25 or 30 Negro homes from which window glass was shattered. All were within a 100-yard radius of the blast.

Two cars owned by Negroes were damaged.

"They're scared, they're bewildered, and they're mad," Mr. Loggans said of the Negroes. "One of them said he's going back to North Carolina. One man said, 'I can't understand it. We're living in the United States, but we've been intimidated and threatened until we can't stand much more.'"

Clinton's racial troubles started the last week in August, when the Anderson County School Board, under orders of the United States District Court in Knoxville, admitted 12 Negro students to the high school. Knoxville is about 20 miles southeast of here.

Reds rap bombing

Afro-American

MOSCOW — Russian newspapers this week played up the bombing of a dance hall in Knoxville, Tennessee, where Louis Armstrong and his band played last week.

The papers declared Armstrong, who played in Russia, does not have any freedom and privileges at home. They pointed out that the Knoxville hall was split in two sections, one for colored and one for white, and that a bomb was exploded on the outside.

The stories called jim crow in America "freedom for mongrels" and declared that "freedom for America's 15,000,000 colored persons exist only on the pages of American propaganda publications."

(EDITOR'S NOTE — Louis Armstrong is one of the few topflight entertainers who still plays before segregated audiences in the South. Many others such as Marian Anderson, Mahalia Jackson, Cab Calloway, Billy Holiday, and others have refused to do this.)

Dynamite Placed At Clinton Home

CLINTON, Tenn., March 11 (UP)—A bucket of dynamite was found in front of the home of a Negro student at an integrated high school here today. Police were unable to find a trace of a white man alleged to have planted the explosive.

About 16 pounds of loose explosive was found in a gallon bucket in front of the house of Allen McSwain on Broad St. McSwain has a child, Alvah J., attending mixed classe swith six other Negroes in the high school.

Negro Serving Life Sentence Ordered Freed

Commercial Appeal P. 12 Memphis, Tenn.

A Memphis Negro sentenced to life in 1939 as an habitual criminal after stealing a $15 bicycle, was ordered freed yesterday by a Nashville judge.

Judge Charles Gilbert gave freedom to Fred Sanders, 58, after ruling he was convicted and sentenced as an habitual criminal but had not been indicted as such, the Associated Press reported.

Under Tennessee law, any person indicted and convicted as a habitual criminal must serve the remainder of his life in prison a habitual criminal is defined by law as one who has been indicted and convicted of a felony three times.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Henry Foutch, representing the state at a habeas corpus hearing for Sanders, said the court's ruling will not be appealed.

"The decision is clear-cut," Mr. Foutch said, referring to a Federal Court ruling here in 1955, in which another prisoner gained his freedom on grounds he was serving a life term as a habitual criminal without being indicted as one.

Said Sanders, whose next of kin was listed as his wife, Willie Mae: "I'm so happy I don't know what to do. I'm just going to leave that prison after all these years. You'll never find me behind bars again."

Negro Gunman Robs Pharmacy —$2,000 Taken

Commercial Appeal P. 17 Mon. 6-10-57

T Negro gunman robbed a South Memphis pharmacy of about $2,000 yesterday morning and fled after shutting the owner and three other persons in a bathroom.

The holdup occurred at 11:30 a.m. at Hoaglund Drug Store at 1285 Latham.

William Hoagland, the owner, said a slender Negro, about 35, walked into the store and pulled a revolver from his trousers pocket.

"He told me to open the safe at the rear of the store," Mr. Hoagland said. "He must have cased the place pretty well because he knew just where the safe was located."

Mr. Hoagland said the Negro put about $2,000, including about $100 from the cash register, into a cardboard box he picked up inside the store. The money was in bills, except for a few dollars in change.

The gunman ordered Mr. Hoagland; his wife, Armanda; their son, Gene, 10, and a delivery boy, Ronnie Puckett, 16, into a bathroom near the safe and shoved a refrigerator in front of the door.

"We waited about 10 minutes and then pushed the door open," Mr. Hoagland said. "The Negro was gone. I don't know if he had a car. We never sa wone."

"None of us was upset," Mr. Hoagland said. "He never threatened us."

The loss was insured. It was the store's first armed robbery.

4 NEGROES INDICTED BY U. S. GRAND JURY

Commercial Appeal P. 62

Narcotics Suspects Held In County Jail

Thurs. 5-2-57

Four Negro men whose arrest broke up a small narcotics ring in Memphis have been indicted by the Federal grand jury. Their cases will be heard Friday.

Held in the Shelby County jail are Leroy J. Rainey, 33, of 227 South Fourth; Charlie Israel Jr., 28, of 958 Clack Place; Eskore L. Rayner, 30, of 1332 North Stonewall, and William C. Hunt, 28, of the Queen Anne Hotel.

A 26-year-old Mississippian was indicted for cashing six checks, totaling $165, at a Memphis department store. The drafts were drawn on the First National Bank in Jackson, Miss., and cashed by Keanon A. Ingram of McComb.

Other true bills returned included indictments of Melvin Arnold, 37, of 665 Pontotoc, forgery; Richard Ellis Wilburn, 60, forgery of an FHA loan application; John F. Middlebrook, 50, Negro of Stanton, Tenn., illegal possession of a still and possession of untaxed liquor, and Neverson Williams, 49, Negro of 878 South Fourth, theft from a mailbox.

MAXIE L. PHILLIPS DENIES BLAST GUILT

Commercial Appeal P. 4

Plea Entered In Court By His Attorneys

Sat. 6-8-57

CHARGED IN CONSPIRACY

Memphis, Tenn.

A denial of guilt to charges that he conspired with Harold Poole to dynamite a rival Frayser grocery Feb. 4, 1956, was entered yesterday morning by Maxie L. Phillips, 44.

The not guilty plea was made for the Frayser merchant by his attorneys, Dave Ballon and William E. Friedman, before General Sessions Judge Willard Dixon. Mr. Ballon then waived preliminary hearing. Sheriff Lt. Sidney Hall and Lt. Aubrey Smith and Police Lt. N. E. Zachary were present to prosecute. Bond of $2,500 was set, as recommended by Atty. Gen. Phil Canale.

Phillips was arrested Thursday on a warrant charging him with conspiracy to destroy with dynamite. George Becker, special investigator for the attorney general's office, said Phillips is accused of employing Poole to dynamite the National Food Store at Frayser North Gate Shopping Center. A desire by Phillips to stop competition of the other super-market was believed to have motivated the conspiracy, officers said.

Poole, who has a record of more than 70 police arrests here, was convicted last month of intent to dynamite Police Chief James C. Macdonald's home. His punishment was fixed at six years, six months in the penitentiary. Motion for a new trial by Poole, set for yesterday, was continued until June 28. Poole is also under indictment on two other charges connected with possessing dynamite.

The dynamite explosion which Poole is charged with having set off blew a hole in the roof of National Food Store but resulted in no other damage. Phillips served 60 days at the Penal Farm in 1950 and was fined $150 on his guilty plea in connection with the burning of a warehouse he owned.

BRIBERY CHARGE HURLED

Commercial Appeal

Negro Accuses Policeman During City Court

Wed. 5-22-57 Memphis, Tenn. P. 3

A Negro woman Monday accused a Memphis patrolman of asking for a bribe when he checked her restaurant Saturday night during a search for a suspect. But she was fined $16 in City Court for interfering with an arrest.

Esther Merriweather, 27, of 276 North Manassas told a story that conflicted with testimony of Patrolman W. S. Schultz, who went to Esther's Cafe at 1210 Thomas to make a check.

Patrolman Schultz said Esther tried to interfere with the investigation he and Patrolman G. L. Arnold were making. The woman said the officers cursed her and Mr. Schultz asked her: "Why don't you give a handout now and then?"

Judge Beverly Boushe dismissed charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest but fined her $16 for interfering with officers. She will appear before the City Licensing Commission at 9:30 this morning to show cause why her beer license shouldn't be revoked.

Police Chief J. C. Macdonald said Esther did not file a complaint with his office.

Kasper 'Would Do Time' If 15 Freed

Courier-Journal

By The Associated Press

Knoxville, July 14.—John Kasper, 27, segregation leader from Washington, said today he would be willing to spend a year or two in prison if it would bring about the acquittal of his 15 codefendants in the Clinton criminal-contempt trial.

Kasper made the statement to newsmen at a small, rain-drenched rally sponsored by the White Citizens Council.

A black-and-white sign bearing the legend "Callahan Road—KKK" marked the turn-off point from the main Knoxville-to-Clinton highway to the scene of the rally.

Rain Routs A Number

Louisville Ky.

About 15 carloads of men, women, and a surprising number of children attended the meeting, described by the dark-browed Kasper as "a pre-chin'."

7-15-57

Rain caused m mbers of the crowd to run for their cars before Kasper could introduce one of the main speakers, William Hendrix, Clearwat r, Fla., who described himself as "imperi officer of the Southern Northern knight of the Ku Klux Klan."

Hendrix said he l d come to Knoxville to attend the Clinto trial and planned to be present in the co rtroom this week.

Kasper said the r lly was not a klan meeting.

"I'm not a member c the klan and never have been," he told re orters, standing in the rain. "But I belie e in the klan. We work closely with them."

He said the meeting, held in an open field about 11 miles northwest of Knoxville, was mainly a religious affair but that "quite a few" White Citizens Council members were present.

Kasper and 15 Clinton-area residents are defendants in the week-old Clinton segregation trial, which will resume in United States District Court tomorrow.

They are charged with criminal contempt of court for alleged violation of a federal injunction against hindering court-ordered integration of Clinton High School last fall.

About a third of the crowd at today's rally were news, radio, and television representatives.

The rally was held in the same field where newsmen covering a similar meeting last fall were shoved and jostled by members of the crowd who tossed flaming wads of rolled-up newspaper at them.

Today a sign of ugly feeling was reflected by a lean, hawk-nosed youth who ostentatiously cut a stout 3-foot cudgel and whittled a handle on it. He squatted a few feet away from newsmen.

Later, several husky members of the crowd chased Samuel Hoskins, Negro reporter for The Baltimore Afro-American newspaper, from the field. Hoskins went to his car and drove away unmolested. He has been here covering the trial.

Evidence Unfolded At Clinton Trial

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Thurs. 7-11-57 P. 1

BY BENNO ISAACS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Attorneys argued Wednesday there was "just provocation" for violence at the Clinton High School last fall, as the government began to unfold evidence against 16 persons accused of trying to thwart the U. S. Supreme Court school de-segregation decree.

U. S. Dist. Atty John Crawford, prove that John Kasper, a Yankee crusader for the segregation, and 15 residents of the little East Tennessee town, joined in a plan to keep Negro teenagers from attending classes with white students.

BEAT MINISTER

Crawford read charges accusing the 16 of "intimidating" the Negro students, and "vilifying, attacking and badly beating" a minister who befriended them.

Defense attorney Robert L. Dobbs made only a brief opening statement in which he said that the 15 Clinton residents "are guilty of none of the charges made by the government."

He said the defense would show there was "just provocation" for whatever occured at Clinton, and that the affair was "beyond the scope of the court's jurisdiction."

Crawford introduced judge Robert Taylor's injunction -- the basis of the contempt charge -- in which he ordered there be no interference with peaceful integration at the Clinton school.

Judge Taylor rejected Wednesday a defense demand for a mistrial, based on the contention the defendants were "unprepared" to cross-examine government witnesses and decline to immediately order the government to turn over FBI files in the case.

Daily World

The judge said his interpretation of a recent Supreme Court decision was that the government's files need not be made available unless and until a witness to which they pretained was called to testify. He said he would entertain moves to make FBI records available "at the proper time."

P. 4

FIRST FEDERAL EFFORT

A jury of ten men and two women, with two men and two women alternates, will hear the case, which is the first federal effort to enforce the U. S. Supreme Court de-

penalties.

Thurs. 7-11-57

segregation decree with criminal

Judge Taylor cautioned members of the jury they should hold themselves aloof from possible attempts to influence or intimidate them.

He ordered them not to answer the telephone, nor read any mail they received during the trial, and banned scanning of newspapers and television, or radio-listening by the panel.

The demand for government records in the case came just before the federal attorney began reading charges against Kasper and the Clinton citizens.

Clinton Group Seeks Probe Of Area Tensions

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Thurs. 7-11-57

CLINTON, Tenn. — (ANP) — Clinton, Tenn., was back in the news again this week, this time with the defense counsel for 15 persons accused of interfering with racial integration at the Clinton high school last year, requesting an investigation of racial troubles in Anderson and Knox counties here.

P. 1

The chairman of the Freedom Fund for Clinton, a segregationist group financing the defense of the 15 Clinton racists dispatched a wire to Mississippi's Sen. James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee seeking the probe.

The wire read; "We request that your committee immediately give serious consideration to conducting a full-scale investigation into suspected subversive activities behind racial unrest in Anderson and Knox counties, Tennessee.

"Our initial investigation indicates an urgent need for your committee to make a thorough investigation with a view of prosecutions for un-American activities. There is evidence of expenditure of large sums of money to influence the thinking and actions of individuals in this community by organizations dedicated to the destruction of the American way of life and system of government."

Daily World

"We will be glad to furnish you a list of people we believe should be considered for investigation. Their activities in an area which includes the Atomic Energy Center at Oak Ridge are causes for special concern.

All-White Jury Will Hear Clinton Case

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Wed. 7-10-57

BY BENNO ISAACS

KNOXVILLE, TENN. —(INS)— An All-White jury of ten men and and two women will hear the Government's case against 16 segregationists accused of attempting to block school integration through intimidation and violence

The difficult task of picking an unprejudiced jury for what defense attorneys term "the most important law suit in the nation at this time" was completed late Tuesday.

P. 1

Two alternate jurors must be chosen today before opening statements and evidence in the trial, is expected to be a protracted one, can begin.

In two days of questioning attorneys for the government and two sets of defense counsel had probed the thinking of 3-1 persons of their view on segregation, the right-or-wrong of the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation, and whether court orders should be obeyed even though they be unpopular.

John Kasper former New York city residei who vol ntered to organize resistance to court-ordered integration at the Clinton high-school last fall, and 15 residents of the little East Tennessee town are on trial for contempt of court. The court had ordered no interference with 15 Negro students began attending classes in the previously all-white school.

Four Negroes called from among the six on the jury panel of 61 persons were rejected. One was excused by the court. Defense attorneys eliminated the other three.

Government Nears 'Heart' Of Clinton Case

Daily News Jackson Miss.
7-12-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — The United States government today was nearing the heart of its case —conspiracy—in the trial of 16 people who fought to keep Negro students out of a small-town Tennessee high school.

P. 1

"We are getting to the 'acting in concert' part of the story now," said U.S. Dist. Atty. John Calvin Crawford.

It is a story of animosity and deep-seated feelings about segregation in the pretty highland town of Clinton, population 4,500.

Members of the school board told the all-white jury hearing the case of a six-point manifesto presented to them by segregationists.

It asked them to poll the Negroes in Clinton as to their preferences of a school for their children, to send the Negroes back to an all-Negro school 20 miles away

at Knoxville which they had been attending—and said, if they were unable to comply with these and other demands, to resign.

Other witnesses will describe riots that brought tank-led National Guardsmen to Clinton. Later, a Baptist minister, the Rev. Paul Turner, got a bloody nose and a beating for walking six Negro students to the school and seeing them safely inside.

Out of this violence came the "Clinton trials."

Today, 15 Tennesseans, including two women, and John Kasper, New Jersey segregationist leader, are on trial for criminal contempt. They are charged with knowingly defying a federal injunction against obstructing integration in the high school.

The outcome of the present trial may show, legal experts say, whether the federal government will be able to enforce the Supreme Court ruling.

Defense Wins Fight To See Secret Data

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala. Thurs. 7-11-57

U. S. Attorney Gives Up Summary To Clinton Court

P. 1

BY ROGER GREENE
Associated Press Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, July 10— The government today surrendered a document from its long-protected FBI files in the mass contempt trial of 16 defendants in the Clinton segregation case.

It was a signed statement. However, the government did not hand over to the defense an FBI agent's written summary of his conversation with the witness who signed it.

The so-called "raw files" consist of such summaries by FBI agents, and these, in this case, were given to U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor.

The 19-man staff of defense lawyers crouched forward as U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., with a dramatic show of reluctance, cautiously fingered the FBI data—and finally released it to the defense.

The incident came after J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, D. C., attorney for White Citizens Council Leader Frederick John Kasper, cried out to the court:

"We should have it (the secret FBI data) now so we can prepare our case and not be forced to wait until we have been sandbagged."

Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor directed the surrender of the FBI document in line with a recent Supreme Court decision that the defendants in a criminal case are entitled under certain circumstances to examine long-secret FBI "raw files" to prepare their defense.

Taylor ruled that he would ask the government to disclose such data in cases where a witness in the current trial has made a report to the FBI and where that report might be used to "impeach" the witness' accuracy.

In this instance, the FBI data was a statement from Robert G. Crossno of Norris, Tenn., chairman of the Anderson County (Clinton) School Board which agreed last Fall under federal mandate to integrate white and Negro students in its previously all-white high school.

The surrender of the document—contents of which was not disclosed before court adjourned for the day at 4:45 p.m.—caused little apparent stir among the defense lawyers after they received it.

While agreeing to defense demands for the right to inspect pertinent FBI documents, Taylor told the massed battery of defense lawyers;

"You will not get all the files of the government."

And as defense attorneys sprang up to reemphasize their demands, Taylor banged his fist on the bench and snapped:

"That's the end. I don't want to hear it any more."

On taking the FBI document, Chief Defense Counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis swept a mocking bow to the federal prosecutor and cracked:

"I promise to give it back."

Earlier, Taylor had temporarily rejected—without, as he put it, finally "closing the door"—defense clamor for the government to surrender secret FBI files involved in the Clinton integration controversy.

Taylor also turned down a motion for a mistrial and a heated defense protest against the presence of an FBI agent, Herbert E. Shrider, of Knoxville, at the prosecution table in the jam-packed U. S. District Courtroom.

The defense argued that the federal sleuth might be called as a witness and had no more right than any other witness to sit with the federal prosecutor.

On trial before an all-white jury are 16 defendants accused of violating a federal injunction issued last Fall, banning any interference with the court-ordered integration of whites and Negroes at Clinton High School.

Leaders of a phalanx of 19 Southern defense lawyers have described the trial as of "great historical significance" and indicated that the outcome might well serve as a precedent in the enforcement of federal injunctions involving civil rights cases in the South.

Bitter wrangling broke out between defense and government attorneys over the question of producing confidential FBI files in the case.

Defense lawyers argued that the records should be produced at the outset — before the first witnesses have been heard — on the ground that the U. S. Supreme Court had so ruled recently in the case of Clinton Jencks, a New Mexico labor union leader.

The high court overthrew Jencks' conviction for perjury on a charge of filing a false non-Communist affidavit with a ruling that he had been unjustly denied access to FBI records needed for his defense.

However, Taylor ruled that the defense motion for production of FBI records was "premature."

"If and when a witness appears and testifies on any reports given to the FBI, then I'll decide," Taylor told the bristling defense lawyers.

"But how can I tell what's in those reports unless I see them?" protested J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, D. C. Simmons represents Kasper, 27, Northern segregationist accused of fomenting most of the racial trouble at Clinton.

"I am not shutting you off," Taylor replied. "I'll pass on the question when and if any witness testifies who gave reports to the FBI."

As expected, the defense entered a plea of innocent for the mass defendants with Chief Defense Counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis contending:

1. THAT THE DEFENDANTS had just "provocation" for the acts of violence which led to their arrest in the Clinton disorders last December.

2. THAT THE ALLEGED acts of violence took place "beyond the scope of the court's jurisdiction."

It was Taylor himself who issued the anti-violence injunction in the Clinton case, acting at the request of the Anderson County (Clinton) School Board which had agreed to obey a federal court order to admit Negroes to its previously all-white high school.

A mass swearing-in of more than 60 prosecution witnesses preceded the fireworks over the FBI reports.

Earlier, warily guarding against any symptoms among prospective jurors to favor integration, the defense exhausted its last challenge in the final selection of the jury and four alternates.

With the full jury seated, U. U. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. planned a quick wrap-up of the federal government's case against the 16 white defendants, including Kasper, 27, white Citizens Council leader of Washington, D. C., and the "Clinton 15."

Crawford is expected to conclude his case late tomorrow or early Friday. Among scheduled government witnesses are several FBI agents who probed into the outbursts of mob violence which erupted last Fall when the previously all-white high school at Clinton, Tenn., 20 miles northwest of Knoxville, complied with a federal court order to admit 12 Negro students along with some 800 whites.

Clinton 16 Seek FBI File Access

Daily News Thurs. 7-11-57 Jackson, Miss. P. 1

By WILLIAM TUCKER

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (UP) — Defense attorneys for 16 persons charged with hindering integration in the Clinton, Tenn., High School were expected today to renew their efforts to examine the secret FBI files on the case.

The defense Wednesday succeeded in obtaining one document from the government's pre-trial investigative reports, but Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor refused a motion to turn over the entire file on the grounds that the motion was "premature."

The government opened its contempt of court case against segregationist John Kasper and 15 Tennesseeans Wednesday, but the third witness called to the stand was almost forgotten in the turmoil touched off by defense requests for the FBI files.

At the court's direction, the prosecutor gave the defense one witness' signed statement to the FBI.

Before the government got started, former U.S. Judge George Washington Williams, for the defense, moved for a mistrial. He said the defense of the 15 from Clinton had not had a chance to prepare itself because it lacked access to the FBI files on the case.

He was using the recent Supreme Court decision in the case of a smelter workers union official, Clinton Jencks, as a precedent. Jencks' conviction on false swearing about Communist ties was reversed because the defense did not have a look at FBI informers' reports.

Taylor overruled the mistrial motion but reserved as "premature" a defense motion that it be accorded FBI records in this case.

U.S. Atty. John H. Crawford said later the U.S. attorney general had authorized him to make the signed statements of witnesses available to the defense, on motion of the defense and direction of the judge.

WARNS THE JURY

At one point Taylor, who opened Clinton High School to Negroes and enjoined would-be interferers, addressed himself excitedly to the jury.

"Don't let any statement by counsel prejudice in any manner the rights of any defendant in this case," said the moon-faced judge, his voice rising to a high pitch and his hands fluttering.

Counsel for both sides were hard at it. An assistant prosecutor said he had "never in my life" seen such court conduct as displayed by the score of defense lawyers, all but one of them representing the Clinton group.

Kasper's own counsel, Benjamin Simmons, jumped up to "resent the government telling the defense how to try the case."

The confusion started after the selection of four alternate jurors, which completed 2½ days of tedious questioning.

When the third government witness. Anderson County School Board Chairman R. G. Crossno, took the stand, the defense again fired away on the FBI report question.

STATEMENT OPENED

Under Taylor's direction, Crawford agreed to let the defense see Crossno's signed statement to FBI investigators. But he withheld the FBI's report of evidence taken verbally from the witness and its own evaluation of the evidence pending a decision whether to release it to the defense after Crossno testified.

Crossno had testified to a school board meeting at which defendant W. H. Till appeared and demanded the board see Judge Taylor about revoking his injunction and also get the Negroes out of Clinton High. The judge cautioned the jury to regard this only as testimony that Till knew about the injunction.

13 1957 TENNESSEE JOHN KASPER

Student Denies Kasper Helped Form Youth Unit

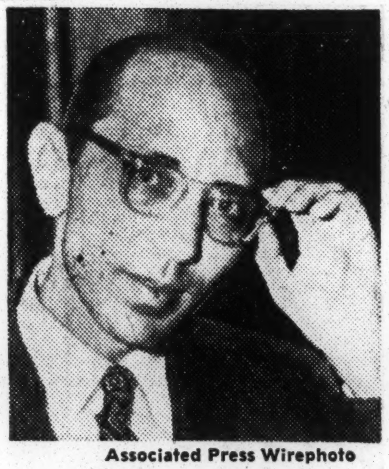
Young Bride Says Segregationist Advised All-White Order After Founding at Clinton

By The Associated Press

Knoxville, July 15.—A 17-year-old bride of three weeks testified today that segregationist John Kasper "didn't have a thing to do with" the decision to organize the Tennessee White Youth Council at Clinton High School last fall.

But pretty, dark-haired Mrs. John French and two subsequent witnesses said that after a group of girls decided to form the anti-integration council, Kasper advised them how to obtain a legal Tennessee charter.

Mrs. French said the Seaboard White Citizens Council, of which Kasper is executive secretary, mailed the group about 1,200 White Youth membership cards. But she said this was done after the girls had decided to band together.



Associated Press Wirephoto

DAVID J. BRITTAIN
Tells of tensions and threats

Explains Strategy

The witness, a Clinton High student gave the testimony after United States District Attorney John C. Crawford, Jr., told the court, in the absence of the all-white jury, that he was trying to show that Kasper helped organize the youth council during a period of racial tension at Clinton High School.

Mrs. French's comment on Kasper appeared to mark a major setback for the Government in trying to prove its charges that Kasper conspired with other defendants to foment violence in violation of a federal court injunction.

Throughout the 6-day-old trial, Kasper, a former Washington book seller, has been pictured as an "outsider" who incited residents of the Clinton area to outbreaks of mob disorder.

Codefendants Cut to 14

In an unheralded move, the Government dropped its charges against Mrs. Zella Nelson, 19, one of the original "Clinton 15" on trial with Kasper.

Crawford explained what had long been obvious to everyone in the courtroom—that Mrs. Nelson is an expectant mother. It was for this reason that the charges against her were dismissed.

Kasper and his codefendants, now 14, are on trial on charges of criminal contempt. They are specifically accused of violating an injunction prohibiting interference with orderly integration of Clinton High.

As the trial began its second week, the original 19-man defense battery had dwindled to 11. But the courtroom remained packed with spectators crowding the aisles.

Tells of Meeting Kasper

The jury heard David J. Brittain, 41, former Clinton High School principal. He related a story of fierce tensions, threats, and mob action that shook the once-peaceful little town of Clinton when Negroes were admitted to the previously all-white high school by federal court order.

Brittain, a gaunt man, testified he first met Kasper shortly after the school opened for the fall term last August.

"Kasper, asked me what I was going to do with regard to getting the Negroes out of Clinton High," Brittain said.

"I told him there was nothing we could do about it because we were under court order (to integrate). I said I had only three courses of action; to obey the law, to disobey the law, or to resign my job.

"I told him I was going to obey the law."

Now On N.Y.U. Staff

Brittain, who was Clinton High principal for 14 years and has accepted a position teaching at New York University, said Kasper then "threatened to get me out of that school before the end of the term if I didn't get those Negroes out."

The witness testified that after starting the school year with about 800 whites and 12 Negroes, "our enrollment dropped tremendously" after Kasper's appearance on the scene.

"Parents were calling me saying they were being threatened," Brittain continued.

Defense counsel Grover S. McLeod, Birmingham, objected to Brittain's recital of the Clinton disturbances in detail.

Claims Brittain Biased

"We are willing to concede there were great racial troubles and turmoil out at Clinton," McLeod said.

But he charged that Brittain was "biased" because the principal was one of the original signers of a petition asking for the federal antiviolence injunction.

Judge Robert L. Taylor overruled the objection. After Brittain concluded his testimony, the defense passed up the opportunity to cross-examine him immediately and dismissed him "subject to recall."

In her testimony dark-eyed Mrs. French told the jury she and several other girls organized the Tennessee White Youth Council at Clinton after talking with Kasper last November.

Says Mother Drove Her

Mrs. French said her mother drove her to one of the youth-council meetings and "quite a few" other parents were there.

Defense lawyers raised a storm of protest over the youthful witness' testimony that Clinton parents attended the meetings.

"Frankly, Your Honor, I'm shocked at bringing in the parents' names," shouted McCleod.

Repeatedly questioned by prosecutor Crawford to give the names of schoolmates she had seen at the white-youth gatherings, Mrs. French steadfastly demurred.

Associated Press Wirephoto

CALLING HUSBAND . . . Mrs. John French, 17-year-old bride of three weeks, talks with her husband after testifying in the Clinton segregation trial at Knoxville.

'I'm Not for Sure'

"I'd rather not say because I'm not sure. I don't remember," she said.

While defense lawyers clamored objections against Crawford's pressing the witness, Taylor broke in to ask:

"Young lady, do you or do you not know who was present?"

Mrs. French shook her dark chestnut curls.

"I'm not for sure," she replied firmly.

Associated Press Wirephoto

MRS. ZELLA NELSON
Expectant mother freed

Clinton Editor Gets Journalism Courage Award

Carbondale, Ill., July 15 (AP)—Horace V. Wells, Jr., editor of The Clinton (Tenn.) Courier-News, today receivedthe 1957 Elijah P. Lovejoy award for courage in journalism.

Wells accepted the award, a bronze plaque honoring an Alton (Ill.) abolitionist editor killed by a mob in 1837, at the third national conference of weekly newspaper editors, sponsored by Southern Illinois University's journalism department.

Dr. Howard Long, department chairman, said Wells devoted himself to the principles of law and order while "subjected to the scorn and abuse of a large element of his community."

Clinton was the center last year of a Negro-white clash over school integration. Some 600 Tennessee National Guard members finally moved in and restored order.

Teen-Agers Deny Kasper Influenced Council Setup

Times-Picayune P.16
New Orleans La.

'Didn't Have Thing to Do with It,' Court Told

Tues 7-16-57

By ROGER GREENE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 15 (AP)—Three teen-aged girls, including a 17-year-old bride, testified in the Clinton segregation trial Monday that they thought up the idea of forming a white youth council themselves.

Asked under cross-examination whether Kasper "influenced" them in deciding to set up a white youth group, Mrs. John French, 17 a pretty, dark-haired bride of three weeks, replied crisply:

"John Kasper didn't have one thing to do with it."

Testimony Held Important

The testimony was regarded as important because it was the first time any witness has conceded that residents of Clinton area took the initiative in forming a pro-segregation group without persuasion from "outside agitators."

All three of the youthful witnesses agreed, however, that once they had decided to organize a white youth movement at Clinton High school, Kasper instructed them how to get a charter from the Tennessee secretary of state.

Such organizations are legal under Tennessee law.

As read aloud to the jury, the white youth council pledged its members as follows:

"I, a white citizen, believe in the separation of the races as ordained by the creator, uphold racial segregation, am loyal to the United States of America and its constitution, and believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ."

Against Violence, They Say

Mrs. French and young co-witnesses, all former Clinton High school students, swore that the white youth movement did not advocate violence or violation of any laws.

"It was against our charter," said one of the trio, Shirley Naomi Way, 16, a tall, willowy brunette who chewed gum as she testified.

Kasper and 14 Tennessee defendants are on trial on criminal contempt charges. They are accused of violating a federal injunction barring any interference with court- ordered integration of white and Negro students at Clinton's traditionally all-white high school last fall.

As the trial reached the end of its sixth day, James Leo Burnett, 29, of Clinton, production manager of a Clinton hosiery mill, provided some of the most dramatic testimony so far.

Says Preacher Suoted

Burnett swone that of the 15 defendants, the Rev. Alonzo Bullock, a part-time preacher and housepainter, stood in front of him during the trouble last year and shouted, in what he described as "a loud and belligerent tone:"

"Unless they get the niggers out of Clinton High school, somebody is going to get killed."

Burnett testified he accompanied the Rev. Paul Turner, white minister of Clinton's First Baptist church, Last Dec. 4 when tTurner escorted half a dozen Negro children through jeering, cat-calling crowds to the school. Turner later was beaten up on the town square.

The crowd, he said, shouted: "Let's kill the nigger lovers."

Sidney Davis, 39, a Clinton attorney, testified as a government witness that he also joined in the mob-molested walk with Turner and the Negro children en route to the school.

Names Other Defendants

Davis said he saw Bullock standing near the school and asked him what he was doing.

"Bullock replied he was there to stop us 'nigger lovers' from taking those niggers to school," Davis said.

Davis swore he also saw two more defendants, Clyde Cook and Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, standing on the school steps and he told the jury:

"They were saying ugly things —nigger lover and other things. They looked like they just hated us."

Asked to describe their expressions, Davis said:

"The look in Cook's eyes and Mary Nell Currier's eyes—well, they looked bright and glassy and aggressive, as though they wanted to jump down our throats. They looked fierce."

Defense Claims Gain

For the first time, the prosecution appeared to be sharply pinpointing the alleged "overt actions" of the defendants, but defense lawyers claimed a major setback for the government as the result of Mrs. French's testimony.

"That was really damaging," chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs, told a reporter during a recess.

Throughout the trial, Kasper has been pictured as an "outsider" who incited residents of Clinton to outbreaks of mob disorder through his eloquence.

However, Mrs. French made it clear that the initiative in forming the white youth council came fro mherself and her schoolmates rather than from Kasper.

'Notice' of Injunction Is Clinton-Trial Issue

Courier-Journal P.1
Fri. 7-12-57 Louisville Ky.

Defense Fights Moves To Show Knowledge, If Newspapers Were Read, of Court Order

From Wire Dispatches

Knoxville, July 11.—The defense raised a barrage of objections today to Government attempts to show that the 16 Clinton defendants, if they read newspapers, knew of a Federal Court order barring interference with school integration.

Hitherto-secret F.B.I. reports were used by defense attorneys to challenge the prosecution's contention that John Kasper and the 15 other defendants knowingly violated the United States court injunction.

"We oppose" allowing newspaper accounts of the injunction to be introduced into evidence when they are "prejudiced to the Government's view," said Kasper's attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons. Such accounts are "irrelevant, prejudiced, very prejudiced. I move that it all be stricken."

Testimony Admitted

The Government put Horace V. Wells, Jr., editor of The Clinton Courier-News; John J. McKay, publisher of The Oak Ridger in nearby Oak Ridge; Stephen F. Humphrey, associate editor of The Knoxville Journal, and Don Cravens, Nashville, a Life-magazine photographer, to testify that their publications had carried stories into the Clinton area about Taylor's injunction.

Federal Court Judge Robert L. Taylor admitted their testimony, backed up by quoted sections from stories that appeared in the newspapers last August and September. But he advised the jury that the testimony should be considered as it "bears on notice" that the injunction exists.

Conspiracy Next Point

Knowledge of the injunction, or "notice," was the Government's line of prosecution today.

U. S. District Attorney John C. Crawford said he expected to call witnesses tomorrow to testify about the alleged conspiracy between Kasper and the other Clinton defendants.

The Government must prove that the defendants knew of the injunction, issued temporarily by Judge Taylor last August and made permanent in September. Prosecutors must also show the accused conspired to violate the injunction and engaged in overt acts of violation.

Based on Decision

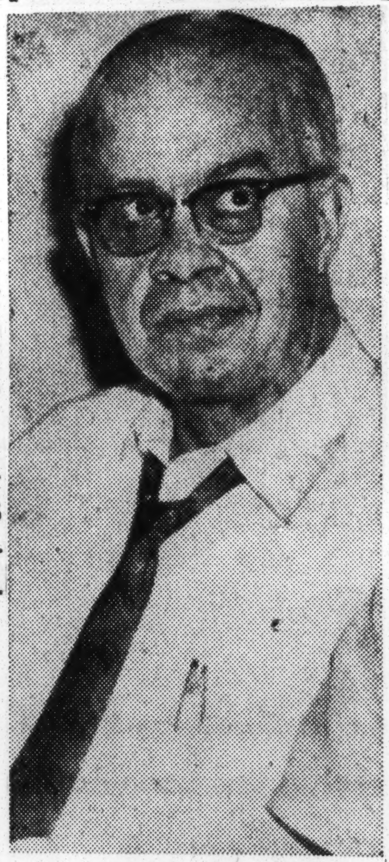
The trial "may last two or three more weeks if it continues the way it has today and yesterday," Crawford said. The trial opened Monday.

Defense attorneys demanded, and got, six F.B.I. secret papers on persons accused of obstructing school integration at Clinton, some 20 miles northwest of here.

The defense attorneys based their requests on the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision in the case of Clinton Jencks, who, the court ruled, was entitled to F.B.I. informers' reports about his alleged Communist ties.

Read Over Objections

One report was read into evidence today over Crawford's strenuous objections. In the written statement Ralph H. Shanlever, member of the Anderson County School Board, named four defendants as being present at a board meeting where the injunction was discussed.



Associated Press Wirephoto

R. G. CROSSNO

Statement goes to defense

Shanlever said on cross examination that the injunction was "partially" explained to those present. When pressed, Shanlever said "most of it" was explained.

The witness referred to a September meeting with a delegation that asked the board to take action to remove the Negroes from the school or resign.

"I believe someone said the board probably would be held in contempt if it complied with these requests," Shanlever's affidavit said.

U. S. Resists Efforts

He identified defendants W. H. Till, Chris Foust, William Brakebill, and Thomas R. Sanders as among those present at the meeting.

Crawford fought to keep back every bit of information when chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs, Memphis, demanded a similar F.B.I. transcript of an oral statement by another witness, J. M. Burkhart, 60. Burkhart resigned last February after 16 years as a member of the School Board.

Crawford, following a now well-established pattern, submitted Burkhart's F.B.I. statement to Judge Taylor, who has ruled that he will be the final arbiter on all such F.B.I. data turned over to the defense.

But the federal prosecutor told the judge that only paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 5 were "pertinent" and that the Government would object to exposing other parts of the statement to defense lawyers.

A transcription of a witness' statement to the F.B.I. was studied overnight by Judge Taylor, who then ruled that the statement—made by Robert G. Crossno, chairman of the Anderson County (Clinton) School Board—was pertinent to the trial.

Courier-Journal P.16

As such, the judge said, the defense was entitled to know what Crossno, as a witness here, had told the F.B.I. during its investigation of mob violence in Clinton.

In arguing against disclosing Crossno's oral statement to the F.B.I., Crawford said.

"No oral statment comes under the rule of the Jencks case. So far as Crossno is concerned, those oral statements taken down by the F.B.I. agents are purely hearsay and as such are not admissible in court."

But Dobbs countered that the whole purpose of the Jencks' case decision was to permit the impeachment of a witness on cross-examination. On that ground, he said, the Clinton defendants are entitled to know what any witnesses may have told the F.B.I. agent about them last fall—to compare it with their present testimony.

13 1957 TENNESSEE JOHN KASPER

Handcuffs At Clinton Used For Intimidation, Eastland Tells Senate

Commercial Appeal Fri. 7-12-57 Memphis, Tenn. P.1

SUPPORTED BY ERVIN

Civil Rights Debate Passes Fourth Day Amid Growing Talk Of Compromise

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11. — Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) charged Thursday the Justice Department committed "a deliberate act of intimidation against the people of the community" by ordering the defendants in the Clinton, Tenn., desegregation cases handcuffed at the time of their arrests.

The Mississippian hurled the charge in a two-hour speech against the Administration's House-passed Civil Rights Bill as debate on the measure passed its fourth day—amid increasing talk of a compromise.

"This is the type of thing the people of the South could expect if this mostrous bill is enacted into law," he declared.

'Special Instructions'

He said he was advised that handcuffing is not the normal practice in minor cases but that the Justice Department issued "special instructions in this particular case."

Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.) called it "the most outrageous thing I've ever heard of" and demanded a Senate investigation.

Noting that North Carolina has a state law against the use of "irons and handcuffs' in minor cases, he declared, "we should find out if this is the Justice Department's regular practice in cases of this kind."

Senator John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.), a supporter of the Civil Rights Bill, conceded in the debate that handcuffing "is not a procedure that should be followed in normal circumstances" and in the absence of resistence.

Senators Eastland, Strom Thurmond (D., S. C.), Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) and Lister Hill (D., Ala.) were principal speakers Thursday as a flurry of behind-the-scene compromise negotiations continued.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Texas) and Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), leader of the bill's backers, conferred at lnegth.

To See President

And later Senator Knowland talked briefly with Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), leader of the Northern Democrats behind the bill.

The Republican leader announced he will eat breakfast at the White House Friday morning with President Eisenhower, presumably to report on the negotiations of the past few days.

Senator Knowland continued to insist, however, that no compromises can be discussed publicly until the bill actually is before the Senate.

Currently the Senate technically is debating his motion to remove the measure from the calendar and place it before the Senate for discussion, amendments, and final action.

Indications were that Southerners will agree to set the stage for amendments by ending the present phase of their debate and allowing a vote on Senator Knowland's motion next week.

Senator Johnson announced he hopes for a vote on the motion next Wednesday. He added that some want the vote to come Monday, "and some, of course, want it now."

But he said there are still "18 to 20" Senators who want time to record their protests against the Senate's virtually unprecedented action in bypassing the Judiciary Committee and vaulting the bill directly to the Senate calendar.

The Democratic leader held the Senate in session until late Thursday night and announced another late session for Friday. He also said the Senate will meet Saturday. By unanimous agreement, round-the-clock sessions will not start before Saturday.

He also continued to deplore absences of Republican senators from the floor during debate and firmly announced that no committees will be allowed to meet during the Senate sessions.

Senator Johnson also noted during the day that the Senate is handicapped in considering the bil lbecause members do not have the benefit of a committee report.

Morse Is Adamant

Senator Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) reiterated he will move, after the bill comes before the Senate, that it be sent to the Judiciary Committee for two weeks of study, and then returned to the Senate.

Meanwhile, civil rightists the growing movement toward a stepped up their efforts to halt compromise that would strip the measure of its most objectionable features, including its "government-by-injunction" powers.

Clarence Mitchell, Negro, Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, entered the fray by charging that opponents of the bill "know that they cannot win in a frontal attack so they are trying to move in through the back door of compromise."

The NAACP leader said the bill in its present form "is the minimum that Americans of all races and faith have a right to expect from the Congress."

He also sent pat-on-the-back telegrams to Senators Knowland and Douglas saying, "Your leadership and firm stand for passage of effective civil rights legislation deserve the respect and the appreciation of the whole country."

Senator Eastland charged the bill could be used "to destroy freedom of the press by coercing reporters and newspapers into the guise of compulsory informers required to divulge their sources of information, if necessary, at bayonet's point."

He charged that persons could be made to inform on parents, friends and neighbors under penalty of court injunctions, prison sentences "or by the use of armed forces."

He declared the bill "establishes government by men and injunction" and "offends the basic American concept that this is a government of law."

The bill as now written, he declared, "vests in the attorney general the autocratic power to nullify state laws" and sets up a legal basis for destroying segregation in schools and other places "by use of the Army, Navy or militia." He said it also would rob defendants of the right of trial by jury.

'Clever Deception'

"The purpose of the bill," he declared, "is to use all Federal power for the destruction of the social order in the Southern states and to bring about racial intermarriage and amalgamation."

He declared that through a "clever deception" and reference-by number the measure incorporates all of the still existent "force laws" passed in the Reconstruction era.

Senator Hill, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, directed his fire at the bill's "government-by-injunction" powers.

He noted that this issue today is similar to the injunctive abuses against organized labor that led to the enactment in 1932 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

"The position today of representatives from Southern states with respect to this bill is exactly the same as it was with respect to the Norris-LaGuardia Act," he said.

"We supported then and we support now the right to trial by jury. We oposed then and we oppose now the arbitrary and despotic power of judges to decree law, to indict for violation of that law, to adjudicate the law and the facts in cases of alleged violations of their own judge-made law, and summarily to sentence those whom they find to be guilty of such violations."

He warned labor that it should not forget that only 25 years ago it fought against the very thing it now supports in the Civil Rights Bill.

And he warned that the pending bill does not apply to race relations also but could be construed also to apply to labor.

Union Support Hit

"Let us not turn back the clock and usher in another era of 'government-by-injunction' under which all our people, and labor and management included, can be subjected to the evils of judiciary autocracy," he declared.

Striking at labor union support for the Civil Rights Bill, he declared:

'It appears that today many national labor union leaders have lost sight of the injustices they suffered and the liberties they espoused and are now actually advocating the injunctive and contempt processes which they so acrimoniously condemned a quarter of a century ago."

He asked if labor had forgotten how the injunction was enforced against unions with the support of troops and police.

He asked if labor had forgotten the 'countless' labor people who were jailed without jury trials for contempt of court.

He asked if labor had forgotten "the strife, the bloodshed, the brutality" they faced before Southerners helped them achieve due process with the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

The Alabaman's speech was the first to touch on labor's stake in the civil rights dispute. However, this is expected to become a central theme for the Southerners if a compromise is not effected and a full-blown filibuster develops.

'All-Powerful Monster'

Senator John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), chairman of the Senate Labor Rackets Committee, is expected to spend hours exposing labor union practices if a real filibuster develops.

Senator Johnston, who spoke for nearly three hours, denounced the bill as "an all-powerful monster" which would place in the hands of the attorney general power to "desttroy freedom in America."

Senator Thurmond said the objective of the bill is "to force upon the South, by use of craftily designed laws, the acceptance of racial integration."

Stennis Calls On 'Ike' To Kill Part Of Bill

WASHINGTON, July 11.—(AP) — Senator John Stennis (D., Miss.) said Thursday President Eisenhower "is under a positive duty" to declare disapproval of a portion of the Civil Rights Bill.

Senator Stennis referred to Part 3 of the bill which Southerners contend would confer power to enforce school integration by injunction.

"The President has repeatedly said he looks on the bill primarily as covering only so-called voting rights," Senator Stennis said.

"By implication he thus says he does not wish it for the inl tegration of the schools," he added. "If this becorrect, the President could well propose to strike all of Part 3 so as to unmistakably cover this point, and clear up doubt as to other areas of interference with state and local administration.

Negro Juror In Clinton Is Dismissed

Louisville, Ky. Thurs. 7-11-57 P.1

Knoxville, Tenn. — The first Negro appearing as prospective juror in the Clinton segregation trial was dismissed by United States District Judge after he admitted that he couldn't "feel kindly" toward John Kasper.

Albert Cloud, 28, insisted that he wasn't prejudiced and wouldn't be embarrassed if he sat in on this segregation test case. After the defense attorney's persistent attempts to get him disqualified, Cloud admitted that he looked upon Kasper with less favor than the other 15 defendants.

These 15 residents of Clinton and Kasper, a Washington, D. C., book store proprietor, are accused of violating a Federal Court injunction, issued by Judge Robert L. Taylor last September forbidding anyone to interfere with the peaceful integration of the Clinton High School.

The injunction was issued after a series of outbreaks of mob violence following the entrance of Negro students to the previously all-white school. Other outbreaks followed the injunctions and the persons to be tried are accused of participating in the violence.

Of paramount interest in the trial is the fact whether or not the Federal government, through the courts, can get a southern jury to convict whites accused of violating federal injunctions. The civil rights bill currently being debated in the Senate is designed to permit Federal courts to punish civil rights violators without having to resort to trial-by-jury.

Lawyers Wrangle Over FBI Data at Kasper Trial

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 10 (AP)—The defense invoked the controversial Jencks case today and demanded that FBI data against John Kasper and 15 other Clinton contempt defendants be disclosed.

U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled the motion was premature, but told defense attorneys they could renew the motion "when you think it is pertinent."

Judge Taylor also overruled a mistrial motion presented by former Federal Judge George W. Williams of Baltimore, one of the lawyers for the 15 Clinton defendants. Williams based his motion on the fact that government reports had not been handed over to help the defense prepare its case.

The same motion was presented even more strongly by J. Benjamin Simmons, who is conducting Kasper's defense separately.

Simmons said the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision in the case of Clinton Jencks, smelters workers union official accused of being a Communist, "clearly entitles me to the government records. My client's rights have been prejudiced, since I cannot prepare my case in advance."

Simmons said the "Jencks case clearly holds you don't have to wait until you're hit over the head (with FBI-Collected information) by the prosecution. There is no matter of national security involved in this case. We want to know what we are going to be confronted with."

FBI agents have been working on the Clinton case since last December, when U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., ordered federal authorities to step in after the school board called on the government to help it enforce racial integration.

Judge Taylor said it was his "definition" that the Jencks ruling "had in mind that if the witness takes the stand, and if he's given reports to the FBI, and if those reports go against his credibility, then you have a right to ask for those reports."

Judge Taylor said "you may make new motions at any time during the trial when you think it is pertinent."

"I will have to pass on these matters as they are made," he added.

Simmons also objected to the presence in the court of Herb Schrider, an FBI agent at the prosecution's table, on grounds he was a potential witness. Some 40 prosecution witnesses filed out of the courtroom when the government opened its case.

The government said, however, if Schrider testified it would "concern only interviews of witnesses. It won't pertain to factual matters or involve what he saw." The defense withdrew its request that Schrider leave.

Meanwhile the government, represented by U. S. District Attorney John C. Crawford, Jr., two assistants and a host of FBI agents, readied its witnesses after three days of questioning prospective jurors.

Attorneys examined 12 prospects before settling on two men and two women for alternate jury duty. The jury and alternates all are white.

U.S. Moves To Tighten Kasper Net

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 13 (AP)—Government attorneys, irked by defense claims their case may collapse for lack of evidence, worked in 95-degree heat today to tighten the net in the Clinton segregation trial.

While most of the battery of 19 Southern defense lawyers returned to their home cities for the weekend, U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. and his staff labored in steamy Knoxville to chart a climactic drive against the 16 white defendants next week.

Crawford declined to say whether he has any "surprises" in store for the defense when the five-day-old trial resumes in U. S. District Court here Monday.

"We've got a good case," he added. "I'm not worried about the outcome."

Chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs, of Memphis, and defense counsel Grover S. McLeod, of Birmingham, Ala., had predicted earlier that the government would have to come up with some heftier punches than it has shown so far or its case would fall apart.

Dobbs said flatly he will ask Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor for a directed verdict of acquittal when the government winds up its case, probably late Tuesday.

The defendants, including John Kasper, of Washington, D. C., White Citizens Council leader, and 15 residents of Clinton, Tenn., are on trial on criminal contempt charges. They are accused of violating an injunction, issued by Judge Taylor last fall, forbidding interference with the court-ordered integration of Clinton High School.

Defense lawyers say the outcome of the mass trial, before an all-white jury, will have far-reaching consequences in the bitter controversy over mixing whites and Negroes in Southern schools.

Dobbs told newsmen that during the first week of the trial the government failed to offer "substantive" evidence to prove that any one of the defendants had "positive notice" of the existence of the injunction when mob violence exploded in Clinton, 20 miles northwest of Knoxville, last December.

Commenting on such defense claims, Asst. U. S. Dist. Atty. James Meek said the government will introduce "more direct proof" next week to show that Kasper and the "Clinton 15" conspired to violate the anti-violence injunction.

Defense Plans Trial End Plea In Clinton Case

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (UP)—A defense attorney said today that unless the government offers better proof that 15 Tenneseeans "conspired" with John Kasper to hinder the integration of Clinton, Tenn., high school he will ask the court to dismiss the case next week.

The government has connected 11 of 15 Tennessee defendants with Kasper during three days of testimony, but chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs said there has been no proof that they conspired with the segregaiton leader to violate a federal court order banning interference of integration at Clinton.

SPINS WEB

"Unless the government offers some substantive proof for its case we will make a motion for dismissal of the charges when the prosecution rests its case next Wednesday," Dobbs said.

The trial was in weekend recess today. When it resumes Monday, U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor is expected to rule first on the admissability of three spools of newsreel film.

All three clips were shown to defense lawyers in a sneak preview Friday. The judge said he would rule later on their competence as testimony.

Prosecutor John C. Crawford Jr., the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, indicated satisfaction with his case so far. But he said things should become more interesting Monday.

"You know how it is when you spin a web," said the six-foot mountain-bred prosecutor. "A little dab here and a little dab there.

"Next week, we should get into the area of overt acts in violation of Judge Taylor's injunction."

Taylor has ruled the government must prove the defendants had knowledge and understanding of his injunction, conspiracy involving Kasper and one or more of the others, and overt acts of violation.

A former associate of Kasper, Clyde King, turned up as a government witness Friday. He said he helped organize a Tennessee chapter of the white Citizens Council with Kasper. Another defendant and the husband of a third signed the incorporation papers, King said.

Then he identified three of the Clinton defendants as having attended a "hamburger fry" with Kasper at the headquarters of the Citizens Council, a recognized prosegregation group, in Clinton.

The defense indicated its cockiness by declining to cross-examine most of the witnesses.

Clinton Case Defense Gets FBI Record

'Raw Files' Given U.S. Judge In Trial Of 16 For Contempt

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 10 (AP)—The government today surrendered a document from its long-protected FBI files in the mass contempt trial of 16 defendants in the Clinton segregation case.

It was a signed statement. However, the government did not hand over to the defense an FBI agent's written summary of his conversation with the witness who signed it.

The so-called "raw files" consist of such summaries by FBI agents, and these, in this case, were given to U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor.

DRAMATIC SHOW

The 19-man staff of defense lawyers crouched forward as U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., with a dramatic show of reluctance, cautiously fingered the FBI data—and finally released it to the defense.

The incident came after J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, D.C., attorney for White Citizens Council leader Frederick John Kasper, cried out to the court:

"We should have it (the secret FBI data) now so we can prepare our case and not be forced to wait until we have been sandbagged."

Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor directed the surrender of the FBI document in line with a recent Supreme Court decision that the defendants in a criminal case are entitled under certain circumstances to examine long-sacrosanct FBI "raw files" to prepare their defense.

Taylor ruled that he would ask the government to disclose such data in cases where a witness in the current trial has made a report to the FBI and where that report might be used to "impeach" the witness' accuracy.

In this instance, the FBI data was a statement from Robert G. Crossno of Norris, Tenn., chairman of the Anderson County (Clinton) School Board which agreed last fall under federal mandate to integrate white and Negro students in its previously all-white high school.

The surrender of the document—contents of which was not disclosed before court recessed for the day—caused little apparent stir among the defense lawyers after they received it.

ENDS DISCUSSION

While agreeing to defense demands for the right to inspect pertinent FBI documents, Taylor told the massed battery of defense lawyers: "You will not get all the files of the government."

And as defense attorneys sprang up to re-emphasize their demands, Taylor banged his fist on the bench and snapped: "That's the end. I don't want to hear it any more."

On taking the Crossno-FBI document, Chief Defense Counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis swept a mocking bow to the federal prosecutor and cracked: "I promise to give it back."

Earlier, Taylor had temporarily rejected—without, as he put it, finally "closing the door" — defense clamor for the government to surrender secret FBI files involved in the Clinton integration controversy.

MISTRIAL MOTION

Taylor also turned down a motion for a mistrial and a heated defense protest against the presence of an FBI agent, Herbert E. Shrider, of Knoxville, at the prosecution table in the jam-packed U. S. District Courtroom.

The defense argued that the federal sleuth might be called as a witness and had no more right than any other witness to sit with the federal prosecutor.

Bitter wrangling broke out between defense and government attorneys over the question of producing confidential FBI files in the case.

Defense lawyers argued that the records should be produced at the outset—before the first witnesses have been heard—on the ground that the U. S. Supreme Court had so ruled recently in the case of Clinton Jencks, a New Mexico Labor union leader.

DECISION CITED

The high court overthrew Jencks' conviction for perjury on a charge of filing a false non-Communist affidavit with a ruling that he had been unjustly denied access to FBI records needed for his defense.

However, Taylor ruled that the defense motion for production of FBI records was "premature."

"If and when a witness appears and testifies on any reports given to the FBI, then I'll decide," Taylor told the bristling defense lawyers.

Clinton Defense Loses Point

Times-Picayune

Citizens' Council Charter Admitted as Evidence

Sat. 7-13-57

By ROGER GREENE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 12 (AP) —Southern defense lawyers fought bitterly today—and lost—in an attempt to block admission of a copy of the Tennessee White Citizens Council charter as evidence in the Clinton segregation trial.

P. 9

U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor admitted the black-bordered document into the record despite shouted defense protests light of the government's victory, and jocularly compared a White Citizens Council meeting with "a hamburger fry."

Defense attorney Grover S. McLeod of Birmingham, Ala., who let the clamor of protests against admitting the document, told a reporter:

"I object to the government's inference that it's a crime to belong to a White Citizens Council. Why, I belong to a White Council myself. Thousands of us do."

The allusion to a hamburger fry stemmed from testimony by Clyde King, 28, of Clinton, Tenn., which was the scene of fierce racial tensions late last year.

King said he was a charter member of the council, along with John Kasper, 27, a Northern segregationist leader, Clyde ook and others. Kasper and Cook are among 16 defendants on trial for criminal contempt, for alleged violations for a federal injunction against interfering with court-ordered integration of Clinton High School.

Asked to identify any other defendants who attended council meetings, King expressed reluctance to swear, under oath, that any of them knew they were at a council gathering.

"The question is," he said, "was it a White Citizens Council meeting or a hamburger fry? We'd get together and maybe fry hamburgers to eat, and it was hard to tell whether it was a council meeting or just a social affair."

While bailiffs shouted for order to silence spectators' laughter, McLeod arose and addressed the court in a mincing voice:

"Please, sir," he told Judge Taylor, "I just don't understand what a hamburger fry has to do with this lawsuit."

—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

SURROUNDED BY NEWSMEN AND spectators, W. T. Dabney tells reporters he was an official of units of the "Klan" and that he had been subpenaed by the government as a witness in the federal court trial at Knoxville, Tenn. The man in the background apparently disapproved of the picture being made. The reporter at left is unidentified.

Read aloud in the courtroom, the council charter said that, among other things, it was organized "to promote harmony and better understanding of all races."

Ripples of laughter swept the courtroom at this description of the strongly prosegregationist councils.

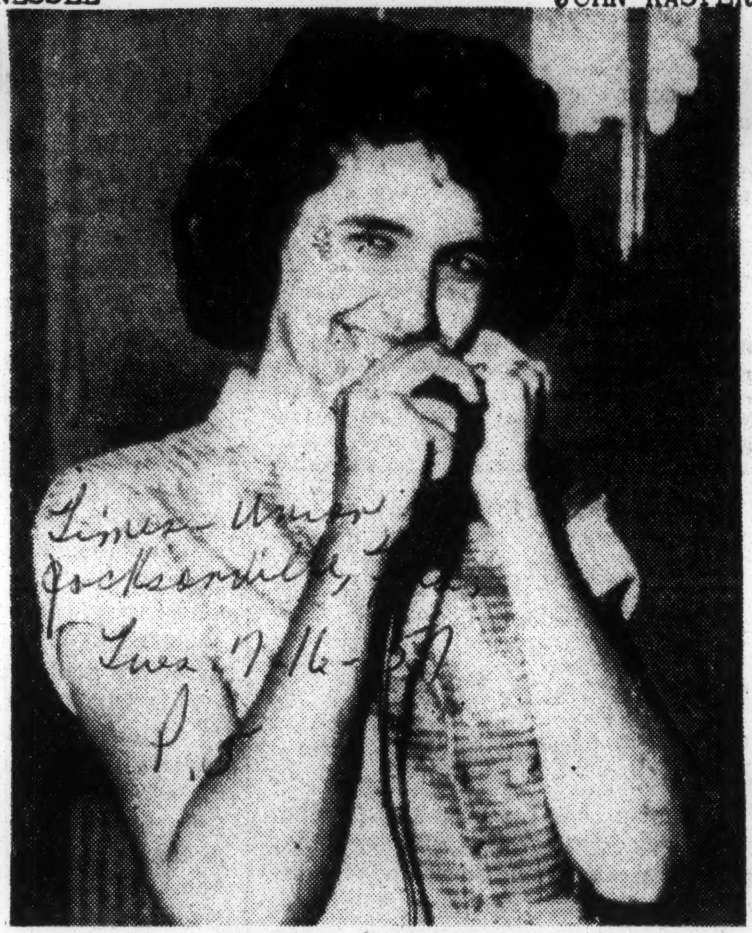
Before court adjourned for the weekend, the government announced it will probably take all day Monday and Tuesday to wind up its case. Defense witnesses were ordered to return next Wednesday.

now last at least until the end of not last at least until the end of next week and perhaps longer, since the defense has more than 80 witnesses under subpoena.

For the first time today, the government established an actual physical link between one of the defendants and the federal anti-violence injunction they are accused of violating.

This was achieved through testimony by Sheriff Glad Woodward of Anderson (Clinton) County, who said he visited the farm of Cook in mid-September last year and notified a group gathering there for a meeting that the federal injunction had been issued.

Woodward said he invited Cook and the others to go to his office in Clinton and read the injunction. Several of them did so, he said, but he could identify only Cook.



TRIAL WITNESS

Pretty Mrs. John French talks with her husband after her testimony in the Clinton trial yesterday. (AP Wirephoto)

IN SEGREGATION TRIAL

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla.

Witness Denies Kasper Influence

Tues. 7-16-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 15 (AP) Three teen-aged girls, including a 17-year-old bride, testified in the Clinton segregation trial today they thought up the idea of forming a White Youth Council.

Later, they told a U.S. District Court jury they went to segregationist John Kasper, 27, of Washington, D.C., for advice on how to do it.

Asked under cross-examination whether Kasper "influenced" them in deciding to set up a white youth group, Mrs. John French, 17, a pretty, dark-haired bride of three weeks, replied crisply:

"John Kasper didn't have one thing to do with it."

Important Testimony

The testimony was regarded as important because it was the first time any witness has conceded that residents of the Clinton area took the initiative in forming a pro-segregation group without persuasion from "outside agitators."

All three youthful witnesses agreed, however, that once they decided to organize a white youth movement at Clinton High School, Kasper instructed them how to get a charter from the Tennessee secretary of state.

Such organizations are legal under Tennessee law.

Mrs. French and her young co-witnesses, all former Clinton High School students, swore the white youth movement did not advocate violence or violation of any laws.

Kasper and 14 Tennessee defendants are on trial on criminal contempt charges. They are accused of violating a federal injunction barring any interference with court-ordered integration of white and Negro students at Clinton's traditionally all-white high school last fall.

As the trial reached the end of its sixth day, James Leo Burnett, 29, of Clinton, production manager of a Clinton hosiery mill, provided some of the most dramatic testimony so far.

Burnett swore that one of the 15 defendants, the Rev. Alonzo Bullock, a part-time preacher and housepainter, stood in front of him during the trouble last year and shouted, in what he described as "a loud and belligerent tone:"

"Unless they get the Negroes out of Clinton High School, somebody is going to get killed."

Preacher Beaten

Burnett testified he accompanied the Rev. Paul Turner, white minister of Clinton's First Baptist Church, last Dec. 4 when Turner escorted half a dozen Negro children through jeering, cat-calling crowds to the school. Turner later was beaten up on the town square.

Sidney Davis, 39, a Clinton attorney, testified as a government witness that he saw two more defendants, Clyde Cook and Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, standing on the school steps and he told the jury:

"They were saying ugly things. They looked like they just hated us."

In an unheralded move, the government dropped its charges against Mrs. Zella Nelson, 19, one of the original "Clinton 15" on trial with Kasper. She expects a baby in September and is suffering from a kidney infection.

Negro Off Of Kasper Jury Panel

Herald Miami, Fla. Tues. 7-9-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. —(AP)— The defense won a hard-fought victory Monday in gaining the dismissal "for cause" of the first Negro appearing as a prospective juror in the Clinton segregation trial.

P. 12-A

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor dismissed the talesman, Albert Cloud, 28, errand boy

at a Tazewell, Tenn., bank, after Cloud acknowledged he "couldn't feel kindly" toward the lone Northern defendant, Frederick John Kasper, of Washington, D.C.

Cloud, testifying in a low mumble, insisted he wasn't prejudiced and wouldn't be "embarrassed" if he sat on the jury in a major test case over segregation.

Defense Atty. Robert L. Dobbs repeatedly sought to disqualify Cloud — first on the ground that as a non-property owner he was "not qualified" to serve as a juror, and second because he had admitted feeling "unfriendly" toward Kasper.

Taylor patiently went over and over Cloud's reactions to the Clinton integration dispute. He refused to disqualify Cloud because of his status as a non-property owner, ruling that it was not necessary to be "a freeholder" to become a juror in a federal court.

However, when Dobbs pressed Cloud with reminders that Kasper had engaged in "many unfriendly conversations" toward Negroes and suggested that Cloud must feel some hostility toward him, the talesman admitted:

"I don't feel as kindly to him as to the others."

With that, Taylor waved him aside, saying:

"All right, Albert. You are excused."

Earlier, before a packed crowd of spectators in the air-conditioned courtroom, the defense and prosecution agreed on the seating of the first four jurors — three men and one woman.

Taylor indicated he expected the full jury to be empaneled Wednesday. He excused all defense witnesses until Thursday morning, but instructed prosecution witnesses to return Tuesday.

"If you get any telephone calls from anybody, don't answer them," the judge admonished the jurors. "Don't read the newspapers, and don't look at television."

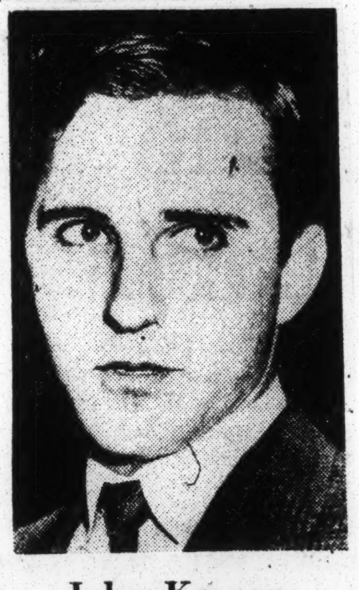
The first four jurors seated were:

John T. Reynolds, 37, Lafollete bank teller.

W. E. Coker, 67, former justice of the peace, from Louisville, Tenn.

Powell May, 64, retired Western Union operations manager, of Knoxville.

Mrs. Jessie Burnett, of Talbott, Tenn., former school teacher and mother of three grown children.



John Kasper

. . . as trial opened

ACTIVE RESISTANCE TO CLINTON ORDER IS CITED AT TRIAL

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn

Key Government Witnesses Tell Of Threats For Escorting Negroes

ONE DEFENDANT EXCUSED

Tues 7-16-57

Prosecution Seeks To Show Overt Opposition After Injunction — Case Enters Second Week

By KENNETH JOHNSON
Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, July 15. — Government witnesses testified Monday that threats were hurled at them last December when they attempted to escort Negro children to racially integrated Clinton High School.

Starting the second week of the trial, which grew out of disorders at the school last fall after an integration non-interference injunction had been issued, the Government sought to show there was active or overt resistance despite the injunction.

Three Key Witnesses

Three men, among seven witnesses put on the stand by Government attorneys apparently were key witnesses in the case against the defendants. They were Clinton attorney Sidney Davis, mill supervisor James Leo Burnett and D. J. Brittain, former principal of the Clinton High School.

All testified as to tension, disorders or threats arising in early December at the school, after about a dozen Negro pupils had enrolled in the fall under a court integration order.

Mr. Burnett and Mr. Davis on Dec. 3 and 4 went to the school to escort Negro students into the building.

"Statements of 'Let's kill the nigger lovers,' and other statements I'd rather not repeat in mixed company were directed at us," testified Mr. Burnett, who identified himself as production supervisor of the Magnet Knitting Mills at Clinton.

Had To Close School

Mr. Brittain testified the situation had become so tense on Dec. 4 that he closed the school for the rest of the week, while Mr. Davis testified he saw about six of the Clinton defendants at the school during the height of the tension. Other testimony centered largely on a group of teenage girls who formed a prosegregationist youth organization at the school.

In starting a review of threats of violence, Government counsel entered another phase of the trial. This is an attempt to prove overt acts were committed by the defendants against the injunction issued by Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor on Sept. 6 prohibiting interference with orderly school integration.

The trial involves contempt of court charges against segregationist John Kasper and Clinton residents. They are accused of conspiring to overthrow the court order. Judge Taylor has held that to prove its case the Government must show that a conspiracy existed among the defendants, that overt acts were committed to violate his order and that the defendants violated it with full knowledge of its contents.

Commercial

Woman Is Excused

The number of defendants dropped to 14 Monday morning when the Government excused Mrs. Zella Nelson, who is expecting a child in September. On the strength of a doctor's advisory on her condition, Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. dropped the charges against her. However, her husband, Edward Henson Nelson, and his brother, Cleo Nelson, remained on the list of defendants.

P. 3

Mrs. Nelson's dismissal left only one woman facing charges in the trial, Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, 38-year-old housewife, housewife, whose name was brought up several times during Monday's proceedings.

Mr. Davis, last witness of the day and awaiting defense cross-examination starting Tuesday morning, said that "in a rather heated discussion" with Mrs. Currier, he had informed her of the nature of the non-interference injunction about a week after it was issued.

The occasion arose, he said, when Mrs. Currier approached him on a Clinton street early one night and "objected bitterly" about auxiliary city policemen having been appointed to keep order.

Tues. 7-16-57

Names Defendants

Mr. Davis, who is a former county attorney and in that capacity once represented the school board, also named defendants Clyde Cook, Thomas R. Sanders, William Brakebill, Raymond Wood and the Rev. Alonzo Bullock as being on the school grounds when threats were shouted at him and others escorting Negro pupils to the school in early December.

"It looked like Cook and Mrs. Currier just hated us," testified the attorney.

On objection of Ross Barnett, Jackson, Miss., attorney, Judge Taylor ordered his remark stricken from the record, and then opposing counsel got into a lengthy argument about what he could legally testify as to how defendants looked at him.

Judge Taylor finally ruled that the witness could describe the facial demeanor of the defendants, but that he jury was to use its own judgment in interpreting the description.

"Well, I would say the expression in their eyes was fierce," Mr. Davis then testified. That brought further objections, and on that note the day's proceedings ended.

Publicity Motive Denied

Defense counsel tried to show that Mr. Burnett, who preceded Mr. Davis to the stand, had decided to help escort Negroes to the school in order to get publicity.

Mr. Burnett hotly denied this motive. He said he went to the school to help out the Rev. Paul Turner, Clinton Baptist minister, escort Negro children. The Rev. Mr. Turner, who was beaten during the disorders, is expected to be called as a witness late Tuesday or early Wednesday.

Government counsel expected to require until Wednesday noon to complete their testimony. Meanwhile, defense attorneys claimed Government counsel were delaying.

W. M. Shaw, assistant attorney general of Louisiana and among defense counsel, interrupted testimony at one point to challenge the Government to present "competent evidence, if it has any, and quit delaying this trial."

'CLINTON 16' UNITES SOUTH

Clarion Ledger Daily News
Sun. 7-7-57 P.9
Jackson Miss

Biggest Legal Guns Loaded For Bitter Court Battle

By ROGER GREENE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 6 (AP)— The South tonight arrayed some if its biggest legal guns for a dramatic court battle challenging the power of federal judges to enforce their decrees in Southern disputes over sgregation.

Nearly a dozen prominent Dixie lawyers have volunteered to aid the defense—17 prosegregationists accused of violating a federal court injunction.

The case, heralded as a major test in the deep-rooted struggle over segregation, will begin to unfold bfore a jury in U.S. District Court here Monday.

Immediately at stake is the all-important question of whether the federal government, in the role of prosecutor, can get a Southern jury to convict white defendants in a civil rights action involving racial issues.

CRUX OF BATTLE

This in turn is the crux of a bitter debate now going on in Congress over an administration-backed civil rights bill. Among other things, the proposed legislation would empower the Justice Department to go into federal courts to seek injunctions to protect voting rights. Violators of the injunctions could be jailed by the judge for contempt, without a jury trial.

Southern lawmakers are expected to open a filibuster attack on the bill when it comes up for debate on the Senate floor next week. The measure has already passed the House.

In addition to top-ranking private attorneys rallying to aid the defense, the attorney generals of Georgia, Louisiana and Texas at one time announced they would join the defense forces. None of the three is expected to be present in person, however.

TEXAN WILL HELP

Former Atty. Gen. Ben Shepperd of Texas said he plans to go to Clinton next Tuesday or Wednesday to help with the defense.

The 17 defendants, including Frederick John Kasper, 28, of Washington, D.C., fiery prosegregation leader, are charged with criminal contempt of court. Kasper has been convicted on an earlier contempt charge and was sentenced to a year in prison. He appealed, lost, and is now planning a final appeal to the Supreme Court.

The defendants are accused of violating an injunction issued last fall by Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville forbidding interference with the peaceful integration of Negro students at the formerly all-white high school in Clinton, Tenn., 18 miles west of here. Taylor will preside at the forthcoming trial.

He issued his injunction last Sept. 4 after outbreaks of mob violence in Clinton over the Labor Day weekend prompted Tennessee's Gov. Frank Clement to rush tank-led National Guardsmen to the scene.

MOB TERRORISM

Three months later, further surges of mob terrorism brought the arrest of 16 Clinton area residents and Kasper for alleged violation of the injunction.

Many townsfolk blame Kasper and other "outside agitators" for inciting the distrubances which rocked the little Cumberland Valley community last year. Prosegregation leaders argue, however, that the trouble stemmed from federal interference in a local problem.

A formidable battery of Southern attorneys was gathering here tonight to aid in the defense of 'the Clinton 16." More than 100 witnesses are expected to be called, and the trial may last for weeks.

Kasper, tall, brooding graduate of Columbia University and self-styled executive secretary of the Seaboard Council of the White Citizens Council, has his own lawyer. He is J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, D.C.

Associated Press Wirephoto

JURY IN 'CLINTON 16' TRIAL . . . This is the first picture of the jury trying John Kasper and 15 others. Front row, from left, Herbert Hartman, Powell May, James Ruth, George Cruze, Dana E. Phillips, W. F. Coker; rear, from left, Floyd Conner, W. F. Murphy, and Mrs. Nola Fesler (alternates), A. S. Bartlett, Margie Day (alternate), Thomas Linderman, Osco Beeler, John Reynolds, Mrs. Margaret Whaley, Mrs. Jessie Burnett.

Courier-Journal Sat. 7-13-57 Louisville, Ky P.12

Citizens Council Charter Is Admitted as Evidence In Clinton Trial Over Bitter Objection by Defense

Courier-Journal Sat. 7-13-57 P.1 Louisville, Ky.

Black-Bordered Document Called 'Inflammable'

By The Associated Press

Knoxville, July 12.—Southern defense lawyers fought bitterly today—and lost—in an attempt to block admission of a copy of the Tennessee White Citizens Council charter as evidence in the Clinton segregation trial.

United States District Judge Robert L. Taylor admitted the black-bordered document into the record despite shouted defense protests that it was "highly inflammable."

Later, defense attorneys made light of the Government's victory, and jocularly compared a White Citizens Council meeting with "a hamburger fry."

Defense Attorney Grover S. McLeod, Birmingham, who led the clamor of protests against admitting the document, told a reporter:

"I objected to the Government's inference that it's a crime to belong to a White Citizens Council. Why, I belong to a White Council myself. Thousands of us do."

Charter Member of Council

The allusion to a hamburger fry stemmed from testimony by Clyde King, 28, Clinton, Tenn. Clinton was the scene of fierce racial tensions late last year.

King said he was a charter member of the council, along with John Kasper, 27, a Northern segregationist leader; Clyde Cook, and others. Kasper and Cook are among 16 defendants on trial for criminal contempt, for alleged violations of a federal injunction against interfering with court-ordered integration of Clinton High School.

Asked to identify any other defendants who attended council meetings, King expressed reluctance to swear, under oath, that any of them knew they were at a council gathering. He said:

"The question is, was it a White Citizens Council meeting or a hamburger fry? We'd get together and maybe fry hamburgers to eat, and it was hard to tell whether it was a council meeting or just a social affair."

While bailiffs shouted for order to silence spectators' laughter, McLeod arose and addressed the court in a mincing voice.

"Please, sir," he told Judge Taylor, "I just don't understand what a hamburger fry has to do with this lawsuit."

Prosecution Needs 2 Days

Read aloud in the courtroom, the council charter said that, among other things, it was organized "to promote harmony and better understanding of all races."

Ripples of laughter swept the courtroom at [illegible]ption of the strongly pr[illegible]segregationist councils.

Before court adjourned for the weekend, the Government announced it would probably take all day Monday and Tuesday to wind up its case. Defense witnesses were ordered to return next Wednesday.

Courier-Journal

It seemed apparent the trial would last at least until the end of next week and perhaps longer, since the defense has more than 80 witnesses under subpoena.

P.12

For the first time today, the Government established an actual physical link between one of the defendants and the federal antiviolence injunction they are accused of violating.

Sheriff Notified Group

This was achieved through testimony by Sheriff Glad Woodward of Anderson County (Clinton), who said he visited the farm of Cook in mid-September last year and notified a group gathering there for a meeting that the federal injunction had been issued.

Woodward said he invited Cook and the others to go to his office in Clinton and read the injunction. Several of them did so, he said, but he could identify only Cook.

Previously, the Government has relied chiefly on testimony by Knoxville area newspaper editors that news of the injunction had been widely circulated.

Publicity Admitted

But at the outset of today's session, opposing counsel announced agreement that Taylor's injunction had been given widespread publicity in the Clinton area and that it was unnecessary to call news media representatives to testify to that effect.

Under a ruling by Taylor, the Government must prove that the "Clinton 15" had "reasonable knowledge" of his antiviolence injunction and "acted in concert" with Kasper to violate it.

The battle over the White Citizens Council issue developed when defense attorney McLeod accused the Government of trying to show "bias and bitterness" on the part of the defendants by injecting the council charter into the trial.

Jury Doesn't Hear Debate

Taylor sent the jury from the courtroom while defense and prosecution lawyers hotly debated the question.

Drowning out a chorus of defense objections with his powerful voice, U. S. District Attorney John C. Crawford, Jr., said he wanted to introduce the council charter because it showed that the 15 Tennessee defendants "were engaged in a common activity" with Kasper, the lone Northern defendant.

Kasper is executive secretary of the Seaboard Council of White Citizens Councils.

Judge Quiets Attorneys

Taylor broke off the row between opposing lawyers by ruling that the charter would be admitted for identification but would not be shown to the jury until the Government lays the proper groundwork.

Battling to halt what it called "trial by news-media evidence," the defense accused Life Magazine of perpetrating "a great smear" against the defendants by publishing pictures of them taken during the integration trouble last fall.

A. Y. Owen, 41, Oklahoma City free-lance photographer, testified he took somewhere between 100 and 200 pictures of Clinton mob scenes on assignment for Life magazine.

'Slant' In Pictures Charged

McLeod said the magazine slanted its "pictures to lower and degrade" the people shown in them. Owen identified William Brakebill, 41, Clinton service-station operator and one of the defendants, as appearing in some of the pictures.

Another defense attorney, Robert L. Dobbs, Memphis, asked Owen why he didn't "give the other side of the story" by going into Clinton homes and taking pictures showing "honest, decent people."

"We tried that," Owen replied, "but they wouldn't let us in."

"Was that after you smeared them in your magazine?" Dobbs snapped.

The defense lawyer contended Life's pictures of events in Clinton "slandered" the town. He declared the publication "has no interest in humanity except to sell its magazines."

Crawford roared an objection at that point, and Judge Taylor admonished Dobbs:

"Now, don't make any more remarks like that, Mr. Dobbs."

Clinton Trial Defense Given FBI 'Secrets'

Advertiser P.1 Fri. 7-12-57 Montgomery, Ala.

By ROGER GREENE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 11 (AP)—The government yielded segments of its secret FBI "raw" files in the four-day-old Clinton segregation trial today. But it fought tenaciously to save every possible scrap from hard-probing defense lawyers.

Under a ruling by U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor, U.S. Dist. Atty John C. Crawford Jr ceremoniously handed over to the defense a transcription of a witness' statement to the FBI.

After studying the document overnight, Taylor ruled that the statement—made by Robert G. Crossno, chairman of the Anderson County (Clinton) School Board—was pertinent to the trial of 16

defendants on criminal contempt charges in U.S. District Court here.

As such, the judge said, the defense was entitled to know what Crossno, as a witness here, had told the FBI during its investigation of mob violence which erupted in the little town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of Knoxville, last fall.

With heavy sarcasm, the tall, booming - voiced Crawford announced: "It is agreeable to the government to turn over certain sections of the document."

ALL-WHITE JURY

But Crawford fought to keep back every possible bit of information a little later when chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs, Memphis, demanded a similar FBI transcript of an oral statement by another witness, J. M. Burkhart, 60. Burkhart resigned last February after 16 years as a member of the school board.

Crawford, following a now well-established pattern, submitted Burkhart's FBI statement to Taylor, who has ruled that he will be the final arbiter on all such FBI data turned over to the defense.

But the federal prosecutor told the judge that only paragraph Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 were "pertinent" and that the government would object to exposing other parts of the statement to defense lawyers.

The 16 defendants, including John Kasper, 27, New Jersey native from Washington, D.C., are on trial before an all-white jury on charges of violating Taylor's injunction banning interference with court-ordered integration of Clinton High School last fall.

Clinton High was the first state-supported secondary school in Tennessee to admit Negroes along with white students.

Defense lawyers say the outcome of the trial may set a pattern for future enforcement of federal court orders in Southern civil rights cases.

In handing over carefully selected portions of the FBI files, Taylor again cautioned the defense: "This doesn't mean the defense is entitled to all FBI documents."

Action During Arrest Deplored By Senator

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) said today he has been told a U. S. marshal handcuffed defendants in the Clinton, Tenn., segregaion case at the time of their arrest under advance orders from the Justice Department.

Eastland, addressing the Senate, quoted a telegram from counsel for one of the defendants in the Clinton trial now under way in Knoxville, as one source of the report.

The senator said that any such order from the Justice Department "was an attempt to intimidate the people of this community (Clinton)."

Sen. Ervin (D-NC) called it "one of the most outrageous things I ever heard" and demanded that the Senate Judiciary Committee which Eastland heads conduct a prompt investigation of the allegation.

Eastland said he would reserve judgment on the request, and added that it would be up to the committee itself to decide whether to make such an inquiry.

He read to the Senate this telegram, dated last night, from Ross R. Barnett of Jackson, Miss., one of the defense lawyers in the trial:

"Per your request, following (is) substantial testimony U. S. marshal, re handcuffing Clinton fifteen. Marshal was asked, on cross-examination, why he handcuffed defendants in mere contempt case. He answered handcuffing ordered on instructions of Justice Department."

Associated Press Wirephoto

SEGREGATION LEADER, Frederick John Kasper, 28, of Washington, D. C., arriving yesterday for start of trial in Knoxville, Tenn. He is one of sixteen segregationists charged with criminal contempt of court. Following him into the courthouse is his attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons.

16 Segregationists Go on Trial in South

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 8—The South's first jury trial involving a Federal court's use of criminal contempt charges against racial segregationists opened here today.

Frederick John Kasper, 28-year-old Northern opponent of racial integration in public schools, and fifteen residents of neighboring Anderson County are the defendants.

They are accused of flouting a Federal court injunction prohibiting interference with orderly classroom integration at the high school in Clinton, a town of about 4,000 twenty miles from here.

Four jurors had been selected when court was recessed until tomorrow. They were a woman public school teacher, an assistant bank cashier, a retired Western Union operations manager and a former justice of the peace.

The defendants are charged with acting in concert to commit a series of threatening or violent actions in the vicinity of Clinton High School for the purpose of intimidating eight Negro students enrolled among some 700 white pupils.

The alleged violations took place during a six-day period last fall. The trouble reached a climax, Dec. 4 with an assault on the Rev. Paul W. Turner a Baptist minister in Clinton. A few minutes before he was beaten, Mr. Turner had escorted Negro pupils into the high school as bystanders jeered.

The main elements of the courtroom drama were unfolded as three Government lawyers and eleven defense attorneys examined prospective jurors. Some 250 spectators filled the court room—occuping every seat and standing two-deep against the walls.

Both the court and the prosecutor underscored one of the most important aspects posed by the trial—whether Federal authorities can get a Southern jury to convict white defendants in an action involving racial issues.

It is widely held that civil rights legislation before Congress is predicated in large measure on the feeling that Southern white juries would be loath to return guilty verdicts in cases of racial bias. The bill leaves trials in such cases up to judges—not juries.

Robert L. Taylor, Federal District Judge, who signed the order for the desegregation of Clinton High School and then issued the injunction restraining any interference with integration, is presiding at the trial.

Judge Taylor asked each venireman as he was called whether he could "return a fair decision on the evidence regardless of what opinion you may have about the merits or demerits of integration."

Opinions Not Required

The court also stipulated that veniremen did not have to disclose personal opinions about integration, but only state whether their beliefs would inhibit their ability to weigh the evidence fairly.

John C. Crawford, United States Attorney, repeatedly asked similar questions of the veniremen. Of twelve members of the jury panel examined during the day, none said he had racial views that would influence his judgment in the case. Three, however, admitted to "strong opinions."

The first juror chosen, John T. Reynolds, an assistant bank cashier, said "I don't believe in mixing the races," but quickly added: "A court order should be obeyed."

"I don't believe in integration," Mr. Reynolds said later, "but I'm not going to whip the man because he goes to school with me."

Mr. Reynolds, asked whether he had any views about Kasper, replied that "I don't quite understand his purpose in coming down here, but I'm not prejudiced against him."

W. E. Coker, a farmer and former justice of the peace in near-by Blount County, was chosen as the second juror. He recalled that Mr. Crawford had practiced before him some years ago "in a law suit held under a shade tree."

J. Benjamin Simmons, attorney for Kasper, asked Mr. Coker whether he would be projudiced because there had been reports that Kosper had espoused anti-Semitic views.

"Would you be prejudiced if it is shown that Kasper sincerely believed that Jews and Communists were behind the integration movement?" Mr. Simmons asked.

Mr. Coker replied softly: "He's got a right to his speech."

Before the trial started Kasper told newspaper reporters that he expected defense counsel to challenge any Negroes or Jews called as prospective jurors. He said: "I'd have a better chance with a Nigger than a Jew."

Haze Davis, a high school teacher in Claiborne County, was asked whether he would have an yobjection to classroom integration at his school. He replied, "Not a bit in the world." He was excused by a defense counsel peremptory challenge.

Albert Cloud, 28, a bank errand boy in Claiborne County, was the only Negro called during the day. He said he had a grade school education. He indicated confusion in answer to questions about his feelings regarding Kasper. He was excused by the court.

At one point, Robert Dobbs, of defense counsel, asked a prospective juror whether he was a Baptist, referring to the assault on Mr. Turner.

"I'm a Baptist, most of the defendants are Baptists and most of the lawyers at this table are Baptists," Mr. Dobbs continued.

In examining each venireman, Mr. Crawford directed numerous questions at family background, tracing relationships among the mountain clans that have intermarried in this section for several hundred years.

The other two jurors chosen were Powell May, a retired communications worker, who lives in Knoxville, and Mrs. Jerrie Burnett, who is a grandmother. She teaches in Jefferson County Grammar School.

The eleven defense attorneys were from Memphis, Nashville, Baltimore, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., and Washington, D. C., They have declared their interest in defending what they call Federal encroachment on state sovereignty.

The defense attorneys indicated that they would challenge the legality of the Federal injunction, contend that the defendants were unaware of the scope of the restraining order and that there was also infringement of their rights to free speech and free assembly under the First Amendment of the Constitution.

13 1957

White Jury Picked in Clinton

Times-Picayune

Alternates Not Yet Named for Segregation Case

Wed. 7-10-57

By ROGER GREENE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9 (AP)—An all-white jury was completed today in U.S. District Court for the mass contempt trial of 16 defendants in the Clinton segregation case. Defense lawyers called it a "history shaping" trial.

New Orleans, La.

P. 14

The 12 jurors, including two women, were seated with an unexpected late burst of speed after the 19-man battery of defense attorneys had wasted little time in dismissing four Negro candidates for the panel.

Four alternate jurors remain to be chosen before the federal government begins presenting its case tomorrow.

The 16 are charged with criminal contempt of court, on grounds they violated U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor's permanent injunction against interfering with court-ordered integration of white and Negro students at Clinton High School.

'Shaping History'

The trial is based on outbursts of violence in November and December which rocked the little town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of here, after 12 Negroes were admitted along with about 800 white students in August.

The jury trial was granted in response to a defense motion.

Chief defense counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis hit hard on the theme that the trial is a major event in American legal history.

"Do you realize," he repeatedly asked prospective jurors, "that this is possibly the most important lawsuit in the nation for some time and is shaping history?"

The first touch of religious dispute was injected in the trial during the day when J. Benjamin Simmons, counsel for segregationist Frederick John Kasper, Washington, D.C., White Citizens Council leader, demanded to know whether the employer of one of the jury candidates was a Jew.

Quizzed About Superiors

The incident arose when Will S. Temple of Knoxville identified the president of the nationwide Hertz Rent-A-Car System as Walter Jacobs of Chicago. Temple is a long-time employe in the Hertz system.

Closely questioning Temple about all his superiors, both locally and nationally, Simmons pounced on Temple's mention of the name "Jacobs."

"Is Walter Jacobs a Jew?" the defense lawyer asked.

Temple nodded in the affirmative. Simmons thereupon excused Temple from the jury with a peremptory challenge.

Earlier, one of the highlights of the two-day-old trial developed when a 70-year-old grandfather was seated as a juror — after commenting bitterly that the South had survived for 450 years, as he put it, without mixing whites and Negroes in its schools.

Defense Adds Assent

He did not explain how he arrived at the figure of 450 years, which would go back to 1507, some 15 years after Columbus discovered America and long before the first Negroes were brought to this country as slaves.

Herbert F. Hartman of Knoxville, a stern-faced retired lumber dealer, made the remark after he had been accepted by U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr. as a juror.

The defense quickly added its assent and Hartman took his seat in the jury box.

Hartman shook with emotion several times during his interrogation by hard-battling defense and prosecution lawyers. He said he believes the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and "other agitators" are wrong," but he told the court:

"I still feel that Negroes and whites should have separate schools."

Alternates to Be Picked

Hartman's comment on court-ordered integration in the South came after J. Benjamin Simmons, defense attorney for Frederick John Kasper, asked if he was "interested" in the turmoil over integration.

"To a certain degree, yes," Hartman replied. Then his voice hardened:

"Most any man is interested in integration after 450 years in the South without it."

Both sides had agreed on eight of the required 12 jurors by the noon recess in the two-day-old case. Two alternates will be picked.

On trial are Kasper, a White Citizens Council leader from Washington, D.C., and 15 residents of the Clinton area where mob violence erupted last fall during the court-ordered admission of 12 Negro students to the previously all-white Clinton High School.

Major Test

The defendants, including a pregnant 19-year-old Clinton house wife, are on trial in what is described as a major test of the power of federal courts to enforce peaceful integration through the injunction process.

All 16 are specifically charged with criminal contempt for alleged violation of an injunction issued last September by U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor.

Although all the defendants are being tried together, before a jury in Taylor's court, Kasper has his own attorney while the "Clinton 15" are separately represented by a battery of 18 southern lawyers. Some of them volunteered to serve without pay.

Negro Dismissed

As it did yesterday, the defense quickly tossed a peremptory challenge to dismiss a Negro candidate for the jury. Hugh Tate, 59, grey-haired Negro handyman at a Rutledge, Tenn., hardward store, told the court he believes he could serve without prejudice and said he would not be "embarrassed" because of his race to sit with a so-far all white jury.

Under questioning by a defense attorney, Tate nodded when asked this question:

"Do you think it's satisfactory the way things are and have been for years in the schools?"

"Yes, sir," Tate said.

TENNESSEE JOHN KASPER

3 Girls Deny Kasper Was Organizer

Constitution

Tues. 7-16-57

Atlanta, Ga.

But They Admit He Aided Council

P. 1

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 15 (AP)—Three teen-aged girls, including a 17-year-old bride, testified in the Clinton segregation trial today they thought up the idea of forming a White Youth Council.

Later, they told a U.S. District Court jury, they went to segregationist John Kasper, 27, of Washington, D.C., for advice on how to do it.

Asked under cross-examination whether Kasper "influenced" them in deciding to set up a white youth group, Mrs. John French, 17, pretty, dark-haired bride of three weeks, replied crisply:

"John Kasper didn't have one thing to do with it."

CLINTON INITIATIVE

The testimony was regarded as important because it was the first time any witness has conceded that residents of the Clinton area took the initiative in forming a prosegregation group without persuasion from "outside agitators."

All three youthful witnesses agreed, however, that once they decided to organize a white youth movement at Clinton High School, Kasper instructed them how to get a charter from the Tennessee secretary of state.

Such organizations are legal under Tennessee law.

Mrs. French and her young co-witnesses, all former Clinton High School students, swore the white youth movement did not advocate violence or violation of any laws.

CONTEMPT CHARGES

Kasper and 14 Tennessee defendants are on trial on criminal contempt charges. They are accused of violating a federal injunction barring any interference with court-ordered integration of white and Negro students at Clinton's traditionally all-white high school last fall.

As the trial reached the end of its sixth day, James Leo Burnett, 29, of Clinton, production manager of a Clinton hosiery mill, provided some of the most dramatic testimony so far.

Burnett swore that one of the 15 defendants, the Rev. Alonzo Bullock, a part-time preacher and house painter, stood in front of him during the trouble last year and shouted, in what he described as "a loud and belligerent tone:"

"Unless they get the niggers out of Clinton High School, somebody is going to get killed."

Constitution

P. 13

Burnett testified he accompanied the Rev. Paul Turner, white minister of Clinton's First Baptist Church, last Dec. 4 when Turner escorted half a dozen Negro children through jeering, cat-calling crowds to the school. Turner later was beaten up on the town square.

The crowd, he said, shouted: "Let's kill the nigger lovers." Sidney Davis, 39, a Clinton attorney, testified as a government witness that he saw two more defendants, Clyde Cook and Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, standing on the school steps and he told the jury:

"They were saying ugly things —nigger lover and other things. They looked like they just hated us."

In an unheralded move, the government dropped its charges against Mrs. Zella Nelson, 19, one of the original "Clinton 15" on trial with Kasper.

PACKED COURTHOUSE

As the trial began its second week, the original 19-man defense battery had dwindled to 11. But the courtroom remained packed with spectators crowding the aisles.

Earlier, the jury heard David J. Brittain, 41, former Clinton high principal. He related a story of fierce tensions, threats and mob action which shook the once peaceful little town of Clinton when Negroes were admitted to the previously all-white high school by federal court order.

FALL TERM

Brittain testified he first met Kasper shortly after the school opened for the fall term last August.

"Kasper asked me what I was going to do with regard to getting the Negroes out of Clinton high," Brittain said.

"I told him there was nothing we could do about it because we were under court order (to integrate). I said I had only three courses of action—to obey the law, to disobey the law, or to resign my job.

"I told him I was going to obey the law."

Brittain, who served as Clinton High School principal for 14 years and has accepted a position teaching at New York University, said Kasper then "threatened to get me out of that school before the end of the term if I didn't get those Negroes out."

The witness testifie dthat after starting the school year with about 800 whites and 12 Negroes, "our enrollment dropped tremendously" following Kasper's appearance on the scene.

"Parents were calling me saying they were being threatened." Brittain continued.

Defense Counsel Grover S. McLeod, of Birmingham, Ala., objected to Brittain's recital of the Clinton disturbances in detail.

"We are willing to concede there were great racial troubles and turmoil out at Clinton," McLeod said.

But he charged that Brittain was "biased" because the principal was one of the original signers of a petition asking for the federal antiviolence injunction.

Judge Robert L. Taylor overruled the objection. Brittain was not cross-examined.

Clinton Case Prosecution Nears Finale

Advertiser

Wed. 7-17-57

Montgomery, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 16 (AP)—A Baptist minister gave a blow by-blow account in U.S. District Court today of how he got his nose bloodied by a fellow towns man who taunted him with cries of "nigger loving preacher" during Clinton racial disorders last Dec. 4.

P. 1

It was an oft-told tale, but the Rev. Paul Turner recited it in meticulous detail for the all-white jury. He named his assailant as Clyde Cook, 36, an Oak Ridge plant worker and a defendant in the Clinton segregation trials.

HIGH SPOT

The 34-year-old minister's testimony marked a high spot of the government's attempt to prove that 14 Tennesseans and northern segregationist John Kasper conspired to violate an anti-violence injunction at integrated Clinton High School.

The government is expected to wind up its case tomorrow.

The defense has more than 80 witnesses under subpoena.

Turner's constant repetition of the words "nigger lover" in de-

scribing how members of a mob heckled him touched off volleys of angry objections from the defense.

Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist church, was attacked on the town square and beaten after escorting six Negro students to the formerly all-white school.

JUDGE RULES

At one point, Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled that the words "nigger lover" in themselves should not prejudice any of the defendants except as bearing on the question of "concerted action" (conspiracy).

Defense lawyer Hansel Proffitt, of Sevierville, Tenn., conducted the cross-examination and questioned Turner sharply as to his own responsibility in the mob violence.

Advertiser P.2-a

Earlier, a woman school teacher, in relating events during the same morning that Turner was beaten, testified about mobs shouting "catcalls, jeers and flith" after the Negroes were escorted to the formerly all-white school.

MOB DESCRIBED

Mrs. Harry F. Miller, a pert, smartly groomed woman with grey-tinged hair, said the explosion of mob disorder came shortly after 8 a.m. when the Rev. Paul Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist Church, escorted six Negro students back to the school.

Obviously reluctant to repeat the exact epithets of the crowd, Mrs. Miller turned an appealing glance to U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor in the jam-packed courtroom.

As Taylor appeared to mull over his answer, the witness took a deep breath and said rapidly:

"Well, they said, 'G-- d-- nigger loving s.o.b.-' "

MOB MENACING

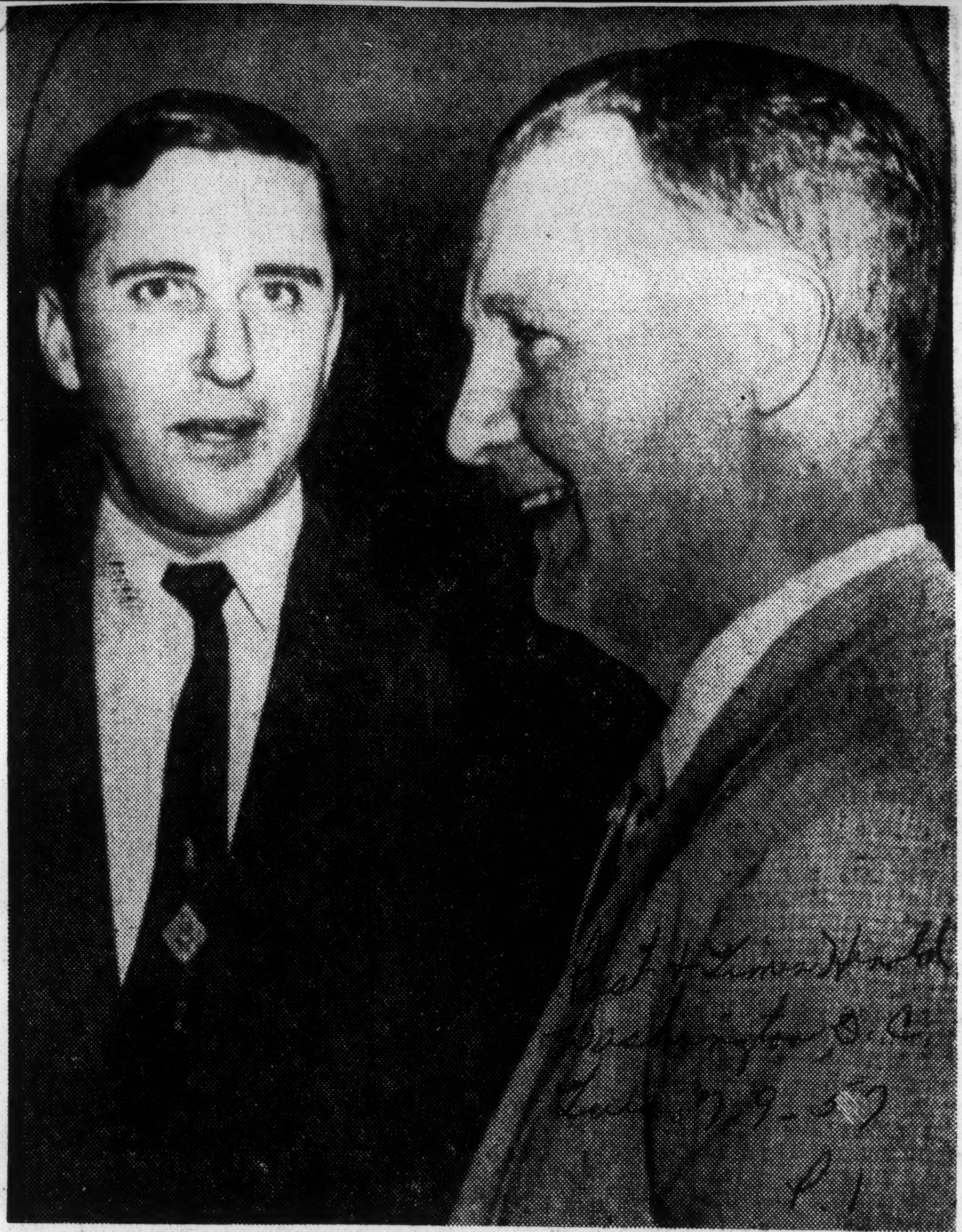
Describing the tumultous scene which she said she witnessed from inside the schoolhouse, Mrs. Miller told the jury:

"There were a lot of people, a most menacing mob of people."

Three defense lawyers, led by chief counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis, sprang to their feet shouting objections against letting the witness characterize the crowd as "menacing," but Taylor ruled:

"She may tell what she saw and it is up to the jury to decide whether it agrees with her description."

She identified Lawrence Brantley, a defendant, as one of those she recognized in the surging throngs.



Post + Times Herald Washington D.C. Tues. 7-9-57 P.1

Associated Press

John F. Kasper, left, of Washington, one of 16 persons charged with criminal contempt of court in connection with racial disorders, is shown yesterday before the trial opened in Knoxville, Tenn. With him is his attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons.

Clinton Cleric To Tell Of Anti-Mixers' Attack

Daily News Jackson, Miss. Tues. 7-16-57 P.1

By WILLIAM TUCKER

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (UP)—The Rev. Paul Turner tells a jury of mountaineers today about the fight he had with segregationists after he conducted six Negroes to school through a jeering, hooting crowd.

Turner is expected to be the most important witness yet in the trial of John Kasper, a soldier of fortune for segregation, and 14 residents of Clinton, Tenn., charged with interfering with court-ordered integration of the high school.

The jury already had a vivid picture of the Reverend Turner and two other white men walking the Negroes down to school from Foley Hill, Clinton's Negro district, last Dec. 4.

CLAIMS LINK

Witnesses Monday picked out six of the Clinton defendants as participating in the shower of "Nigger-lover" calls to the white convoy. But Kasper, with whom conspiracy must be proved on the part of any of the others, was not directly connected with this episode in the testimony.

"I am surprised at the government's concept of Kasper in this case," said defense chief Robert L. Dobbs. "They are getting farther and farther away from him."

On the other hand, U.S. Atty. John C. Crawford asserted there already exists the "strongest link between Kasper and the rest."

"The record is full of Kasper's association with Clyde," one of the defendants, Crawford said.

Three Clinton school girls testified Monday that Cook and Kasper helped them organize a "Tennessee White Youth" organization to work for separation of the races.

Crawford also noted that earlier in the trial, now in its second week, it was shown Cook signed bail and appeal bonds with Kasper when the lanky, one-time New Yorker was convicted on a previous charge of violating U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor's injunction.

The Reverend Turner, a handsome young Baptist minister, was attacked about 15 minutes after he delivered the Negroes to school on the December day when trouble at Clinton High School reached a new peak.

It had taken national guardsmen with tanks to put down the disorders that erupted when the school first was integrated last August.

Prosecutor Crawford said he had about 15 more witnesses and could not possibly finish the government's case today.

"It may run two or three more days," he said.

Dobbs, speaking for the 14 Clinton defendants, said he had no idea how long the defense would run because the government's case is re-evaluated from day to day by the squad of defense lawyers. Kasper's lone-wolf lawyer, Benjamin Simmons, had his own defense plans.

shouting "catcalls, jeers and flith" after the Negroes were escorted to the formerly all-white school.

Minister Testifies—Clinton Beating Related

Post Herald Wed. 7-17-57 B'ham, Ala. P.1

BY ROGER GREENE
Associated Press Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 16—A Baptist minister gave a blow-by-blow account in U. S. District Court today of how he got his nose bloodied by a fellow townsman who taunted him with cries of "nigger loving preacher" during Clinton racial disorders last Dec. 4.

It was an oft-told tale, but the Rev. Paul Turner recited it in meticulous detail for the all-white jury. He named his assailant as Clyde Cook, 36, an Oak Ridge plant worker and a defendant in the Clinton segregation trials.

The 34-year-old minister's testimony marked a high spot of the government's attempt to prove that 14 Tennesseans and John Kasper conspired to violate an anti-violence injunction at integrated Clinton High School.

The government is expected to wind up its case tomorrow.

The defense, with more than 80 witnesses under subpena, may take the criminal contempt case well into next week.

The Rev. Mr. Turner's constant repetition of the words "nigger lover" in describing how members of a mob heckled him touched off volleys of angry objections from the defense.

Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist Church, was set upon on the town square and beaten after escorting six Negro students to the formerly all-white school.

Clinton High was the first state-supported secondary school in Tennessee to mix the races.

Mr. Turner said Cook tried to "jump me" when he started to pass him on the sidewalk.

"I began backing across the street," the minister said. "I kept him away from me by holding my arm out and backing fast.

Someone, he said—he said he did not know who—got behind him and pinned his arms to his sides so that he was "powerless."

"Mr. Cook hit me on the nose with his fist," he related. "The impact separated us by some eight feet."

At on epoint, Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled that the words "nigger lover" in themselves should not prejudice any of the defendants except as bearing on the question of "concerted action" (conspiracy).

Defense Lawyer Hansel Proffitt, of Sevierville, Tenn., conducted the cross-examination and questioned Turner sharply as to his own responsibility in the mob violence.

"Do you think all this would have happened if you hadn't gone out that day?" Proffitt asked.

"That's a speculative question," Turner replied. "I don't know what would have happened."

Proffitt then suggestedt hat the preacher had made a radio broadcast the night before announcing he would go up the pine-studded hill where Clinton's Negroes live to bring the Negro children down to the school.

Turner denied he had made any such broadcast. He said he had informed only members of his congregation.

Proffitt demanded to know why, as he put it, Turner alone took the lead in escorting the Negro children to the school.

Calmly, with a smile, the minister replied:

"I was acting as one Christian, sir."

Q. "You don't deny liking the niggers, do you?"

A. "I have never spoken about any man in ill temper."

Q. "Then why do you make all the fuss about being called a 'nigger lover'?"

A. "My answer still applies."

Q. "Now, I've just got one more question. You're a preacher, entitled to pray for people, aren't you?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "If you are, then pray for me and all these defendants."

Earlier, a woman school teacher, in relating events during the same morning that Turner was beaten, testified about mobs

Minister Describes Beating He Got During Clinton, Tenn., Race Rows

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Wed. 7-17-57 P.1

Says Was Called 'Nigger Lover'

By The Associated Press

Knoxville, July 16.—A Baptist minister gave a blow-by-blow account in United States District Court today of how he got his nose bloodied by a fellow townsman who taunted him with cries of "nigger-loving preacher" during Clinton racial disorders December 4.

It was an oft-told tale, but the Rev. Paul Turner recited it in meticulous detail for the all-white jury. He named his assailant as Clyde Cook, 36, an Oak Ridge plant worker and defendant in the Clinton segregation trials.

U. S. May Close Today

The 34-year-old minister's testimony marked a high spot of the Government's attempt to prove that 14 Tennesseans and Northern segregationist John Kasper conspired to violate an antiviolence injunction at integrated Clinton High School.

The Government is expected to wind up its case tomorrow.

The defense, with more than 80 witnesses under subpoena, may take the criminal-contempt case well into next week.

Mr. Turner's constant repetition of the words, "nigger lover," in describing how members of a mob heckled him touched off angry objections from the defense.

Mr. Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist Church, was set upon on the Town Square and beaten after he had escorted six Negro students to the formerly all-white school.

Clinton High was the first State-supported secondary school in Tennessee to be integrated.

Mr. Turner said Cook tried to "jump me" when he started to pass him on the sidewalk.

Someone Pinned Arms

"I began backing across the street," the minister said. "I kept him away from me by holding my arm out and backing fast."

Someone, he said—he testified he did not know who—got behind him and pinned his arms to his sides so that he was "powerless."

Associated Press Wirephoto

JESS BRADEN

Relaxes after testimony

"Mr. Cook hit me on the nose with his fist," he related. "The impact separated us by some eight feet."

At one point Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled that the words, "nigger lover," in themselves should not prejudice any of the defendants except as bearing on the question of "concerted action" (conspiracy).

Calls Question Speculative

Defense lawyer Hansel proffitt, Sevierville, Tenn., questioned Mr. Turner sharply as to his own responsibility in the mob violence that morning.

"Do you thing all this would have happened if you hadn't gone out that day?" Proffitt asked.

"That's a speculative question," Mr. Turner replied. "I don't know what would have happened."

Proffitt then suggested that the preacher had made an radio broadcast the night before announcing he would go up the pine-studded hill where Clinton's Negroes live to take the children down to school.

'Was Acting As Christian'

Mr. Turner denied he had made any such broadcast. He said he had informed only members of his congregation.

Proffitt demanded to know why, as he put it, Turner alone took the lead in escorting the Negro children to the school.

Calmly, with a smile, the minister replied:

"I was acting as one Christian, sir."

Q. "You don't deny liking the niggers, do you?"

A. "I have never spoken about any man in ill temper."

Q. "Then why do you make all the fuss about being called a 'nigger lover?'"

A. "My answer still applies."

Q. "Now, I've just got one more question. You're a preacher, entitled to pray for people, aren't you?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "If you are, then pray for me and all these defendants."

P. 12

Earlier today a woman schoolteacher, relating events during the hectic morning that Mr. Turner was beaten, testified about mobs shouting "catcalls, jeers, and filth" after the Negroes were escorted to the school.

Woman Tells of Mob

Mrs. Harry F. Miller, a pert, smartly groomed woman with gray-tinged hair, said the explosion of mob disorder came shortly after 8 a.m. when Mr. Turner escorted the Negroes back to the school.

The Negroes, admitted to the school in August under a Federal Court order, had remained away a week to protest "abuse" at the hands of white students.

Obviously reluctant to repeat the exact epithets of the crowd, Mrs. Miller turned an appealing glance to Judge Taylor.

"I don't have to tell what they said, do I, do I?" she asked.

Associated Press Wirephotos

PROSECUTION WITNESSES . . . Mrs. Harry F. Miller, left, Clinton schoolteacher, and the Rev. Paul Turner, Clinton pastor, testified in segregation trial yesterday.

As Taylor appeared to mull over his answer, the witness took a deep breath and said rapidly:

"Well, they said, 'G— D— nigger-loving S.O.B.!'"

Describing the scene, which she said she witnessed from inside the schoolhouse, Mrs. Miller told the jury:

"There were a lot of people, a most menacing mob of people."

Three defense lawyers, led by chief counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis, sprang to their feet shouting objections against letting the witness characterize the crowd as "menacing," but Taylor ruled:

Was Substitute Teacher

"She may tell what she saw and it is up to the jury to decide whether it agrees with her description."

Mrs. Miller, a past president of the Parent-Teacher Association in Clinton and a substitute teacher at Clinton High, said the schoolyard and front lawn were "filled with people, muttering, gathering in little clusters."

Rising and pointing her finger squarely at "the man with his arms crossed" in the courtroom, Mrs. Miller identified Lawrence Brantley, a defendant, as one of those she recognized in the surging throngs.

Lawyers Clash Over Proof

Defense and Government lawyers clashed hotly over the question of what constitutes "proof" in an alleged conspiracy.

The ruckus developed after Jess Braden, a Clinton police traffic officer, testified he saw seven of the defendants huddling with Kasper, 27-year-old Washington, D. C., White Citizens Council leader, in Clinton restaurants last August and September.

That was at the heighth of the racial tension that finally led Governor Frank Clement to send more than 100 State troopers and 633 tank-led National Guard members to riot-torn Clinton over Labor Day weekend last year.

Restaurant Meetings Described

Braden testified he saw Kasper "a lot of times" meeting with one or more of the defendants in the Southland Restaurant and Ann's Cafe.

"I don't know what they'd be doing. Sometimes it was paperwork. They had a typewriter there one night. The meetings averaged once a week from late August to December 4."

Defense lawyers vigorously demanded that Braden's testimony be stricken on the ground he had failed to show Kasper and the other defendants engaged in "any disturbance or violence or any violation of the law."

Taylor ruled the testimony was admissiable as bearing on the question of "concert of action"—that is, conspiracy—but he instructed the jury:

"You will not consider the evidence unless conspiracy is shown between Kasper and one or more of the defendants."

White Minister Heard in Clinton Trial

Times Picayune

Tells of Assault for Escorting Negroes

New Orleans La.

By ROGER GREENE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 16 (AP)—A Baptist minister gave a blow-by-blow account in U.S. District Court today of how he got his nose bloodied by a fellow townsman who taunted him with cries of "nigger loving preacher" during Clinton racial disorders last Dec. 4.

Wed 7-17-57

It was an oft-told tale, but the Rev. Paul Turner recited it in meticulous detail for the all-white jury. He named his assailant as Clyde Cook, 36, an Oak Ridge plant worker and a defendant in the Clinton segregation trials.

The 34-year-old minister's testimony marked a high spot of the government's attempt to prove that 14 Tennesseans and northern segregationist John Kasper conspired to violate an anti-violence injunction at integrated Clinton High School.

P.16

'Nigger Lover'

The government is expected to wind up its case tomorrow.

The defense, with more than 80 witnesses under subpoena, may take the criminal contempt case well into next week.

Turner's constant repetition of the words "nigger lover" in describing how members of a mob heckled him touched off volleys of angry objections from the defense.

Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist church, was attacked on the town square and beaten after escorting six Negro students to the formerly all-white school.

Clinton High was the first state-supported secondary school in Tennessee to mix the races.

Arms Pinned to Side

Turner said Cook tried to "jump me" when he started to pass him on the sidewalk.

"I began backing across the street," the minister said. "I kept him away from me by holding my arm out and backing fast."

Someone—he said he did not know who—got behind him and pinned his arms to his sides so that he was "powerless," he added.

"Mr. Cook hit me on the nose with his fist," he related. "The impact separated us by some eight feet."

At one point, Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled that the words "nigger lover" in themselves should not prejudice any of the defendants except as bearing on the question of "concerted action" (conspiracy).

'Speculative Question'

Turner, a tall, handsome man with thick, black curly hair, sat with his hands slightly clasped. As he testified in a calm, unruffled voice, a slight smile played around his lips.

Defense lawyer Hansel Proffitt, of Sevierville, Tenn., conducted the cross-examination and questioned Turner sharply as to his own responsibility in the mob violence that December morning.

"Do you think all this would have happened if you hadn't gone out that day?" Proffitt asked.

"That's a speculative question," Turner replied. "I don't know what would have happened."

Proffitt then suggested that the preacher had made a radio broadcast the night before announcing he would go up the pine-studded hill where Clinton's Negroes live to bring the children down to the school.

Broadcast Denied

Turner denied he had made any such broadcast. He said he had informed only members of his congregation.

Proffitt then asked the preacher how tall he is.

"I am five feet, 10½ inches tall."

The defense lawyer turned to the long row of defendants and motioned to Cook.

"Come around here, Clyde," he said.

Proffitt had the minister and the defendant stand side-by-side, shoulder - to - shoulder, immediately in front of the jury.

"Now the jury can see you're taller than Clyde, Mr. Turner," Proffitt said.

"That's for the jury to decide," Turner replied.

'Pray for Defendants'

Proffitt demanded to know why, as he put it, Turner alone took the lead in escorting the Negro children to the school.

Calmly, with a smile, the minister replied:

"I was acting as one Christian, sir."

Q. "You don't deny liking the niggers, do you?"

A. "I have never spoken about any man in ill temper."

Q. "Then why do you make all the fuss about being called a 'nigger lover?' "

A. "My answer still applies."

Q. "Now, I've just got one more question. You're a preacher, entitled to pray for people, aren't you?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "If you are, then pray for me and all these defendants."

'Catcalls, Jerrs, Filth '

Earlier, a woman school teacher, in relating events during the same morning that Turner was beaten, testified about mobs shouting "catcalls, jeers and filth" after the Negroes were escorted to the formerly all-white school.

Mrs. Harry F. Miller, a pert, smartly groomed woman with greytinged hair, said the explosion of mob disorder came shortly after 8 a.m. when the Rev. Paul Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist Church, escorted six Negro students back to the school.

The Negroes, admitted to the school in August under federal court mandate, had remained away a week to protest "abuse" at the hands of white students.

'Menacing Mob'

Describing the tumultous scene which she said she witnessed from inside the schoolhouse, Mrs. Miller told the jury:

"There were a lot of people, a most menacing mob of people."

Three defense lawyers, led by chief counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis, sprang to their feet shouting objections against letting the witnes characterize the crowd as "menacing," but Taylor ruled:

"She may tell what she saw and it is up to the jury to decide whether it agrees with her description."

Mrs. Miller, a past president of the Parent-Teachers Assn. in Clinton and a substitute teacher at Clinton high, said the schoolyard and front lawn were "filled with people, muttering, gathering in little clusters."

Restaurant Meetings Claimed

She identified Lawrence Brantley, a defendant, as one of those she recognized in the surging throngs.

Defense and government lawyers clashed over the question of what constitutes "proof" in an alleged conspiracy.

The ruckus, marked by frequent acrimonious exchanges, developed after Jess Braden, a Clinton police traffic officer, testified he saw seven of the defendants huddling with Kasper, 27-year-old Washington, D.C., White Citizens Council leader, in Clinton restaurants last August and September.

Troopers, Tanks Used

This was at the height of the racial tension which finally led Gov. Frank Clement to dispatch more than 100 state troopers and 633 tank-led National Guardsmen to riot-torn Clinton over Labor Day weekend last year.

Defense lawyers demanded that Braden's testimony be stricken on the ground he had failed to show Kasper and the other defendants engaged in "any disturbance or violence or any violation of the law."

Taylor ruled the testimony was admissible as bearing on the question of "concert of action"—i.e., conspiracy—but he instructed the jury:

"You will not consider the evidence unless conspiracy is shown between Kasper and one or more of the defendants."

Kasper Says He Would Serve Jail Term To Free 'Clinton 15'

Advertiser Mon. 7-15-57 P.1

Montgomery, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 14 (AP)—John Kasper, 27, fiery segregation leader from Washington, D. C., said today he would be willing to spend a year or two in prison if it would bring about the acquittal of his 15 codefendants in the Clinton criminal contempt trial.

Kasper made the statement to newsmen at a small, rain-drenched rally sponsored by the White Citizens Council.

About 15 carloads of men, women and a surprising number of children attended the meeting, which had been described by the dark-browed Kasper as "a preachin'."

Rain spilling from black clouds caused members of the crowd to run for their cars before Kasper could introduce one of the main speakers, William Hendrix, of Clearwater, Fla., who described himself as "imperial officer of the Southern-Northern knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Kasper said the rally was not a Klan meeting.

"I'm not a member of the Klan and never have been," he told reporters, standing in the rain. "But I believe in the Klan. We work closely with them."

He said the meeting, held in an open field on Joe Diehl's farm in the piney Cumberland Mountain backwoods about 11 miles northwest of Knoxville, was mainly a religious affair but that "quite a few" White Citizens Council members were present.

Kasper and 15 Clinton area residents are defendants in the week old Clinton segregation trial which will resume in U. S. District Court tomorrow.

They are charged with criminal contempt of court for alleged violation of a federal injunction against hindering court-ordered integration of Clinton High School last fall.

Advertiser

About one-third of the crowd at the rally were news, radio and TV representatives.

P. 8-A

Hendrix said he had come to Knoxville to attend the Clinton trial and planned to be present in the courtroom this week.

The rally was held in the same tree-flanked field where newsmen covering a similar meeting last fall were shoved and jostled by members of the crowd who tossed flaming wads of rolled-up newspaper at them.

Today the only sign of any ugly feeling was reflected by a lean, hawk-nosed youth who ostentatiously cut a stout three-foot cudgel and whittled a handle on it. He squatted a few feet away from newsmen.

Later, however, several husky members of the crowd chased Samuel Hoskins, Negro reporter for the Baltimore, Md., Afro-American newspaper, from the field.

Hoskins went to his car and drove away unmolested. He has been here covering the trial.

Kasper told reporters that organizers for the White Citizens Council are now forming council units in the North, particularly in New York and in "Ivy League colleges."

He said Robert L'Hommedieu, of Larchmont, N.Y., is organizing White Citizens Councils in New York State.

He also named David Whang, whom he described as a Chinese graduate of Dartmouth College, as organizing "Ivy League" White Citizens Councils. He said Whang lives at the Dartmouth Club in New York City.

With the rally rained out, Kasper returned to Knoxville where he is staying with friends.

A battle over the admissibility of newsreel films as evidence is expected to erupt in federal court here tomorrow.

The films, already shown in a private preview in U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor's chambers, have been offered by the government in an effort to pin down alleged "overt acts" of violence by the defendants.

Some of the scenes depict surging, cat-calling throngs trying to intimidate Negro students from attending the previously all-white high school at Clinton, during the court-ordered integration process last fall.

After viewing the films Friday, Taylor said he would study the question of admissibility over the weekend.

TENNESSEE JOHN F. KASPER

13 1957

U.S. Trial Begins Today for Race Strife in Clinton

Times-Picayune

Kasper, 15 Others to Answer Federal Charges

Mon. 7-8-57

By BILL RAWLINS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7 (AP)—The United States government brings segregationist John Kasper and 15 others to trial in U.S. District Court tomorrow on charges of stirring up racial strife at nearby Clinton.

AP New Orleans, La.

The trial, built around a Federal Court injunction against interference with court-ordered racial integration of Clinton High School, bids fair to set a pattern for enforcement of the Supreme Court decision against public school segregation.

The injunction is under attack by defense lawyers as an abridgement of freedom of speech. And since the defendants have been granted a jury trial, the outcome may show to some extent how effective the federal government can be in getting a Southern jury to convict white defendants in civil rights actions involving race issues.

Council Leader

Kasper is a White Citizens Council leader from Washington, D. C., who arrived as a stranger in this area just before Clinton High opened last August; the other 15 defendants live in the Clinton area, 20 miles northwest of here.

All are charged with criminal contempt of the District Court, on grounds they conspired to violate a permanent injunction against interfering with integration of the school.

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor, under whose orders the high school last Aug. 27 admitted 12 Negroes along with more than 600 white students, issued the injunction to halt violence which followed.

Defendants Accused

The defendants are accused in connection with an outbreak of renewed violence last Dec. 4 which resulted in the temporary closing of the school. Among the incidents was an attack on a Baptist minister who escorted six Negro pupils to school.

Pretrial arguments have laid out this burden of proof for the government:

1. It must prove the defendants knew about the injunction.

2. It must prove that the defendants committed overt acts to violate the injunction.

3. It must prove that the 15 defendants from the Clinton area acted "in concert with"—that is, in collusion with—Kasper in committing these acts.

Conspiracy must be proved because the injunction, aimed primarily at Kasper, names him specifically but refers to unnamed others who might act "in concert" with him in opposing integration.

With Paradox

The government, as Taylor has pointed out, finds itself with this paradox:

On the one hand are 15 persons accused of taking part in December demonstrations which closed the school, but who were not specifically restrained from such actions by the injunction. On the other is an avowed segregationist and self-proclaimed "agitator"—Kasper — who is specifically restrained from interfering with integration but who was not around when the demonstration took place.

Thus, to convict the 15 Clinton residents, the government must prove they acted "in concert with" Kasper; and to convict Kasper, it must prove he acted "in concert with" at least one of the others, from behind the scenes.

To Repudiate Kasper

In pretrial arguments, attorneys for the Clinton residents made it clear that a good portion of their case will be to repudiate Kasper and his methods—in other words, try to prove no conspiracy existed. Kasper is represented by his own lawyer, J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington.

Among lawyers representing the Clinton defendants will be a representative of the Louisiana attorney general and a former Texas attorney general.

U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., his assistants and Justice Department attorneys from Washington will carry the ball for the government.

Two-Week Trial

The defense has summoned 45 witnesses for the trial, the government about 75. The trial is expected to last two weeks or more, with the first couple of days in all likelihood devoted to selection of a jury.

KASPER AND LAWYER WAIT FOR COURT TO OPEN—John F. Kasper, left, one of 16 defendants to be tried for criminal contempt of Federal court order, stands with his attorney J. Benjamin Simmons in the corridor outside the federal court in Knoxville, Tenn. before session yesterday morning. (AP Wirephoto)

Under federal procedure, each side can challenge three prospective jurors without cause and Judge Taylor, at his discretion, can grant the defense additional premptory challenges because the defendants are being tried jointly.

The joint trial was ordered even though attorneys for the Clinton 15 contend this will prejudice their case because Kasper, once before, has been found guilty of contempt in the Clinton case.

Kasper Sentenced

This was in September, when Judge Taylor held him in contempt for violating the injunction by fomenting violence which followed the integration and which ended only when National Guardsmen moved in. Kasper was sentenced to a year in federal prison two days before the guardsmen arrived.

He has appealed, lost, and has announced he will appeal further to the Supreme Court.

Leading up to the present trial, in brief, are these events:

After the initial, September violence was quelled, things remained relatively quiet until December. The 10 Negroes still enrolled had stayed away from school for a week, protesting what they termed "abuse" by some white students — such things as flying eggs and spilled ink on Negro students' books.

Six Assemble

But on Dec. 4, six of the Negro students assembled at the top of the hill on which Clinton's small Negro population—about 16 families in a population of 4,500—lives. The Rev. Paul Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist Church, met them and escorted them back to school.

The Negroes safely in classes, Turner left the school and was set upon on the town square and beaten up, suffering a bloody nose and face scratches. This and other violence was followed quickly by the temporary closing of the school, and Taylor ordered 16 persons arrested for violating his injunction.

Later, the government dropped charges against one of the 16—Jimmy Dale Patmore, 16, who subsequently was sentenced to the state reformatory for car theft.

In February, the government amended its original complaint. The amendment made the government a party to the case and cited Kasper for a second time for contempt, on grounds he conspired in the December violence.

Negro Is Prospective Juror In Clinton Segregation Trial

News & Observer Raleigh, N.C. p.1

Times 7-9-57

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 8 (AP)—The defense won a hard-fought victory today in gaining the dismissal "for cause" of the first negro appearing as a prospective juror in the Clinton segregation trial.

U. S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor dismissed the talesman, Albert Cloud, 28, errand boy at a Tazewell, Tenn., bank, after Cloud acknowledged he "couldn't feel kindly" toward the lone Northern defendant, Frederick John Kasper of Washington, D. C.

No Prejudice.

Cloud, testifying in a low mumble, insisted he wasn't prejudiced and wouldn't be "embarrassed" if he sat on the jury in a major test case over segregation.

Defense Atty. Robert L. Dobbs repeatedly sought to disqualify Cloud—first on the ground that as a nonproperty owner he was "not qualified" to serve as a juror, and secondly because he had admitted feeling "unfriendly" toward Kasper.

Taylor patiently went over and over Cloud's reactions to the Clinton integration dispute. He refused to disqualify Cloud because of his status as a nonproperty owner, ruling that it was not necessary to be "a freeholder" to become a juror in a federal court.

However, when Dobbs pressed Cloud with reminders that Kasper had engaged in "many unfriendly conversations" toward Negroes and suggested that Cloud must feel some hostility toward him, the talesman admitted:

"I don't feel as kindly to him as to the others."

'You're Excused Albert.'

With that, Taylor waved him aside, saying: "All right, Albert. You are excused."

Earlier, before a packed crowd of spectators in the air-conditioned courtroom, the defense and prosecution agreed on the seating of the first four jurors—three men and one woman.

Taylor indicated he expected the full jury to be empaneled Wednesday. He excused all defense witnesses until Thursday morning, but instructed prosecution witnesses to return tomorrow.

"If you get any telephone calls from anybody, dont'answer them," the judge admonished the jurors. "Dont't read the newspapers, and don't look at television."

Times 7-9-57 p.2

The first four jurors seated were:

John T. Reynolds, 27, LaFollete bank teller.

W. E. Coker, 67, former justice of the peace, from Louisville, Tenn.

Powell May, 64, retired Western Union operations manager, of Knoxville.

Mrs. Jessie Burnett, of Talbott, Tenn., former school teacher and mother of three grown children.

A bare sprinkling of Negroes sat with whites in the middle section of the three-section spectators' seats, solidly flanked by two all-white groups.

During the day, Taylor ruled that none of the jurors would be "required" to state an opinion about mixing whites and Negroes in public schools. But he said they could do so if they desired.

Reynolds, the first juror seated, told the court he believes federal court orders should be obeyed, but he declared:

"I don't believe in mixing the races."

On trial in what has been heralded as a major test in the bitter controversy over segregation are 15 residents of the little (pop. 4,500) Cumberland Valley town of Clinton, 20 miles northwest of here, and Kasper, 27.

The defendants are accused of violating a federal court injunction, issued by Judge Robert L. Taylor last September, forbidding any interference with the peaceful integration of 12 Negro students in Clinton's previously all-white high school.

In a filmed television interview shown tonight over the ABC-TV network, Kasper said he doubted that he and his fellow defendants would receive a fair trial because of the "qualifications of a judge like Taylor to hear it."

"Judge Taylor has attempted to assume powers not given him under the Constitution," Kasper declared. He said Taylor, in citing him and the others for contempt, sought to determine what people could or could not talk about. "That's communism," Kasper said.

He described Taylor's action in the contempt citations as a "dictatorial act." Kasper compared it with what he called the limitation on free speech invoked in Soviet Russia.

Both sides staked out the major issues in the case with questions emphasizing constitutional guarantees of the right of free speech and assembly, the power of federal courts to enforce antiviolence injunctions, and the debate over mixing whites and Negroes in school.

Kasper On Trial Today On Stiring Racial Strife

News + Observer Mon. 7-8-57 P.1

Raleigh N.C.

By BILL RAWLINS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7 (AP)—The United States government brings segregationist John Kasper and 15 others to trial in U.S. District Court tomorrow on charges of stirring up racial strife at nearby Clinton.

The trial, built around a Federal Court injunction against interference with court-ordered racial integration of Clinton High School, bids fair to set a pattern for enforcement of the Supreme Court decision against public school segregation.

Under Attack.

The injunction is under attack by defense lawyers as an abridgement of freedom of speech. And since the defendants have been granted a jury trial, the outcome may show to some extent how effective the federal government can be in getting a Southern jury to convict white defendants in civil rights actions involving race issues.

Kasper is a White Citizens Council leader from Washington, D. C., who arrived as a stranger in this area just before Clinton High opened last August; the other 15 defendants live in the Clinton area, 20 miles northwest of here.

All are charged with criminal contempt of the District Court, on grounds they conspired to violate a permanent injunction against interfering with integration of the school.

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor, under whose orders the high school last Aug. 27 admitted 12 Negroes along with more than 600 white students, issued the injunction to halt violence which followed.

The defendants are accused in connection with an outbreak of renewed violence last Dec. 4 which resulted in the temporary closing of the school. Among the incidents was an attack on a Baptist minister who escorted six Negro pupils to school.

Pretrial arguments have laid out this burden of proof for the government:

1. It must prove the defendants knew about the injunction.

2. It must prove that the defendants committed overt acts to violate the injunction.

3. It must prove that the 15 defendants from the Clinton area acted "in concert with"—that is, in collusion with—Kasper in committing these acts.

Conspiracy must be proved because the injunction, aimed primarily at Kasper, names him specifically but refers to unnamed others who might act "in concert" with him in opposing integration.

The government, as Taylor has pointed out, finds itself with this paradox:

On the one hand are 15 persons accused of taking part in December demonstrations which closed the school, but who were not specifically restrained from such actions by the injunction. On the other is an avowed segregationist and self-proclaimed "agitator"—Kasper — who is specifically restrained from interfering with integration but who was not around when the demonstration took place.

News + Observer

Thus, to convict the 15 Clinton residents, the government must prove they acted "in concert with" Kasper; and to convict Kasper, it must prove he acted "in concert with" at least one of the others, from behind the scenes.

In pretrial arguments, attorneys for the Clinton residents made it clear that a good portion of their case will be to repudiate Kasper and his methods—in other words, try to prove no conspiracy existed. Kasper is represented by his own lawyer, J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington.

Among lawyers representing the Clinton defendants will be a representative of the Louisiana attorney general and a former Texas attorey general.

U.S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., his assistants and Justice Department attorneys from Washington will carry the ball for the government.

The defense has summoned 45 witnesses for the trial, the government about 75. The trial is expected to last two weeks or more, with the first couple of days in all likelihood devoted to selection of a jury.

Under federal procedure, each side can challenge three prospective jurors without cause and Judge Taylor, at his discretion, can grant the defense additional preemptory challenges because the defendants are being tried jointly.

The joint trial was ordered even though attorneys for the Clinton 15 contend this will prejudice their case because Kasper, once before, has been found guilty of contempt in the Clinton case.

This was in September, when Judge Taylor held him in contempt for violating the injunction by fomenting violence which followed the integration and which ended only when National Guardsmen moved in. Kasper was sentenced to a year in federal prison two days before the guardsmen arrived.

He has appealed, lost, and has announced he will appeal further to the Supreme Court.

Leading up to the present trial, in brief, are these events:

After the initial, September violence was quelled, things remained relatively quiet until December. The 10 Negroes still enrolled had stayed away from school for a week, protesting what they termed "abuse" by some white students — such things as flying eggs and spilled ink on Negro students' books.

But on Dec. 4, six of the Negro students assembled at the top of the hill on which Clinton's small Negro population—about 16 families in a population of 4,500—lives. The Rev. Paul Turner, pastor of Clinton's First Baptist Church, met them and escorted them back to school.

The Negroes safely in classes, Turner left the school and was set upon on the town square and beaten up, suffering a bloody nose and face scratches. This and other violence was followed quickly by the temporary closing of the school, and Taylor ordered 16 persons arrested for violating his injunction.

Later, the government dropped charges against one of the 16—Jimmy Dale Patmore, 16, who subsequently was sentenced to the state reformatory for car theft.

In February, the government amended its original complaint. The amendment made the government a party to the case and cited Kasper for a second time for contempt, on grounds he conspired in the December violence.

Drivers to Get $3,500 After Pistol-Beating

Courier Sat. 1-21-56 P. 1 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSON, Tenn. — A Federal jury last week awarded $7,000 to two Missouri truck drivers who claimed they were pistol-whipped by Lake County farmers when they attempted to move Negro farm families to Missouri.

Lowell Goins and Ray McGee of Sikeston, Mo., were awarded $3,500 in a judgement suit against A. G. Harris and Jim McClain of near Ridgely.

The truck drivers testified that they were hired to move several Negro families from Lake County on Sept. 13. The drivers said they were met at a Negro's home by Harris and McClain, who accused them of "trying to steal our Negroes."

FRAYSER EXPLOSION CAUSED BY DYNAMITE

Commercial Appeal P. 1 Memphis, Tenn. Mon. 2-6-56

Big Blast Rocks North Gate Shopping Center

State Fire Marshal J. H. Baker said yesterday dynamite was used to blow a hole in the roof of a Frayser supermarket late Saturday.

Mr. Baker said the explosion rocked the area of the North Gate Shopping Center about 11:45 Saturday night, blasting a three-by-five-foot hole in the roof of the National Food Store.

He said whoever set off the blast swung from three to five sticks of dynamite onto the roof with a heavy string. Pieces of the string, he said, were found on the roof.

The explosion blew through the roof covering and tore a hole in the insulation and ceiling above a storeroom in the rear of the store. No stock inside was damaged.

Mr. Baker and Sheriff's Lt. Aubrey Smith said no one broke into the store, and none of the other stores in the shopping center had been entered.

"It was strictly an amateur job," Mr. Baker said, "and seems to have been done just to damage the building."

He said it would be "very difficult" to find the person who set off the blast by tracing the seller of the dynamite, "even if we were able to find pieces of stick wrapping having serial numbers on them."

The best clue, he said, may be the string used to swing the dynamite onto the building. He said he could not remember when any dynamite blast of this kind had ever been set off in Shelby County.

Police Break-Up Negro-White Brawl In Chattanooga

Advocate P. 1 Sat. 2-4-56 Jackson, Miss

Chattanooga, Tenn. Jan. 30 — Bare knuckle fighting, plus bottle and chair hurling, broke out in a packed auditorium between Negro and white teenagers resulting in nine arrests and six slight injuries Monday night.

Police swarmed to the municipal auditorium where the brawl erupted during a concert by a Negro band. After battling their way through a crowd of some 6,000 spectators, officers finally broke up the fighting and arrested nine Negroes for refusing to disperse.

Disorderly conduct charges against the youths were dismissed in city court today but four were fined $50 each on drunkenness charges.

City Commissioner George McInturff, in charge of the auditorium, said a "thorough investigation" would be made to determine "what steps should be taken to prevent future incidents."

The Chattanooga News - Free Press advocated editorially today that a ban be placed on admission of mixed crowds to such events.

Common in South

Mixed events like this are common in the South. The crowds themselves are segregated. At last night's affair the Negroes had the ground floor, a circle of boxes and one side of the dress circle. White spectators occupied the other dress circle and balconies above.

Police said two separate incidents almost at the same time started the fighting. A Negro performer attempted to sit in the white dress circle and when another Negro tried to persuade him to move, they began swinging fists.

Then someone upstairs apparently emptied a pop bottle on those below.

Dixie Cops Halt Big Racial Brawl

World-Telegram + Sun P. 5 Tues. 1-31-56 New York, N.Y.

By the United Press.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 31.—Bare knuckle fighting, plus bottle and chair hurling, broke out in a packed auditorium between Negro and white teen-agers last night, resulting in nine arrests and six slight injuries.

Police swarmed to the Municipal Auditorium where the brawl erupted during a concert by a Negro band. After battling their way through a crowd of some 6000 spectators, officers finally broke up the fighting.

Disorderly conduct charges against the youths were dismissed in city court today but four were fined $50 each on drunkenness charges.

Mixed events like this are common in the South. The crowds themselves are segregated. At last night's affair the Negroes had the ground floor, a circle of boxes and one side of the dress circle. White spectators occupied the other dress circle and balconies above.

Police said two separate incidents almost at the same time started the fighting. A Negro performer attempted to sit in the white dress circle and when another Negro tried to persuade him to move, they started swinging fists.

Then someone in the balcony above apparently up-ended a filled pop bottle on the people below.

FBI Civil Rights Schools Slated For Mississippi

Advocate Jackson, Miss Sat. 1-21-56 P. 2

Memphis, Tenn. — Jan. 16 — The Memphis FBI office says it will conduct a series of police schools on civil rights in Mississippi and Tennessee.

C. E. Piper, agent in charge of the Memphis FBI office, said 11 schools would be held this month and next month.

The first school will be at Clarksdale, Miss., Jan. 17, Piper said. A Jan. 18 school is scheduled for Greenwood, Miss., and on Jan. 19 at Greenville, Miss.

The last Mississippi school will be January 20 at Columbus, Piper said, then other schools will be held in Tennessee.

NEGRO PAIR INDICTED IN THEFT OF CHECKS

Commercial Appeal P. 28 Thurs. 2-23-56 Memphis, Tenn.

Men Accused Of Forging, Cashing $137 Worth

Two Memphis Negroes have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of stealing, forging and cashing three United States Treasury checks totaling $137.

Named in the nine-count indictment were Ollie Gardner of 395 Pontotoc and A. C. Scott 250 Hernando, a driver for Phillips Meat Market.

The checks were stolen between September and January from 500 East McLemore, 938 Florida and 615 Edith and were handled by Phillips Meat Market, investigators said.

George Hoffman, postal inspector, accused Gardner of stealing the checks and giving them to Scott, who substituted them in his collections for cash.

The postal inspector said he has received four other stolen checks which were traced to the two. Other indictments returned by the Grand Jury are:

Possession of untaxed liquor: Aaron Davis, James Davis, Jesse Richards, Luther Harris.

Theft from mails: Ira D. Pinion.

Violation of Dyer Act: George Edward Jones, Earnest Burson, Ervin Evans, Arthur Junior Kirby, Milton Lee Harris.

Forging and uttering a United States Treasury check: Willie Bates.

Violation of White Slave Traffic Act: Billy Delano Walden.

Income tax evasion: William Epstein.

NEGRO BROKER FACES REALTY COMMISSION

Commercial Appeal Sat. 4-14-56 P. 26 Memphis Tenn.

Misrepresentation Charge Before State Unit

The age-old plea of attorneys being unable to be present, in court, apparently is going to cut no ice with the Tennessee Real Estate Commission, which came to town yesterday to hold a hearing, and held it, despite plea of the defendant that his attorney could not be present.

J. T. McLemore, Negro real estate broker, was tried on charges brought by Dolly Perkins Jones of 688 Vance and James F. Keith of 827 Hamilton, charging McLemore with misrepresentation and other bad practices.

McLemore was told that he could cross-examine witnesses if he wished and that the Commission decision would be delayed for 30 days. He also was told that when his missing attorney is available the attorney may present depositions to the Commission, before the 30 period is at an end.

"We felt," C. D. Askew, West Tennessee commissioner said, "that it was an imposition for the defehdant to ask for a postponement because of his lawyer. Onec ommission member came from Nashville for the hearing, and another from Knoxville. Our own attorney came from Nashville."

Commission members in addition to Mr. Askew are Herbert Jorden of Nashville and Harold Hayes of Knoxville.

Murder Charge Is Filed Against Memphis Gunman

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 1-24-56 P. 3

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (INS)—Police have filed an assault with intent to murder charge against a Memphis white man who walked out of his house and leveled a pair of shotgun blasts at a Negro man sitting in a nearby parked car.

Police said J. A. Holcombe, 59, apparently had no motive for the shooting of 42-year-old George Taylor. Holcombe allegedly had been drinking at the time.

Negro Sentenced; Charged With Stabbing Coach Operator Here

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — A Negro passenger who allegedly stabbed a street railway coach operator following an argument on the coach was found guilty on a manslaughter charge.

The Criminal Court jury fixed punishment of Jimmie Lee Hoyle at two years in prison on conviction of assault to commit voluntary manslaughter. Hoyle admitted on the witness stand that he stabbed the coach operator, B. J. Donahoe, 26, of 1902 Wells Station Road, four times with a chisel. Hoyle, 28, of 1396 Kentucky claimed he stabbed in self-defense after the operator had struck him with his fist.

The stabbing occurred after an argument over failure of Mr. Donahoe to stop the coach so Hoyle could get off. Asst. Atty. Gen. Edward Grogan prosecuted for the state. Judge Perry Sellers heard the trial.

MEMPHIAN FINED $51 FOR BEATING NEGRO

Commercial Appeal

Another Forfeits $52 On Similar Charges

One young man was fined in City Court yesterday and another forfeited $52 when he did not appear to answer charges that grew out of the beating of a drunken Negro man Friday.

Police arrested Downey Connally, 20, of 636 South Thomas, and Kennth Carr, 19, of 494 Edith, with two younger boys after Frank Edwards, 33-year-old Negro of 148 Overton, was assaulted.

Officers said Edwards, fined $21 on a drunk charge, was beaten after the four found him asleep on a porch at 652 Looney.

Judge Beverly Boushe fined Connally $51 on a disorderly conduct charge after the defendant admitted he was with the others but denied harming the Negro. Carr forfeited $26 on each charge of disorderly conduct and assault and battery.

Police testified that one of the youngsters who was taken to Juvenile Court had been arrested previously for his part in incidents that followed racial friction in the Hurt Village area of North Memphis.

THREE NEGROES FINED FOR CURSING WOMAN

Commercial Appeal

Also Held To State By City Court Judge

Wed. 6-13-56

Three young Negroes were fined heavily and held to the state in City Court yesterday for cursing a 22-year-old white housewife Monday night.

Mrs. J. T. Baldwin of 975 Thomas testified she was walking across the street near Vollintine and Thomas when the incident happened.

The three Negroes not only cursed Mrs. Baldwin, witnesses testified, but cursed whites in general and boasted of what they would do if the white women came to the street.

Police said a number of complaint calls from residents in the area were received within a 10-minute period.

One of the accused Negroes, William Armstrong, 20, of 258 Caldwell, said he and his companions were cursing and singing and, when white people on nearby porches told them to stop singing and called them objectionable names, they replied in kind. He said he did not think any of the remarks were aimed at Mrs. Baldwin in particular.

Judge Beverly Boushe fined Armstrong and his companions, Harvey Gregory, 18, of 218 Caldwell, and Ernest Ttylor, 18, of 1085 Pearce, $51 on each charge of disturbing the public peace and using insulting and abusive language. He held them to the state on an added charge of attempting to commit a public affray.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED

Commercial Appeal

Negro Convicted In Stabbing Of Bus Operator

A new trial was granted yesterday to Jimmie Lee Hoyle, 28, Negro, convicted for the stabbing of a Memphis Street Railway bus operator. The jury which found Hoyle guilty of attempted manslaughter fixed his punishment at two years in the penitentiary.

Criminal Judge Perry Sellers granted the motion for a new trial, in part, on argument by Atty. Irving Strauch that state's witnesses' testimony showed the operator as the aggressor.

Hoyle, of 1369 Kentucky, was charged with having stabbed Billy Joe Donahoe, 26, of 1902 Wells Station Road, last Jan. 13. Hoyle cursed Donahoe when the operator failed to stop the coach at Hoyle's stop. The Negro left the bus near Lamar Terrac and Donahoe followed him and struck first, Hoyle testified. The Negro then stabbed Donahoe in the stomach with a chisel.

Negro Is Freed After Protesting Inspection Visit

City Judge Beverly Boushe dismissed a disorderly conduct charge yesterday against Emma Stewart, 42-year-old Negro woman who wouldn't let a city building inspector into her house.

"Even when I showed my credentials, she wouldn't let me inside," said D. C. Atwood, an inspector for the city housing rehabilitation program. "I had to go get the owner of the property to get in."

Mr. Atwood said when he finally did get inside the house at 1374 Court (rear), the woman followed him with her hand thrust inside the waist of her dress.

"I had to leave for my own protection," he said. "She kept arguing about the inspection of the building."

"Is that disorderly conduct in her own home when you had no warrant?" Judge Boushe asked.

"I realize that, but on the other hand, how are we going to make these inspections?" Jesse Vineyard, attorney for the building department, said.

"That's your problem," the judge said. "Everybody has problems." He dismissed the charge.

The Negro woman said she was holding her hand in her waist while the inspector was at her house because her stomach was aching.

NEGRO IS INDICTED IN FHA LOAN CASE

Commercial Appeal

False Statement on $300, Jury Says

Wed. 9-5-56

A 25-year-old Memphis Negro was accused yesterday by a Federal Grand Jury of making a false statement to obtain an FHA-insured loan for $300.

The indictment charged John Willie Mitchell of 1417 Nicholas committed the offense Jan. 20 when he got the loan from Union Planters National Bank.

Mitchell's application indicated he planned to use the money to put siding on a house at 605 Lloyd Alley and extend the kitchen, the indictment said.

"But he well knew such statements were false and he didn't plan to make such improvements," the document continued.

Dist. Atty. Millsaps Fitzhugh said an investigation showed that Mitchell, the day after the loan, made a $240 down payment on a used car.

Indictment of Mitchell was the first here against a Negro on a charge of making false statements to get Federal Housing Authority-insured loans. Twelve white men have been indicted on the charge and all but two convicted.

Irate Mother Beats Up 6-Foot School Principal

Star Sat. 9-15-56

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept 15 (AP).—A wiry, 6-foot elementary school principal said he took a beating from an irate mother yesterday after he suggested it would be "awful nice" if her two children attended some other school.

G. S. Mayberry, principal of Harrison Elementary School was treated at a hospital for head wounds requiring seven stitches following the fracas in his office. Later he swore out a warrant charging husky Mrs Emma West with felonious assault. She was released under $1,000 bond pending a session's court hearing September 18.

Mrs. West and her mother, Mrs. Hattie Marshall, later today sought "to swear out an assault-and-battery warrant" against Mr. Mayberry. However, they were told the judge would take up the matter at the hearing.

Mr. Mayberry said Mrs. West appeared at the school with her mother after he told her by telephone earlier that her two children were "disrupting" a third-grade class and "it would be awful nice if they didn't come" to school.

"Mrs. West said, 'Listen here, you old . . .'" Mr. Mayberry quoted her as replying. He said he then "hung up the receiver."

After she arrived at school Mr. Mayberry said he and Mrs. West had a brief exchange of words and "she came around the counter and slapped me and broke my glasses.

"I said, 'Mrs. West, I'm going to call the police.' She said, 'I'll help you.' When I dialed she broke the connection. I slapped her hand off the phone and she backed me against the corner. I pushed her out to the center of the room."

Mrs. West's mother then entered the melee, Mr. Mayberry said, and "I got both of them by the hair and started them outside. At this point, Mrs. West hit me with something. I thought it was a pair of brass knucks, but I'm not sure."

After listening to Mr. Mayberry's recital of his harrowing experience, School Board Attorney Thomas S. Myers commented: "It's dangerous to be a school teacher these days."

Old Klan Law Used In Case Of 2 Negroes

Fri. 9-21-56

MEMPHIS, Sept. 20 (AP) — Two young Negro airmen, accused of threatening a white teenager, were fined and held to the grand jury yesterday under provision of an old anti-Ku Klux Klan law.

Robert L. Roberts, 19, and Charles Eddie Cox, 20, stationed at the municipal airport, were fined $51 each. State bond was set at $250.

John F. Downing, 18, testified he was driving home from a National Guard drill last night when he saw three Negroes in civilian clothes sitting in the middle of a residential street, drinking from a bottle.

He said he stopped his car and Roberts and Cox ran forward, cursing and challenging him to fight.

The third Negro rushed up to separate the three, Downing said. Downing, who was not in uniform, then drove away and called police. He said Roberts and Cox shouted obscene threats as he left.

Roberts and Cox told the court that Downing's testimony was correct and added: "We'd just had a little something to drink."

Judge Beverly Boushe told reporters at the session that he intends to use the old law whenever he thinks the grand jury's attention should be called to a particular situation.

The law has been used on two recent occasions by Judge Boushe but today's case was the first involving possible racial friction.

The statute, under the general heading of mask and coercion acts, prohibits "prowling and traveling through town or countryside for purpose of disturbing the peace or for purpose of terrorizing or intimidating a citizen or citizens."

FBI May Probe Texas Beating Of African Student

Journal p. 1
Atlanta Ga.
Wed 9-4-57

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—The United States Department of Justice announced this week that it has under consideration the investigation of the alleged beating and jailing of an African student who refused to take the back seat on a Texas bus.

The incident which was reported from Henderson, Texas, Monday night resulted in international repercussions since the British Embassy and the U. S. Department have expressed an interest.

The Justice Department expressed its intentions immediately after it learned that Essin Essin, a theological student at Southwest College in Terrell, Texas, had suffered abuse at the hands of the Henderson policemen.

VICTIM OF OLD "BACK SEAT" ORDER.

The 30-year-old student was said to have been seated midway a Continental Trailway bus enroute from Terrell to Houston, Texas. When he refused to take a back seat at the request of the driver a policeman was notified. The patrolman, L. L. Boatwright, is said to have grabbed the African by the arm and escorted him to the back of the vehicle. When he refused to sit down he was hit with a "slap-jack" by the policeman. Boatwright claimed that he tapped the Negro when he reached into his coat pocket. Essin said he was reaching for his passport to show the officer.

The policeman claimed that Essin sat down but when he returned to the bus a shor ttime later the student had taken a seat in the center of the bus again. He then arrested the young minister and carried him to the city hall. There he was fined $25 by the City Judge Barto Giles. He was placed in jail because he had only $24 with him. He was later released when an official of the college which he is attending paid his fine.

Student Beaten By Policeman

Call p. 1
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri 8-30-57

Youth from Nigeria Refused To Move To Rear Seat on Bus

HENDERSON, Texas. —(INS)— A full investigation is underway in the case of an African ministerial student who was blackjacked by a policeman for refusing to move to the rear of a bus.

The student, Essin Essin, was released from jail Saturday night after an official of the Southwestern college where he is a student paid a fine of $25. Essin had pleaded guilty to disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

Police said a continental trailways bus driver reported Saturday that he had a Negro aboard who refused to move to the rear of the bus.

An officer sent to investigate said he moved Essin to the back of the bus when the Negro refused to obey his order, and when Essin reached into his pocket "I had to tap him with a blackjack."

Essin, a native of Nigeria, West Africa, said he was reaching for his passport to show the officer.

When the policeman left the bus and returned he said he found Essin had moved to the center of the bhs. He then arrested him.

Essin told the judge he was confused about the incident.

Dynamite, Shotgun Preferred For North Texas Gang Killing

Advertiser-Alabama Journal Montgomery, Ala. 7-A Jan. 6, 57

By ROBERT E. FORD

DALLAS, Jan. 5 (AP)—A gambler picks up his telephone and the house erupts around him.

Another stops at his mailbox on a quiet country lane and his automobile is torn apart.

That's assassination, north Texas professional style.

At least 19 underworld characters have been killed, gangland style, or are missing in the area since November 1944.

A new epidemic which began about 19 months ago has taken six lives. Five other underworld characters are missing and presumed dead.

The underworld often uses dynamite.

The gangs also have their gunmen. But the Texas variety strangely prefers shotguns, and they're better with shotguns than dynamite.

Fact is, some underworld dynamite jobs have been botched.

Frank Cates is an example. He is the latest underworld victim. Last Aug. 2 he lifted his telephone receiver and the house was wrecked by an explosion. The 61-year-old Cates was wounded but survived, temporarily.

Someone had placed dynamite under the floor of the Fort Worth house and had run wires from the explosive outside. Then the person or a confederate telephoned Cates. When he answered, the dynamite went off.

Then on Oct. 8 the gambler left his home in a hurry, apparently to keep a rendezvous, and had his head nearly blown off with a shotgun blast.

Gambler Herbert Noble got a topflight professional rubout with dynamite in August 1951. Some authorities think subsequent slayings were to avenge him.

Noble had survived an even dozen attempts on his life. Then he stopped his automobile at his rural mail box. An unknown person several hundred feet away set off a monstrous charge of dynamite that tore Noble and his automobile apart.

Officers say all the assassination victims were tied into one or more rackets, including narcotics, gambling, prostitution, robbery and hired killings.

The new epidemic started May 2, 1955, when gangster Cecil Green was ambushed and riddled with buckshot in Fort Worth.

His partner, Leroy (Tincy) Eggleston escaped the ambush was fished out of a well near Fort Worth Aug&. 6, 1955. He had been killed by a shotgun blast also.

Edell Evans' body was dug up from a Fort Worth lakeside Nov. 2, 1955. He had been missing for weeks.

New angle in this case was that neither dynamite nor buckshot killed him. The best that autopsy experts could determine, he died from a severed artery.

Howard Dewayne Miller, narcotics informer and a shadowlike character in that trade, was found in a roadside ditch in February last year.

Authorities say he apparently was beaten in Dallas, taken to a railroad trestle and tossed into the ditch. He died shortly after he was found.

Orin Ray Tyler, 44, was killed by two shotgun blasts last Aug. 5 in a wooded section between Dallas and Fort Worth.

The missing include:

Edward Eugene Townley and his wife, Mrs. Betty Joe Meeks Townley, who was expecting a baby July 1. They have been missing since mid-June.

Billy Harrison French, missing since July.

Holmes March (Powerhouse) Davenport, missing for a couple of months.

Orville Lindsey Chambless of Oklahoma City, a friend of Green and Eggleston and who operated in this area.

Dynamite sometimes is used in nonprofessional rubouts.

A celebrated case occurred Jan. 19, 1955, when Mrs. Helen Harris Weaver, 51, was killed in San Angelo by 10 sticks of dynamite attached to her automobile. She was a wealthy San Angelo and Houston socialist.

Her former son-in-law, Harry L Washburn, was given a life sentence. Authorities claim the assassination attempt was meant for the victim's husband, who had protested against Mrs. Weaver giving money to Washburn.

Daughter Tells Police Of 4-Year Incest Offenses

Informer Sat. 4-20-57 Houston, Texas P.1

HOUSTON — A 36-year-old man Sunday morning set himself afire and burned to death rather than face a grand jury investigation on charges made by his wife that he was committing incest upon their 18-year-old daughter.

Fatally burned in a fire that destroyed the interior of their five-room home was Fred Garner of 7942 Booker Street. Mr Garner had been charged April 6, eight days previously, with the sex crime, after the girl made a signed statement before homicide officers saying that the act had been committed upon her an average of once a week ever since she was 14.

The expose came through another daughter, 13, who ran frightened to her mother after, according to the older daughter's statement, Mr Garner told her to try to get the younger girl to consent to the hideous sex act upon her also.

The older girl said Mr Garner carriel her to a neighborhood school and committed the sex act on a clinic table. She said they went home and, on Mr Garner's insistence, got the younger girl and returned to the school. In the presence of Mr Garner, the older girl said she told the younger girl what he wanted to do and the younger girl fled and reported it to her mother.

The older girl continued that her father constantly warned her over the years that if she ever told what he was doing to her he would kill them all including himself. She said she "was scared to tell."

Mr Garner put his threat into action Sunday morning about 11:45, police said. They said he poured gasoline on a bedroom floor, on himself and over a bed and set a lighted match to it.

District Fire Chief George Martin said the resultant explosion was so terrific it blasted a bedroom window clear out of the house, frame and all.

The explosion, Cheif Martin said, was followed by a flash fire that severely burned the furniture and totally destroyed the bed.

Investigating officers said Mr Garner's flaming body was dragged from the burning house by Roosevelt Brown, 28, a neighbor of 5404 Settegast, who received second and third degree burns on the left leg. Mr Brown's mother, Mrs Norean Delahoussaye of 5404 Settegast, told officers Mr Garner told her on the way to the hospital in an ambulance that he wanted to die because his wife had accused him of "going with" their daughter and that he was not guilty.

Mr Garner had second and third degree burns over from 95 to 100 per cent of his body, Investigating Officers E L Kennedy and V F Hart said. They said they were unable to question him because he was unconscious by the time he arrived at the hospital. He died at 12:07 AM Monday.

The incest charge had been referred directly to the grand jury by Captain G A Gallier, after the charges were filed in Judge Ragan's court.

Informer P.10

Negro; Race Hater Stage Gun Duel In Downtown Beaumont

Informer Sat. 5-4-57 P.1 Houston, Texas

BEAUMONT — A White segregationist and a Negro were wounded Thursday in a downtown pistol duel in what officers described as a fight over a used car.

Hurschel Mericle, a 45-year-old used car dealer and member of the Beaumont Taxpayers for Segregation and Clean Government, was shot in the right leg by David Broussard, 21-year-old Negro, according to City Detective George Cole. Detective Cole said Mr Broussard was shot four times.

"Six or seven witnesses," all white, said Mr Broussard drew his pistol and shot first, the officer stated.

According to police, Mr Broussard recently bought a used car from Mr Mericle and drove it to New Mexico where it broke down. He reportedly called Mr Mericle to pick the car up and Mr Mericle found the car stripped and brought it back to Beaumont.

Detective Cole quoted the car dealer as saying Mr Broussard had called him several times and "got pretty nasty" about the matter.

The gunfight took place on the side walk half a block from the used car lot, in front of the Sun Oil Company, on Calder Avenue.

Mr Broussard, who was shot once under the left arm, once under the right arm, once in the chest, and in the lower back, was released after treatment at Municipal Hospital. Mr Mericle suffered a flesh wound in the right thigh.

Informer P.10

No charges have been filed and, according to District Attorney Ramie Griffin, a full investigation will be conducted.

Mr Mericle, is reportedly a member of the Beaumont Citizens' Council, and was a picketer at Lamar Technical College several months ago when the college was opened to Negro students on the order of Federal Judge Lamar Cecil.

He was charged with assault and battery by Alfred Briscoe, one of the students, but it is supposed that the charges were not pressed.

Texas Sniper Shoots 3 Negro Teen-Agers

By the Associated Press.

DENISON, Tex., April 19.—A sniper in a passing car last night fired a shotgun blast at three young Negroes playing in front of a housing development here, spattering them with pellets.

Police said the three, the oldest 14, were not seriously hurt, although each suffered wounds on the arms, legs and body. They were being treated at a hospital here.

The blast was the latest in a series of demonstrations in the Negro area of town since three Negro teen-agers were charged with raping a 17-year-old white girl April 7.

Teachers Sue Gulfgate Shop For Damage; Seek $20,000

HOUSTON— A suit seeking a total of $20,000 exemplary damages and $43.75 actual damages was filed Tuesday, June 25, against a Gulfgate store by two Houston public school teachers, charging the store with illegally arresting and searching them and falsely accusing them of "stealing" from the store.

The case is being handled by the law offices of Attorney Henry E Doyle. The petition alleges that Mrs E K Alford of 2312 St Charles Street and Mrs Bessie Mack of 4618 Teton, were threatened with a club and marched to the back of the J J Newberry Company, Inc store at 114 Gulfgate Mall, by men the women took to be a store detective and a store manager, and that Mrs Alford's purse was forceably searched by the men.

Mrs Alford is the wife of the Rev C A Alford, member of Greater Zion Baptist Church, of which the Rev M L Price is pastor.

Describing the incident, the teachers said in the petition: they were shopping in the store June 12. They made some cash purchases and Mrs Alford paid something on her charge account at the store. While shopping around in the store, looking for other items they might want to buy, they were "accosted" by the two men. The men told them in the hearing of store personnel and customers that they had been watching them and that they intended to "break them up from their stealing."

One of the men drew a "police club" and ordered them to the rear of the store into an office enclosure." The men were "loudly beligerent and vociferous" in accusing them of stealing "handkerchiefs" and other items.

Every time they attempted to establish their status of citizenship and reputation, they were ordered to "shut up!" and "get on to the back!" by the men in full hearing of the people in the store. One of the men held the club raised over their heads all the time.

In the "office enclosure" Mrs Alford's purse was "yanked" from her and its contents dumped out on a desk. One of the men went through the items, unfolding several handkerchiefs she had in the purse and demanding to know were she got them. Some of the articles in the purse were of a "very personal" nature.

After going through them, the men stuffed them "haphazardly" back into the purse and "censured" Mrs Alford for carrying "so many handkerchiefs" in her purse.

The teachers declare that the experience left them nervous wrecks.

"As long as I have been in Houston I've never experienced anything like this... I had to go to the doctor and am still under treatment," Mrs Alford who has lived here 29 years said.

"I've lived in Houston 30 years and it's the worst experience I've ever had in my life," said Mrs Mack. She had just returned from her doctor when contacted Saturday.

The petition also sets out charges of "mental anguish, deep humiliation, embarrassment and mortification.

Officer Assaulted In Dallas Brawl

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 23 (AP)—An off-duty police sergeant was beaten today in a fight that erupted between white and Negro men after a minor two-car accident halted a Negro funeral procession, police said.

Deputy Police Chief Charles Batchelor said it was not a racial incident but "one of those things that happen every now and then. It was regrettable this had to involve a funeral procession."

He identified the police sergeant as A. L. Curtis, 40, a veteran of the force. He said Curtis suffered an eye injury, facial cuts and bruises but did not require hospitalization.

Six Negroes were placed in jail, Batchelor said, and charges of aggravated assault on a police officer will be pressed against five of them and simple assault charges against the sixth.

Batchelor said a preliminary investigation he had made indicated this is what happened:

A car driven by James Edwin Pippin, 25, collided at a street intersection with a car which was one of some 30 cars in a Negro funeral procession.

Curtis, off-duty and in civilian clothes, was nearby, heard the crash and decided to investigate.

When he arrived at the scene, he reported, he found the Negro driver, whom he identified as Leonard James Terrell, 20, trying to pull Pippin from the latter's car.

Curtis said he identified himself as a police officer. As he attempted to pull Terrell from Pippin's car other Negro men leaped from cars in the stalled procession and began hitting him with their fists.

White bystanders went to the sergeant's aid.

Police motorcycleman J. W. Courson, who was about two blocks away when he discovered that the procession he was escorting no longer was following him, sped back to investigate. Another motorcycle policeman and a squad car in the vicinity arrived shortly thereafter.

Batchelor said a crowd of about 200 whites and Negroes had gathered and estimated that at least 25 white and Negro men took part in the fighting.

He said that as Courson roared up on his motorcycle the crowd quickly dispersed.

Police arrested a number of Negroes and Curtis identified five of them as his attackers.

Batchelor said Lillian N. Bollin, 23, a passenger in Terrell's car, was released after receiving emergency treatment at a hospital for a head injury.

Negro-White Fight Erupts From Crash

DALLAS (AP)—A fist fight erupted yesterday between a group of white and Negro men after a collision involving a car in a Negro funeral procession.

Police Sgt. A. L. Curtis, 40, was beaten. Six Negroes were jailed.

Deputy Police Chief Charles Batchelor said it was not a racial incident. He described the melee as "one of those things that happen every now and then. It was regrettable this had to involve a funeral procession."

Batchelor said a car driven by James Edwin Pippin, 25, and one in the funeral procession collided at an intersection. He said Curtis, who was off duty, heard the crash and went to investigate.

When he arrived, Batchelor said, Curtis found Leonard Terrell, 20, driver of the car in the funeral procession, trying to pull Pippin from the latter's car.

Curtis said he identified himself as a policeman and attempted to pull Terrell away from Pippin's car. Other Negro men began beating the officer, Batchelor said, before white bystanders and other officers in the vicinity came to his aid. He estimated some 25 white and Negro men were involved in the scuffle.

Curtis suffered an eye injury, facial cuts and bruises but didn't require hospitalization.

Batchelor said assault charges would be filed against the Negroes.

13 1957 VIRGINIA ✓

COUSIN HELD

Son Identifies Man Stoned Dead

Journal + Constitution
Sun. 2-24-57 Atlanta Ga.

INDEPENDENCE, Va., Feb. 23 (UP)—Ralph Ward of Gallipolis, Ohio, Saturday identified as his missing 68-year-old father the body of a man who apparently had been stoned to death here. P. 6-a

State Police Investigator Steve Shelton swore out a warrant for the return of Lloyd Hill, 17, Ironton, Ohlio, cousin of John Ward, the dead man. He is being held in Ohio on suspicion of killing Ward.

Police said the two left Ironton together Feb. 14 to drive to Florida, and Hill returned alone last Thursday. Ward was reported missing at that time, and Hill was picked up for questioning.

Police here said Ward had no money on him when the body was found.

• • •

SHELTON said Ward apparently had been beaten to death by stones approximately a week ago. His body was found frozen alongside U.S. 21 on Iron Mountain near here, about four miles north of the North Carolina line.

Ten-year-old Johnny Pitzer of Lindside, W.Va., found the body Friday as he and his father walked along the road. The child spotted the body in the brush about 12 feet off the highway.

The body was tentatively identified Friday night as that of Ward, but positive identification was made Saturday in a funeral home here when Ralph Ward came here from Ironton.

Va

Hit Him With Beer Mug

White Soldier Held For Assault On Minister

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va. Sat. 12-21-57

P. 10

PRINCESS ANNE, Va. — A white Fort Story soldier who allegedly assaulted the Rev. Lawrence J. Smith of Norfolk with a beer mug Dec. 9, was bound over for Grand Jury After a hearing in Princess Anne County court last Friday.

Pvt. George Wilkerson, 21, faces two counts of felonious assault and malicious wounding preferred by Rev. Smith who lives at 1764 Greenleaf Drive.

According to Rev. Mr. Smith, the incident took place at the Dusk Inn on Shore Drive where Rev. Mr. Smith is employed

THE COMPLAINANT said Wilkerson and five other soldiers came to the Inn to purchase beer.

When Mrs. Edith Benton, proprietor of the Inn, checked the soldiers' identification cards, two of the men were found to be under required age limits and Mrs. Benton refused to serve them.

Later Mrs. Benton said she saw the soldiers with a bottle of whiskey and ordered them to leave her place. She said that is when Wilkerson started an assault on Rev. Mr. Smith who was working behind a counter.

Rev. Mr. Smith testified that Wilkerson grabbed the beer mug and hit him in the mouth. The complainant said when he fell, Wilkerson then kicked him. The soldiers then ran from the establishment. They were later traced to Ft. Story from a license number taken from the car in which they were riding.

Rev. Mr. Smith suffered severe lacerations of the lip and had a tooth knocked out.

The other soldiers with Wilkerson were fined $10 for disorderly conduct.

Associated Press

Post + Times Herald
Fri. 7-26-57

Target

Mayor Eugene Willis, 44, of Huntington, W. Va., who was shot at in gangland style from a passing car Wednesday night, received another telephone threat yesterday. Willis, who obtained a permit to carry a gun last week after a number of threats against his life, said the bullet fired at him came within inches of hitting his head. He fired twice at the fleeing car but there was no indication his shots were effective.

Fugitive Prefers Death To Alabama Prison Camp

Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-23-57

Sam Chambers, 36, of 2128 State st., a fugitive captured in Chicago by the FBI said that if he is returned to Fayette, Ala., prison camp from which he escaped "It will be in a box."

Chambers has been sought since his escape last August and has been living in Chicago working as a dishwasher. At the time of his escape he was serving a 20 year sentence for robbery, a sentence imposed Sept. 29, 1954.

He told the FBI when he was arrested last Thursday, "I have no intention of returning to Alabama because of the treatment at Fayette. The only way you'll get me back is in a box." The U. S. Marshall took special precaution in guarding him against a suicide attempt.

When he was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner C. S. Bentley Pike, he said he was sentenced for taking a watch worth $39.75.

Asst. U. S. Atty. Alvin Liebling said Chambers, who has escaped four times altogether, had been convicted several times previously. Liebling dismissed the federal charge and turned him over to Chicago police who had a fugitive warrant for his arrest.

N. Y. Won't Send Boy Back Here

Post Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

New York State has refused to send back to Alabama a 16-year-old Negro boy indicted in Hale County on a charge of placing an obstruction on railroad tracks which wrecked a railway hand-car last December near Gallion.

The youth, William Scott, formerly of Gallion, left Alabama and went to New York early in January this year, with an aunt.

Two boys who were questioned by sheriff's officers in Hale County were reported to have made a statement that the Scott boy put a piece of wood on the Southern Railway tracks, causing the handcar to derail.

One man was killed in the wreck, and two were injured.

The sheriff's office at Greensboro said yesterday Samuel Matthews, 18, of Gallion, and his step-brother, Willie Braxton, 16, were questioned in connection with the crash, and that they said Scott placed the object on the tracks.

Thurs. 9-26-57

Deputy Sheriff D. L. Halloway went to New York last Spring and in an extradition hearing at Albany presented the statements from the two boys.

P 6

The Scott boy denied putting anything on the track and said he hadn't been within a mile of the scene of the wreck on the day it happened.

The youth's attorney, Jawn A. Sandifer, of New York City, read a statement taken under oath from Matthews saying he knew nothing of the derailment, and also that young Scott had been planning to leave Aabama for New York for some time.

Daniel Gutman, counsel to Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, said the evidence submitted "was not sufficient to justify my recommending" to the governor that Scott be extradited.

Gutman said yesterday the attorney general of Alabama had been notified of the refusal to extradite.

Three Negroes Held In Indiana On Hit-Run Death Of Fayette County Sheriff's Brother

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. 3-2-57

GARY, Ind., March 1 (AP) — Three Negroes arrested in the hit-run death of an Alabama man have indicated willingness to return there with extradition proceedings, police said today.

Charges of manslaughter were placed against the men in the death of Felix Pinkerton, 54, brother of Fayette County Sheriff W. O. Pinkerton.

Flocie Kemp, 23, East Chicago, the driver; and Kelvin C. Stowe, 23, and Edward Freeman Jr., 22, both of Gary. All are former Fayette County residents. They were arrested last night.

Pinkerton was struck and killed by an automobile on Alabama Highway 17 near Fayette early Wednesday

Det. Michael Kepchar said Kemp told him he was driving on the return trip to Gary when he saw a man lying in the highway, too late to avoid striking him.

Kepchar said spots which could be blood were found underneath the car in which the men were riding. It was owned by Stowe.

The men were traced here through the laertness of Ary Brock, operator of a state lake in Fayette County. When he came upon the body of Pinkerton he remembered seeing an out-of-state car a short distance away.

After arousing nearby residents he pursued the car until he was able to note the license tag number.

13b 1957

(FLORIDA) (MASSACHUSETTS)

Daily World Wed. 6-5-57

Atlanta Ga. P.6

Extradition Denied

In Tallahassee, Florida, Governor Leroy Collins put the quietus on a move to snatch the six-year-old daughter of a Jewish couple from their custody. The couple, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis, adopted their daughter in Massachusetts six years ago, and fled that state in 1955.

They left when Massachusetts courts ruled that their daughter, Hildy, should be taken from them and put in a Catholic foundling home, so that she could be reared a Catholic. That was the wish of her mother, although the baby was adopted when she was ten days old and has been with the Ellis' ever since.

Governor Collins wisely prevented a tragedy which would have resulted because of the religious convictions of the child's mother. We do not argue with anyone's religious convictions, although we would like to point out that no one has all the answers and those who think that they alone, and their religion alone, is the true pathway to Glory are living in a fool's paradise.

Religion is a big subject, and most of us strive to travel in the right direction. However, all of us on this earth are human and none of us is singularly blessed with divine guidance and all the answers.

One will recall that in the time of Jesus, those who had all the answers — the religious fanatics and the narrow-minded — crucified him. If Jesus were to return to earth today, he would again be crucified and, if not, he would certainly be opposed solidly by those who assume that they alone have the inside track.

If the Ellis' child had been taken from the parents who sought her, wanted her and loved her for six years, it would have been a travesty on justice and morality and a ridiculous example of the extreme to which blind allegiance can be carried.

13b 1957 (Georgia) (Northern States)

Attorney Defends 97 Against Extradition

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Tues 1-8-57 p 4

William Henry Huff, who claims saving 97 Negroes from extradition to the South, has had a varied career as a lawyer, poet, song writer, and pharmacist.

But law is his first love. As chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Chicago Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he has made headlines when Dixie officials attempted to extradite Negroes back to their home towns.

SAVED COUSIN

Huff's first case involved his own cousin, Solomon McCannon, who was held in peonage for years with dozens of other Negroes on the Sandy Cross plantation in Oglethrope County Ga. After winning this case in 1939, he made a specialty of extradition cases.

Born in Georgia, Huff saw how peonage operated early in life and remembered his boyhood experiences when he came North and became a lawyer. His reward in his crusading against peonage has been the personal satisfaction of seeing his clients go free.

Essentitlly, their "crime" in Dixie might have been a bad debt to a white man, a tangle with Jim Crow statutes, or just refusal to work for a salary fixed by an employer. Their only alternative apparently was escape North. But still they were considered "fugitives" from justice in the South.

IN THE TILL CASE

In the North, they have found an unofficial protector in the Negro attorney. His most publicized case was that of representing the mother of Emmett Till, Mrs. Mamie Bradley, whose son was slain in Mississippi.

Even with his busy schedule, Huff has found time to write two books of poetry, "Sowing and Reaping" and "Fram Weed Within,' and to compose lyrics for hundreds of popular songs, ranging from religious to patriotic tunes.

The Negro lawyer was born in Oglethrope County. Ga. May 27. 1687, one of six children. His father, George, was a shoemaker and itinerant preacher. His mother, Susan, worked the farm. Young Huff received his early elementary schooling in a makeshift cabin of Oglethrope County.

FORMER DRUGGIST

When he was sufficiently grown, he journeyed to Greensboro, where he entered Georgia Normal and Industrial Institute. He afterward enrolled at Knox Institute, Athens Ga., where he was graduated in 1908.

Soon afterward he came North and joined his family which had already settled in Chicago. He entered the National Medical University School of Pharmacists was graduated in 1910, and procured employment as a chemical laboratory helper with a mail order house

When he had saved sufficient money, he opened a south side drugstore and subsequently became a familiar figure to the community. He operated this place from 1915 to 1929, when he was forced to close his doors with the depression.

To satisfy a lifelong ambition he enrolled at the Chicago Law School He worked at a nearby hospital as a janitor to pay his tuition and support himself. He was graduated in 1933, and afterward opened law offices. In 1942 he received a degree from John Marshall Law School

13b 1957 (MISSISSIPPI) (ILLINOIS)

Negro's Letter To Illinois Governor

Daily News Mon. 8-5-57
Jackson Miss. P.3

Asks Justice In Beating; Action Seen As Test Case

By BOB BLOODWORTH
Daily News State Editor

The return of a former Mississippi Negro teacher now living in Chicago wanted in Carroll County on charges of assault and battery with intent to kill will be sought through copies of a letter written by the victim's father, a respected Negro citizen of adjacent Montgomery County.

John E. Aldridge, Winona, district attorney of the Fifth Judicial District, said today photostated reproductions of the letter of Silvian Henson, Rt. 2, Kilmichael, would go to the Governors of the states of Illinois and Mississippi in the effort.

The attempt to bring back the teacher, identified by Aldridge as Jessie Lee McCullough, native of Canton who taught at the Morton Negro school in 1955 when the victim of his assault taught there, will be one by authorities, frankly, to see if Illinois officials will heed a request for return of a Negro wanted for a law violation involving a member of his own race. Efforts to return Negroes in cases involving whites more often than not are futile.

BEATEN AT SCHOOL

Recalling the successful prosecution by Aldridge of G. L. Golden, Negro man convicted and sentenced to 10 years in Parchman in 1954 for burning his wife with a hot poker 100 different places, Henson wrote the district attorney, asking his assistance and saying "surely there must be something you can do to eventually bring to justice the party guilty of this unwarranted attack . . ."

The victim, Betty Lou Henson, 23, a teacher at Carroll county's new magnificent Marshall School for Negroes at North Carrollton, one of the first built under the state's new school equalization program, was severely beaten at one of the teachers' apartments there by a man she told officers was McCullough. Aldridge said she suffered a burst ear drum and other head and body injuries.

'GOING TO KILL YOU'

The district attorney said Betty Lou told him the man attacked her after asking why "You asked me to come to your house and then left?" She said he told her "I'm going to kill you. . . . I'm going to cut your head off" and struck at her with a razor. Aldridge said Betty Lou had not been in communication with the man and had not asked him to come to see her.

Aldridge said the Negro woman screamed for help and the man knocked her through the screen door and was on top of her prostrate form beating her when other teachers and school Supt. Jerry McKinney rushed up. They reported he jumped up, fled to his car and drove off.

WARRANT TO CHICAGO

McCullough's return to face the charges has been sought in a warrant signed by Justice of the Peace Milton W. Boon, Carrollton, and sent to the sheriff of Cook county (Chicago), Ill., by Sheriff John T. Allen of Carroll county.

The covering letter from Aldridge to the Governors of the two states accompanying the Hensen letter asks that "everything possible" be done to extradite McCullough so that he might be tried at the October term of Carroll county court.

In his letter, Henson said that had the incident occurred in Montgomery county, "I would have immediately placed it into the hands of our good white friends who know me and my family background, but since I am not known among the white people of Carroll county, I am placing the matter directly in your hands."

SAYS NORTH A 'HAVEN'

Henson in his letter to Aldridge said "the very commendable way" he handled the Golden case and "stood by Henry Hemphill and his daughter Jessie May," father-in-law and wife of Golden, who is still in the penitentiary, "convince me beyond all shadows of a reasonable doubt that in you the peaceful law abiding Negro citizens of this judicial district have a true friend. It is men like you that cause us all the more to love the state of Mississippi and consider it one of the best states in the union"

He was critical of some members of his own race when, in the letter, he wrote "the common run of Negro apparently assumes he can cheat justice if he can only make a get away to the North. . ."

13b 1957

(MISSISSIPPI) (OHIO)

Gov. Refuses To Extradite Man To Miss.

Daily World Thurs. 1-10-57 Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (ANP) — The governor of Ohio last week refused to extradite a 40-year-old Negro to Mississippi where he is under a sentence of life imprisonment for a $7 robbery.

Gov. Frank J. Lausche turned down Mississippi's request for the extradition of Hogan Yarbrough, who escaped from the state prison farm there and said: "This man has led an exemplary life since coming to Ohio and the interests of justice would not be served by returning him to Mississippi."

Yarbrough fled the Mississippi prison farm in 1942 and came to Ohio. He settled, married and is supporting a child by a former marriage.

The 40-year-old escapee was sentenced to a life term in 1939.

Many civic groups came to his aid in last week's hearings contending that he has been a good citizen since coming to Astabula, Ohio.

13b 1957

(NORTH CAROLINA) (CONNECTICUT)

New Haven governor refuses to return road gang escapee

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-23-57

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — A 30-year-old New Haven man who escaped from a North Carolina road gang won't have to go back to the Tarheel State to serve out his sentence.

Gov. Abraham Ribicoff denied an appeal, Monday, by North Carolina for the return of Jesse James Waters, who escaped twice from road gangs while serving a sentence of two years at hard labor on a forgery count.

Waters was arrested last summer in New Haven and sentenced to six months in New Haven County Jail on another forgery count.

* * *

WHEN WATERS completed his latest sentence in January, the state of North Carolina sought to extradite him on a fugitive warrant.

Waters, represented by Nathan Hamilton, president of the New Haven NAACP, and Leonard Levy, former chairman of the branch legal committee, fought extradition.

The prisoner told a story of chain-gang brutality, trigger-happy guards and an escape through a swamp where he was pursued by bloodhounds after swimming a river.

* * *

WATERS, described as the son of a District of Columbia undertaker, told his lawyers that though the prisoners usually worked in chains, he was able to escape during a break, when the chains had been removed.

Mr. Hamilton said that he was impressed by Waters' story, and after checking the man's background thoroughly, appealed to Governor Ribicoff in the hope that he might be spared a return to North Carolina.

Mr. Hamilton, a native of New Haven, did his undergraduate work at Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., and received his law degree from Fordham.

He is a member of the Connecticut and American Bar Associations, president of the Blessed Martin de Porres Federal Credit Union and a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Waters was first convicted in Kingston, N.C., in 1952 and was sentenced to two years at hard labor. He escaped later the same year and was captured again in Baltimore in Feb., 1956.

He was returned to Kingston and escaped again last June. He was arrested a few weeks later in New Haven.

JESSE JAMES WATERS

13b 1957

(TENNESSEE) (MASSACHUSETTS)

Gov. Furcolo Not To Return Negro Linked InRobbery

BOSTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Gov. Foster Furcolo said today he has refused to send back to Tennessee for a robbery trial a Boston mother of three whose extradition had been recommended by Massachusetts Atty. Gen. George Fingold.

As a result, Mrs. Ardelia Coleman, 33, a Negro, will remain in Boston with her family.

In turning down the rendition request of Tennesee Gov. Frank G. Clement, Furcolo said: "On the basis of the evidence which has been resented it appears no useful or humane purpose would be served by separating this expectant mother from her three children inasmuch as she is leading a normal life in our community."

At a hearing before Asst. Atty. Gen. Charles Marsland, Mrs. Coleman said she ran out of a house in Memphis when a robber came to the door. The robber stole $200 and beat up a 77-year-old man who lost an eye trying to defend himself, she said.

Another woman who linked Mrs. Coleman with the robbery now is serving time as a result of her confession. Mrs. Coleman was visiting Tennessee at the time of the robbery.

13c 1957

IN COMA SINCE APRIL '56

Officer Shot Year Ago Dies; Negro Charged With Murder

Advertiser Wed. 4-3-57 p. 1 Montgomery, Ala.

ELBA, Ala., April 2—A Negro was charged today with murder in the death Monday of a New Brockton policeman who had lain unconscious nearly a year from a bullet wound in the head.

Joe Frazier, a part-time sawmill worker, was formally charged with the murder of Alex Hurst, 64, in a warrant drawn by Coffee County Sheriff H. D. Tillman.

Frazier had been in the Coffee County Jail here on a charge of assault with intent to murder since Hurst was shot with his own gun at New Brockton April 6, 1956.

The Negro faces grand jury action April 15 when his case will be considered at the Enterprise Division session of the jury.

Three eyewitnesses reported Frazier struggled with Hurst, took the policeman's gun and shot him after the Negro had been stopped for allegedly running a traffic light in New Brockton, the sheriff said.

Frazier fled and surrendered three days later after an intensive manhunt in north Coffee County, Tillman said.

Had Hurst lived six more days, Frazier could not have been prosecuted for murder under Alabama law. A man cannot be charged with murder if death occurs more than a year and a day after the assault which caused it.

Doomed Wilcox Negro To Get Hearing Today

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Gov. James E. Folsom is expected to announce today the fate of a 57-year-old Wilcox County Negro scheduled to die in Kilby Prison's electric chair Friday.

Clarence Johnson appealed for clemency three weeks ago and was granted a week's reprieve. When that week expired the Negro was given an additional two weeks reprieve.

Johnson was sentenced to die for the Jan. 1, 1956, shotgun slaying of Homer Smith at a sawmill near Camden.

Thurs. 3-7-57

Negro officer kills man in liquor raid

News p. 1 Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 23 —(AP)—A Negro man was shot and killed by a Negro policeman and another Negro officer sent to the hospital with a broken jaw as a result of a liquor raid here Friday night.

Capt. E. P. Brown said Charlie Lewis, who was killed in a scuffle with police officers, grabbed a hammer and broke a glass jug of "moonshine whisky" being taken for evidence.

L. E. JARRETT, one of the policemen, was struck on the head with the hammer before the other officer, William Jarrett, his cousin, fired at Lewis, Brown said.

Sat. 2-23-57

Another man, F. M. Perryman, a bystander, was struck in the leg by a richocheting bullet during the raid, but was treated and released from the hospital Friday night.

Two White Men Freed In Slaying

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

DECATUR, March 28 (U.P.)—Two white brothers, R. J. and M. E. Phillips, were free today of charges they fatally wounded Negro Arthur Davis, 54, last July.

Fri. 3-29-57

A jury cleared them of murder charges Wednesday after about 30 minutes deliberation.

Sheriff Hubert Valentine said at the time the murder charges were filed, the shotgun slaying occurred after Davis discovered a liquor still being operated on his farm in Union County.

Meanwhile, Tolbert McKenzie, 21, pleaded innocent on charges he was one of two Negro bandits who shot down White Cafe Operator T. Z. Jones and his trial was set for the August term of Circuit Court.

Negro Joe Louis Thompson was convicted and ordered to die for the Christmas Eve murder, McKenzie was arrested Sunday by officers at Kilmichael.

ALABAMA

Grand Jury's Failure To Probe Negro Homicides Disappointing

World p. 6 Wed. 6-26-57 Birmingham, Ala.

(From The Mobile Beacon)

Failure of the Mobile County grand jury to show at least a token of interest in the tragic homicide problem of our community was disappointing to many citizens in this area.

In making a report last week, the grand jury made a number of commendable recommendations. However, how a matter as serious as the taking of human life on a scale such as murders have been committed in Mobile County could be ignored by that inquisitorial body is not clear to us.

There is a strong contention among Negro citizens that as long as these killings occur as an almost exclusive Negro pastime—and no whites are the victims—white citizens indicate little or no concern. In some instances the Negro's high homicide rate in the South has been used by southern politicians and others opposed to equality under the law for Negroes, as an example of laxity in morals which would justify keeping him in the category of an untouchable.

Mobile Negroes must not go to sleep on this situation. It is deserving of an accelerated campaign to attract the attention and consideration of white citizens, as well as to awaken other Negroes of the homicide danger.

We must be ever vigilant until the community realizes the importance of saving human lives from such ignoble deaths as homicides. Whether the victim be a white person or a Negro is secondary—and should not figure in the extent of interest manifested in this problem.

(Editor's note: The homicide rate within the Negro group has reached 30 in Mobile during 1957).

Soldier Found Guilty Of Slaying Sgt.

Defender Thurs. 7-11-57 Louisville, Ky.

Fort Rucker, Ala. — Specialist Third Class Earl Stewart, 20, of Memphis, was found guilty of killing a white sergeant during a racial disturbances by an Army Court martial recently.

Convicted of killing M/Sgt. Henry J. Brown, 28, of Corswell, N. D., during a fight outside the Fort Rucker non-commissioned officers club on June 1, Stewart was sentenced to 6 years' hard labor, to be dishonorably discharged, and ordered to forfiet all pay and allowances.

According to witnesses, the fight was the result of an argument that began when another Negro soldier asked two white women in the club to dance.

Rucker Negro Admits Killing White Sergeant

Advertiser p. 7-2 Thurs. 7-4-57 Montgomery, Ala.

FT. RUCKER, Ala., July 3 (AP)—A Negro soldier admitted to a court martial board today that he stabbed a white sergeant to death, but claimed self defense.

Specialist 3.C. Earl Stewart of Memphis, Tenn., said the trouble started at a dance at the Ft. Rucker Non - Commissioned Officers Club June 1 after another Negro asked two white women to dance.

Stewart, 20, is on trial charged with premeditated murder in the killing of M. Sgt. Henry J. Brown, 28, of Cogswell, N.D. Brown died from a stab wound over the heart after a fight in the NCO Club parking lot.

The defendant said a companion, Pvt. Percy Hamer, tried to dance with Mrs. John W. Smith and her sister, Mrs. Billie Jo Builford, in the club but the women refused. Similar testimony was given yesterday by Mrs. Smith and her husband, a sergeant.

Stewart told the court martial board, whose nine officers include two Negroes, that he and Hamer and Stewart's wife left the club after the dancing incident but were followed outside by a group of white people.

After an exchange of words, the defendant said Brown pushed him and the two started fighting. He said he pulled a knife and stabbed Brown after hearing someone mention a shotgun and seeing another white soldier approach the scene with an unidentified object in his hand.

Smith had said he got a hammer out of his car during the fight between Stewart and Brown.

Stewart said he tried to get away during the fight but that Brown wouldn't let him go.

Conviction under the premeditated murder charge would mean the death penalty or life imprisonment.

Ala. police hold blond in homicide

Afro-American Sat. 7-13-57 Baltimore, Md. p. 17

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—A white man here, who allegedly shot to death a colored woman, was being held for further investigation last week in a case that caused a stir among colored residents of this city.

Ted Shields, a white restaurant worker, was arrested by police in connection with the shotgun slaying of Mrs. Bernice Collier, a dishwasher in Mike's Cafe here where Shields worked.

THE MAN reportedly shot Mrs. Collier in the face, chest and arms after allegedly ordering her out of the building because she had been drinking.

Shields reportedly told Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal that Mrs. Collier charged him with a knife after he had twice ordered her out of the buulding.

* * *

HE TOLD investigating detectives in the case that when she advanced on him he opened fire with a single blast, hitting Mrs. Collier in the face, chest and arms. He said he was reloading to shoot again when the woman fell dead at his feet.

The restaurant owner, Bill Bailey, said he had hired Mrs. Collier as a dishwasher only a week before the shooting. Some 500 colored and white spectators gathered outside the cafe after the incident occurred.

13c

Ft. Rucker Court Expected To Rule On Negro GI Today

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 7-3-57
P. 3-B

FT. RUCKER, Ala., July 2 (AP)—Witnesses told a court martial board today that a Negro companion of a Negro soldier charged with murdering a white sergeant had tried to dance with two white women.

The testimony high lighted the second day of the Army trial of Specialist 3rd Class Earl Stewart, 20, of Memphis, who is charged with "premeditated murder" in the fatal stabbing of M. Sgt. Henry J. Brown outside the Ft. Rucker non-commissioned officers club.

The 28-year-old Brown, whose home was at Cogswell, N.D., knifed six times, was killed the night of June 1 after attending a dance at the NCO Club.

The trial continued tonight and a verdict was expected to be announced tomorrow morning.

A white sergeant, John Smith, told the court martial board, which includes two Negro officers, that a Negro soldier, Pvt. Percy Hamer, asked Mrs. Smith and her sister, Mrs. Billie Jo Guilford, to dance but they refused.

Hamer was identified as a companion who had accompanied Stewart to the dance.

Smith testified he complained to the master of arms on duty at the club because, he said, the Negro was "disrespectful" toward the white women. The master at arms, Sgt. 1 C. Charles Green, called as a later witness, said he took no action at the time because it didn't appear "warranted."

Continuing his testimony, Smith said the Negroes were gone when he returned to the dance but that he and Brown encountered them in the club parking lot.

The white sergeant said both Stewart and Hamer made what seemed to be threatening gestures and Hamer told them "I'll blow all your —— —— heads off." Then, Smith added, Stewart and Brown clashed.

Although Smith was called as a defense witness, Stewart's counsel complained he was "hostile" and tried to get his testimony thrown out.

After the prosecution rested its case, the defense sought in vain to have the government's testimony dismissed and to get the "premediated murder" charge changed or reduced. They said there was no evidence of premeditation.

The prosecution contended on the other hand that the fact that Brown was stabbed six times in a fight which covered a large area of ground showed intent.

A waitress at the club, Miss Mary Roberts, first told the court martial board she saw Brown and Hamer fighting. But she was recalled to the stand and said it was Stewart and Brown.

Still another witness, S. 3 C. Willie Toney Jr., said Stewart, carrying a knife and wearing bloody clothes, came to his home shortly after the slaying and told him he had "cut someone."

The defense said it would show that the white sergeants followed the Negroes from the club and precipitated the argument.

Two Cleared In City Deaths

Advertiser P.1
Tues, 7-23-57
Montgomery, Ala.

The Montgomery County grand jury has failed to indict a white man who was charged with killing a Negro woman, and an Air Force captain's wife accused in the death of her husband.

No Bill was returned in the case of Ted Shields, 42, bound over to the grand jury on a charge of slaying Bernice Collier, Negro, of 728 Norton St. The jury also failed to indict Mrs. Harold Watson, 107 Courtland Dr., mother of three children.

Shields said during a preliminary hearing that he fired at the Negro woman after she advanced toward him June 28 with an open knife at Mike's Cafe where they both worked.

Mrs. Watson also was bound over to the grand jury after her husband, wounded May 28, died in a hospital here June 10.

The widow told police a .38 pistol went off, wounding Watson in the stomach as they tussled for it during a quarrel on their way to Maxwell Air Force Base where Capt. Watson was a flight maintenance inspector.

Alabaman Held In Death Of Restaurant Worker

Daily World Tue. 7-2-57 P.1
Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP) — A white man here who allegedly shot to death a Negro woman was being held for further investigation last week in a case that caused a stir among Negro residents of this city.

Ted Shields, a white restaurant worker was arrested by police in connection with the shotgun slaying of Mrs. Bernice Collier, a dishwasher in Mike's Cafe here where Shields worked. The man reportedly shot Mrs. Collier in the face, chest and arms after allegedly ordering her out of the building because she had been drinking.

Shields reportedly told Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal that Mrs. Collier charged him with a knife after he had twice ordered her out of the building. He said after insisting that she leave, he went to a back room and got a shotgun. When he returned, he stated, she charged him with the knife.

FALLS DEAD AT FEET

He told investigating detectives in the case that when she advanced on him he opened fire with a single blast hitting Mrs. Collier in the face, chest and arms. He said he was reloading to shoot again when the woman fell dead at his feet.

Dr. M. B. Kirkpatrick, Montgomery County coroner said the woman was shot with a .410 gauge shotgun at about a 15 foot distance.

The restaurant owner, Bill Bailey, said he had hired Mrs. Collier as a dishwasher only a week before the shooting.

A crowd of about 500 Negroes and whites gathered outside the cafe after the incident occurred.

WITNESS IS WARNED IN MEMPHIAN'S TRIAL

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Negro Soldier Is Defendant In Murder Case

7-5-57

FORT RUCKER, Ala., July 4.—(UP)—The murder trial of a young Negro soldier charged in the fatal stabbing of a white master sergeant is expected to wind up here Friday. *P. 13*

Specialist 3-c Earl Stewart of Memphis is being tried by a general court martial board on charges of premeditated murder in the death of Master Sgt. Henry J. Brown, Cogswell, N. D.

The nine-man court martial board, includes two Negro officers, a major and a lieutenant.

The trial was abruptly recessed Wednesday afternoon because of what the court termed "discrepancies in testimony."

Earlier Wednesday, Stewart had admitted slashing the 28-year-old master sergeant during a fight in a parking lot near a non-commissioned officers club.

The fight stemmed from a controversy which began inside the club when Stewart's Negro companion, Pvt. Percy Hamer, Springfield, Ill., asked two white women to dance.

Hamer said the two women refused to dance and he left shortly afterwards with Stewart and Stewart's 16-year-old wife. According to Hamer, a group of "armed" white persons accosted them outside the club yelling "You two niggers stop. I want to talk to you."

Hamer's testimony was frequently in conflict with that given by previous witnesses and he was warned by the court repeatedly of the penalty for perjury.

None of the earlier witnesses had mentioned seeing any weapons except the switchblade knife with which Brown was stabbed six times.

Hamer said he saw Brown strike Stewart with an automobile jack and said others in the white group, which included two women, were "armed" with bottles.

If convicted, Stewart faces a possible death sentence or life imprisonment.

The parents of Specialist 3-c Earl Stewart are Betty Louise Glover of 2148 Farmer and Earl Stewart Sr. of Elyria, Ohio. His wife, Shirley Ann Stewart, and their 3-month-old son live with him at Fort Rucker.

At Bessemer trial—

Negro says Clark fired fatal shot

News P. 21
Birmingham Ala.

BY JOE CAMPBELL
News staff writer

BESSEMER, Ala., Oct. 8—Caliph Washington, 17-year-old Negro, said on the witness stand here today that Lipscomb Police Sergeant James Clark triggered the pistol which caused his own death.

Washington, on trial for the officer's murder, said he caught the officer's hand as Sgt. Clark "started to strike me with his pistol."

"The gun fired about two times," Washington said.

THE NEGRO YOUTH said the third time the pistol fired during his struggle with the officer, Sgt. Clark released his grip on the gun.

Washington said that he and the officer struggled near the police officer's car in the 1500 block of Exeter Alley after some one had chased him and fired at his car.

Later, however, the state introduced in evidence a signed statement by Washington in which he said he had pulled the gun away from Sgt. Clark and then shot the officer.

Washington said that when the officer fell, Washington ran and took the pistol with him.

WASHINGTON testified that during most of the chase he did not see any evidence that it was a police car chasing him.

Earlier, on cross examination by Defense Atty. K. C. Edwards, Lipscomb Police Chief T. P. Avery testified that he found a new dent on the fender of the police car. He said his examination of the car took place sometime after the shooting.

Washington in his testimony said he had been released from the Army only a few days before the incident. He said he had been in the company of Mary and Birdie Robinson of Ensley and Robert Shields of Hillman Gardens most of the evening before the shooting.

HE SAID he was on his way to his brother's home in Bessemer when some one started firing at his father's car which he was driving. *10-8-57*

Mary and Birdie Robinson corroborated Washington's testimony as to his whereabouts during the evening.

The women also said that no one in the party had been drinking and that there was no whisky in the car.

WASHINGTON testified that when he finally pulled to a stop after noticing that the car behind had a flashing light dome light, he was told to get out of his car.

Washington quoted the officer as saying, "I want to know where that whisky is."

Washington said that the struggle between him and the officer began when Sgt. Clark started to strike him with his pistol.

Two Negro witnesses had testified yesterday that Washington told them he killed a policeman. Two others placed Washington at the scene of the July 12 slaying of the police sergeant.

THURMAN JONES, Negro soldier from Spartanburg, S. C., testified that he sat with Washington on a bus in Mississippi. Jones said as he was on his way back to Ft. Hood, Tex., after a furlough, he was told by Washington "I killed a policeman back in Alabama and am trying to get away."

Another Negro witness, Elijah Honeycutt of 2803 Arlington-av, said he was visited by Washington at about 2:30 a.m. July 12. He testified Washington asked him to drive him to Travelick so he could board a bus. Honeycutt said that Washington had told him his car had broken down.

HONEYCUTT said after he drove Washington to Travelick, Washington got out of the car, laughed and said he had killed a policeman. "But I didn't believe him," Honeycutt said.

Another Negro witness, John Adams of 1502 Exeter-al, testified he lived near the spot where Officer Clark was found after the shooting.

13c 1957

Negro Wanted In Ohio Killing Held At Selma

Advertiser — Sat. 2-9-57 — Montgomery, Ala.

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 8 (AP) — A Negro man wanted in connection with the armed robbery of a Cincinnati cafe in which a policeman was killed is being held for Cincinnati authorities, police Capt. Wilson Baker said.

He identified the prisoner as Lemuel Trotter, 30, who was arrested Tuesday on a charge of assault and battery after a fight with another Negro.

When arrested the man gave his name as Reco Glover, Wilson said, but a fingerprint check showed that he was actually the man wanted for the Cincinnati robbery-slaying.

The police official said the negro man later admitted he was Trotter and said he was wanted in Cincinnati in the slaying of Detective Walter Hart Sept. 19, 1955.

Ingle Begins 1-Year Term In Slaying

Post-Herald — Thurs. 2-28-57 — B'ham, Ala.

Ex-Loan Office Manager Convicted Of Manslaughter

ANDALUSIA, Feb. 27 (U.P.)—A former small loan office manager who shot a Negro woman to death while trying to collect a bill, surrendered to authorities here today and began a 12-month term in the Covington County Jail.

Claude Ingle was convicted last October for the shooting of Bessie McDowell, Negro domestic servant who was hit in the head with a pistol bullet while in her bed at home.

Ingle admitted firing a pistol through a window of the house where he and the woman's nephew were engaged in an argument. He said he did not know the woman was in the house at the time.

Ingle's attorney, James Prestwood, said an appeal of the manslaughter charge is being withdrawn.

Ingle's son, Bobby Ray Ingle, was with him at the time of the shooting. Both father and son were indicted for first degree murder.

When the father was convicted, the charges against the son were nol prossed (not prosecuted).

Negro Wins New Reprieve

Advertiser — Montgomery, Ala.

A 57-year-old Negro scheduled to died today in Kilby Prison's electric chair was given another reprieve yesterday by Gov. James E. Folsom—the third in the past four weeks.

Fri. 3-8-57

A week's reprieve was granted by the governor to Clarence Johnson of Wilcox County, after the Negro appeared before the governor late yesterday.

Johnson was originally scheduled to die Feb. 14, but was granted a week's reprieve, then a two-weeks reprieve by Folsom. He was sentenced to the electric chair for the shotgun slaying of Homer Smith, a white man, on Jan. 1, 1956.

Folsom Expected To Decide Today On Fate Of Negro

Advertiser — Thurs. 3-21-57 — Montgomery, Ala.

Gov. James E. Folsom is expected to announce his decision today as to whether a 57-year-old Wilcox County Negro will die Friday in Kilby Prison's electric chair.

Clarence Johnson is scheduled to be executed for the Jan. 1, 1956 slaying of a white man at a saw mill where they both were employed near Camden.

Last Wednesday Johnson made a plea for mercy in a clemency hearing conducted by Legal Advisor E. C. Boswell. After the hearing, Johnson was given a week's reprieve to allow Folsom time to study the case.

Yesterday, members of Johnson's family, including his mother son, common law wife and a sister, appeared before the governor asking that the man's life be spared.

Negro scheduled to die at midnight

News — B'ham, Ala. — Thurs. 2-21-57

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 21 —(AP)—A 57-year-old Wilcox County Negro is scheduled to die immediately after midnight tonight unless Gov. James E. Folsom grants clemency.

Clarence Johnson was sentenced to die in the Kilby Prison electric chair for the slaying Jan. 1, 1956, of a white man at a sawmill where they worked near Camden.

Yesterday his family appealed to Folsom to spare Johnson's life. The governor did not announce an immediate decision.

Convict Dies In Kilby Chair

Post-Herald — B'ham, Ala. — Sat. 3-23-57

Executed For Shotgun Slaying Of Foreman

MONTGOMERY, March 22 (U.P.)— Clarance Johnson, Negro died peacefully in the Kilby Prison electric chair early today for the shotgun slaying of a White Wilcox County sawmill worker.

Gov. James Folsom had granted the 57-year-old Wilcox County Negro four stays of execution. But he refused to intervene a fifth time yesterday.

He was electrocuted at 12:06 a.m. and pronounced dead three and one-half minutes later by prison physician W. A. Gunter.

Johnson was convicted of the Jan. 1, 1956 slaying of Homer Smith, a sawmill foreman, where Johnson also was employed.

According to testimony, Smith was killed during an argument when he attempted to collect money that Johnson allegedly owed a loan company where Smith worked as a collector.

Johnson was scheduled to die Feb. 15 but Folsom granted him four reprieves that he might study the case further.

Gov. Folsom Saves Negro From Chair

Advertiser — Montgomery, Ala. — Fri. 2-1-57

A Negro convicted of killing another member of his race escaped the electric chair yesterday when Gov. James E. Folsom commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

Joe Sidney, about 35, had been scheduled to die today for the murder of P. G. Walker following a drinking party at another Negro's home Feb. 19, 1955, in Sumter County.

One witness quoted Walker as saying that Sidney apparently was offended when he didn't offer him a drink of whisky but did give one to another companion.

Defense Atty. Thomas Seale of Livingston said the investigation showed there wasn't much motive behind the shooting and that both Negro men had been drinking.

Negro Facing Death In Electric Chair

Advertiser — Montgomery, Ala. — Fri. 3-15-57

Gov. James E. Folsom failed to announce during the working day yesterday his decision on a clemency plea by Clarence Johnson.

The Wilcox County Negro is scheduled to die today in Kilby Prison's electric chair for the shotgun slaying of Homer Smith, a white man.

Folsom has had the plea under consideration for more than a month and three times has granted reprieves while studying the request. His office said an announcement could be made late last night.

SLAYING IS BLAMED ON 'VOODOO CURSE'

Commercial Appeal — Memphis, Tenn. — Fri. 3-22-57

Negro Held In Shooting Of Fortune Teller

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., March 22.—(UP)—A 40-year-old Negro was arrested here Friday on charges of shooting to death a Shelbyville, Tenn., shopkeeper and fortune teller because he put a "voodoo curse" on him.

Highway patrolmen arrested Mose Henry Martin, a steam plant worker from Scottsboro, for shooting Simon Warner, 54, about 10 a.m. Friday. Martin was named as the killer by Mr. Warner, who died shortly after the shooting in a Shelbyville hospital.

Patrolmen Durwood Thompson and Norris M. Payne Jr. said Martin told them he killed the fortune teller because he placed a "voodoo curse" on him about a year ago when he visited Mr. Warner seeking aid for stomach pains. He said he felt he had to kill the white man if he were to be relieved of the curse.

Officers quoted the Negro as saying the "curse" gave him a sensation like a "string was being tightened" about his waist.

Martin told officers he had gone to Shelbyville, about 65 miles north of here, four times previously looking for Mr. Warner in order to kill him, but Friday was the first time he was able to locate him.

Martin was accompanied on the trip by a girl friend, Pearl Hutchins, but the patrolmen said she was not arrested because it was not believed she had anything to do with the killing.

Mr. Warner was killed with five bullets from a 32-caliber pistol. Four struck him in the stomach and one in the arm. There were no witnesses, although several persons noted Martin's auto license number after hearing the shots and seeing the car drive away.

Martin was arrested on a warrant issued in Shelbyville. He waived extradition and was held in Jackson County Jail here.

The patrolmen said the shooting occurred at Warner's small grocery.

LAST REQUEST

Constitution — Atlanta, Ga. — Sat. 3-23-57

Plea To Die Minus Shoes Is Ignored

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22 (AP)—A 57-year-old Negro died with his boots on in the electric chair early Friday after a last request to have them taken off was denied.

Clarence Johnson went to his death calmly at Kilby prison at 12:06 a.m. (CST) for the shotgun slaying of a white man.

"I don't want to die with my shoes on," Johnson said as he sat strapped in the electric chair; "take my shoes off."

A guard started to remove the condemned man's shoes but Lynch Alford, the prison's chief steward, waved him away.

The current was turned on and three and a half minutes later Johnson was pronounced dead.

Gov. James E. Folsom turned down Johnson's plea for clemency Thursday afternoon.

Johnson protested that witnesses in his favor were barred from his trial. He said he was convicted for slaying Homer Smith on New Year's Day in 1956 on the testimony of one man "who was implicated" with Smith.

Smith worked at a sawmill near Camden and also as a parttime collector for a loan company.

Testimony at the trial brought out that Smith had gone to a night spot operated by Johnson to collect some money Johnson owed the loan company. Johnson said Smith cursed him and that the slaying took place when Smith, seated in a truck, reached for a gun in the glove compartment.

Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod said Johnson had served a previous term for murder.

Police Job Suit Court Dismisses By Two Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, March 22 (AP)—Two Negroes seeking positions as Birmingham policemen have suffered a court rebuff in their report to force the county personnel board to give them examinations.

Circuit Judge W. A. Jenkins Jr., yesterday dismissed their suit on the grounds that the board is an arm of the state and a suit against it is barred by the Alabama constitution.

Oscar W. Adams Jr., Negro attorney for George Johnson and Clyde Jones, said he had not received a copy of the order and would make no decision on an appeal until he reads it.

Attorneys for Johnson and Jones had argued that their suit was against individual members of the board and director Ray Mullins.

They applied for examinaions for positions on the all-white city police force last August. When the board rejected their request they asked a circuit court injunction to force the board to permit them to take the tests. They also aksed $25,000 damages and a declaratory judgment.

Negro Claims 'Hex' Led To Slaying Of White Man

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., March 22 (AP)—A fortune teller was shot to death and an Alabama Negro later told officers he killed the white man because the latter had placed a "voodoo curse" upon him.

Mose H. Martin, a TVA employe, was arrested on a charge of first degree murder by Alabama Highway Patrol officers as he returned to his home at Stevenson, Ala., today.

Simon Warner, 60, the fortune teller, was killed by five bullets from a .32 caliber pistol. Police Chief Buford Richardson said he lived long enough to identify Martin as his assailant.

Police were looking for a Negro woman who accompanied Martin to Shelbyville.

Patrolman Durwood Thompson said Martin told officers that he had made four trips to Shelbyville to kill Warner but hadn't found him until today.

The officer said the Negro man related that he paid Warner about $60 to cure a stomach ailment but instead Warner had "hexed" him.

Thompson said Martin related that as Warner treated him his condition worsened until he felt like "a string was tied around my waist."

The Negro man said that he couldn't eat or sleep properly for months, and decided he would have to kill Warner to break the "spell," according to Thompson.

Martin said he threw away his pistol while returning to Alabama.

Although there were no witnesses to the shooting, someone who heard the gunfire noted the license number of Martin's car and called police.

Four bullets struck Warner in the chest and stomach and another wounded him in the right arm.

Martin was an employe of the Widow's Creek Steam Electric Generating Plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He was held in the Jackson County jail at Scottsboro, Ala., but indicated he would waive extradition.

White Fortune Teller Slain—

Negro Confesses 'Voodoo' Murder

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., March 22 (AP)—A fortune teller was shot to death and an Alabama Negro later told officers he killed the white man because the latter had placed a "voodoo curse" upon him.

Mose H. Martin, a TVA employe, was arrested on a charge of first degree murder by Alabama Highway Patrol officers as he returned to his home at Stevenson, Ala., today.

Simon Warner, 60, the fortune teller, was killed by five bullets from a .32 pistol. Police Chief Buford Richardson said he lived long enough to identify Martin as his assailant.

Jackson County, Ala., Sheriff Anderson Knight said he had arrested Pearl Hutchens, 34-year-old Negro woman, on a murder warrant issued by Tennessee authorities. Officers said she had accompanied the 40-year-old Martin to Shelbyville.

Patrolman Durwood Thompson said Martin told officers that he had made four trips to Shelbyville to kill Warner but hadn't found him until today.

The officer said the Negro man related that he paid Warner about $60 to cure a stomach ailment but instead had "hexed" him.

Thompson said Martin related that as Warner treated him his condition worsened until he felt like "a string was tied around my waist."

The Negro man said that he couldn't eat or sleep properly for months, and decided he would have to kill Warner to break the spell," according to Thompson.

Martin said he threw away his pistol while returning to Alabama.

Although there were no witnesses to the shooting, someone who heard the gunfire noted the license number of Martin's car and called police.

Four bullets struck Warner in the chest and stomach and another wounded him in the right arm.

Martin was an employe of the Widow's Creek steam electric generating plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He was held in the Jackson County jail at Scottsboro, Ala., but indicated he would waive extradition.

Murder Trial Of GI Opens

FT. RUCKER, Ala., July 1 (AP)—A janitor told a general court-martial today that he saw a Negro soldier scuffling with a white master sergeant whom the soldier is accused of stabbing to death.

Specialist 3rd class Earl Stewart, 20, of Memphis, Tenn., went on trial today on charges of murdering M.Sgt. Henry J. Brown, 28, of Cogswell, N.D. Conviction could bring the death penalty or life imprisonment.

The nine - man court martial board, which includes two Negro officers, turned down a defense motion to reduce the charge to second degree murder or manslaughter.

Audrey Mothers, junior at the club, said he saw Brown and two other white men leave the club and Stewart and another Negro advanle on them. The Negro juiior said Brown and Stewart schfled, with Brown kicking Stewart at least three times.

Mathews quoted Stewart as saying, "Don't you come up on me" but Brown advanced, then fell, walked a few steps and fell again.

Ft. Rucker Court Expected To Rule On Negro GI Today

FT. RUCKER, Ala., July 2 (AP)—Witnesses told a court martial board today that a Negro companion of a Negro soldier charged with murdering a white sergeant had tried to dance with two white women.

The testimony high-lighted the second day of the Army trial of Specialist 3rd Class Earl Stewart, 20, of Memphis, who is charged with "premeditated murder" in the fatal stabbing of M. Sgt. Henry J. Brown outside the Ft. Rucker non-commissioned officers club.

The 28-year-old Brown, whose home was at Cogswell, N.D., knifed six times, was killed the night of June 1 after attending a dance at the NCO Club.

The trial continued tonight and a verdict was expected to be announced tomorrow morning.

A white sergeant, John Smith, told the court martial board, which includes two Negro officers, that a Negro soldier, Pvt. Percy Hamer, asked Mrs. Smith and her sister, Mrs. Billie Jo Guilford, to dance but they refused.

Hamer was identified as a companion who had accompanied Stewart to the dance.

Smith testified he complained to the master of arms on duty at the club because, he said, the Negro was "disrespectful" toward the white women. The master at arms, Sgt. 1 C. Charles Green, called as a later witness, said he took no action at the time because it didn't appear "warranted."

Continuing his testimony, Smith said the Negroes were gone when he returned to the dance but that he and Brown encountered them in the club parking lot.

The white sergeant said both Stewart and Hamer made what seemed to be threatening gestures and Hamer told them "I'll blow all your —— —— heads off." Then, Smith added, Stewart and Brown clashed.

Although Smith was called as a defense witness, Stewart's counsel complained he was "hostile" and tried to get his testimony thrown out.

After the prosecution rested its case, the defense sought in vain to have the government's testimony dismissed and to get the "premediated murder" charge changed or reduced. They said there was no evidence of premeditation.

The prosecution contended on the other hand that the fact that Brown was stabbed six times in a fight which covered a large area of ground showed intent.

A waitress at the club, Miss Mary Roberts, first told the court martial board she saw Brown and Hamer fighting. But she was recalled to the stand and said it was Stewart and Brown.

Still another witness, S. 3 C. Willie Toney Jr., said Stewart, carrying a knife and wearing bloody clothes, came to his home shortly after the slaying and told him he had "cut someone."

The defense said it would show that the white sergeants followed the Negroes from the club and precipitated the argument.

13c 1957

ALABAMA

Negro Slain And Four Deputy Sheriffs Wounded In Battles Which Flared Near Clanton

Daily Home, Talladega, Ala.

Nov. 11, 1957

CLANTON, Ala. (AP)—An investigation continued today into a series of gunfights between Negroes and white law enforcement officers at nearby Lomax, Ala., which left one Negro man dead.

Four sheriff's deputies were wounded by flying pellets in gun battles which began Saturday night and lasted into the early hours of Sunday.

Willie Dunigan, 43-year-old Negro farm hand, was fatally wounded in a gun battle with officers at his home early yesterday and died about five hours later of chest wounds.

Eight Held

Meanwhile, eight Negroes were being held at the Chilton County Jail for questioning in connection with the shooting incidents.

One of them, Osie Hill, 45, was captured with the aid of bloodhounds yesterday afternoon to end an extensive manhunt which following the wounding of Dpeuty Sheriff Floyd Porter.

Porter's left arm was shreaded by a shotgun blast at close range. He was expected to be taken to a Birmingham hospital today for an emergency operation in an effort to save his hand.

Tension

There was speculation that the shootings might have grown out of tensions caused by Ku Klux Klan acitvity in the county. A cross was set afire by Klansmen at Lomax last Thursday night.

Sheriff Hugh Champion said he was baffled at what caused the trouble because "feeling between whites and Negroes has been good in our county."

Knifed Grocer Kills One Of Robber Tric

2 Fleeing Shotgun Captured

By MARY JO POE
Advertiser Staff Writer

WETUMPKA, Ala., Oct. 29—A storekeeper shot to death a young Negro bandit here today after being brutally beaten in a robbery of his small store.

Two other Negros were arrested a short time later and charged with the robbery in which an undetermined amount of money was taken.

J. E. Brannon, 68, owner of a store in the Good Hope community about 15 miles east of here, was alone in his store when three Negroes entered the front door and demanded his money. After taking an undetermined amount of bills and change, the men beat the merchant with a hammer and cut his face with a knife, Elmore County Sheriff Lester Holley said.

According to Holley, Brannon managed to run to the back of the store and grab a shotgun. He shot Willie Raymond Hall, 22, of Electic, in the stomach as the other two men fled.

ATTRACTS NEIGHBORS

Brannon's screams attracted neighbors who carried him to the Tallassee hospital where attendants reported his condition as fair. He had not regained consciousness late in the afternoon.

The sheriff's office and State Highway Patrol captured the other two Negroes about noon.

Carl Leonard, 25, was caught near Eclectic and James White, 19, near Seman. They are both formally charged with asault with intent to murder and robbery.

Hall was carried to the Wetumpka hospital and died on the operating table. Leonard had just returned to Eclectic from Ohio and White had been discharged from the Army Sept. 25.

Located between Wetumpka and Tallassee, Brannon's store serves the small community of Good Hope.

After the robbery this morning, the store was closed for the day. No sign on the door indicated when it would open again. A few neighbors were milling around, but the family was at the hospital.

Mrs. R. H. Wideman, Rt. 2, Eclectic, said that Hall had been raised on the family farm. She said:

"As far as I know, this was the first trouble he had ever been in. I don't guess he'll do anything else," she added.

Death Sentence Meted Negro, 17

BESSEMER, Ala., Oct. 8 (AP)—A 17-year-old Jefferson County Negro was sentenced to die in Alabama's electric chair today after a Circuit Court jury convicted him of killing a Lipscomb, Ala., policeman last July 12.

Attorneys for Caliph Washington, convicted of shooting Police Sgt. James Clark to death, said they would file an appeal.

The jury reached a verdict in about an hour after retiring to deliberate about 4 p.m.

Negro Attorney Orzell Billingsley asked Circuit Court Judge F. R. Mathews to set aside the verdict because Negroes "are systematically excluded" from jury service in Bessemer.

Mathews overruled the motion. No date was set for the execution pending action on the appeal.

Negro Admits Fatal Beating, Held For Jury

The fatal hatchet beating of a local Negro man has resulted in murder charges against a Negro taxi driver who will be investigated by the grand jury next week.

Willie James Anderson, 1921 Dixie Ct., was bound over to the grand jury yesterday after pleading guilty to the murder of Cleveland Askew, 313 Hopper St.

Askew was found dead early last Thursday morning in a wooded area behind Cramton Bowl. He had been beaten to death, apparently with a blunt instrument. Officers arrested Anderson Friday.

Anderson said yesterday in Recorder's Court that he beat Askew with the flat end of a hatchet. "I wasn't intending to kill him," he said. "I probably hit him too hard."

The beating occurred, the defendant testified, after he heard that Askew had reported to police that Anderson was transporting illegal whisky in his taxicab.

Recorder's Court Judge D. Eugene Loe bound Anderson over without bond. The grand jury hearing will be sometime next week.

Murder Count Filed Against Negro Convict

GREENVILLE, Ala., Dec. 11 (AP)—Charges of first degree murder were filed here today against a 23-year-old Negro convict in the death of a prison camp guard yesterday, Circuit Clerk Dulin Leckie said.

James Peoples, an inmate of Camp Greenville, admitted today he beat to death guard Archie B. Boutwell, 70, "because he always carried quite a bit of money," Butler County Sheriff Werth Thomas reported.

The guard died in a local hospital just after midnight yesterday, a few hours after he was found on the floor of a room used for ironing clothes at the prison camp.

A bloodstained shovel was found nearby, Circuit Solicitor Joe Kettler said. Hospital attendants said Boutwell died from a blow on the head with a blunt instrument.

Boutwell's wallet was missing, and Thomas said the Negro convict admitted robbery was the motive for striking the elderly guard. Officers have not determined how much money the wallet contained.

Peoples was sentenced in Montgomery in July, 1956, to serve three years for grand larceny, records at Kilby Prison in Montgomery showed. For a similar offense previously, he had served a year and a day term.

A convict sent to fire a boiler in the ironing room about 7:30 p.m. Monday discovered the dying guard on the floor and reported it, Kettler said. Boutwell had apparently gone into the room to get warm after finishing his rounds, prison officials commented.

State investigator Oscar Coley of Mobile assisted in the investigation.

Camp Greenville, formerly used as a prisoner of war camp, is now operated by the state prison system.

Officer Pyron freed by jury in Negro case

Birmingham Police Officer John Pyron, 51, was back on duty today after a Federal Court jury freed him of charges that he deprived a Negro of his civil rights.

THE VERDICT for acquittal was returned after 52 minutes of deliberation.

Charges of violation of the civil - rights statute had been brought against the officer after Jerry Moses Faison, Jr., 29, was shot and killed in the 3100 block of 33rd-pl. n. last May 21.

Officer Pyron had gone to the scene in answer to a call that a Negro was threatening the lives of other Negroes in the block with a shotgun.

Testifying on his own behalf, Officer Pyron said he first fired a shot at the Negro's legs after he had ordered him to get in a police patrol car and Faison had run up the street instead.

THE OFFICER said he fired a second shot when Faison turned and advanced on him with his hand in left pocket.

Conflicting testimony was offered in the case. Government witnesses, including Dr. Albert E. Casey, said two bullets had entered Faison's back and came out in the front of the body in the chest area.

Dr. Casey had examined the body after it was exhumed a little more than a month after it was buried. Matthew Robinson, mortician, said he had seen the two bullet wounds in the back when he prepared the body for burial.

Coroner Joe Hilderbrand and City Detective R. A. McMurdo and Cecil Golden of the homicide squad, said one bullet had entered the front of Faison in the heart area and had emerged in the back. They said another bullet had entered the fleshy part of the right hip and had not come out.

THE DETECTIVES said Faison was lying face upward when they reached the scene. They said that when they turned the body over a bullet rolled off.

THE FBI investigated the case to determine if the civil rights of the Negro had been violated. An indictment was returned by a federal Grand Jury charging the officer with depriving Faison of his Constitutional right to be tried for any crime he may have committeed by killing him.

The civil right violation is a misdemeanor. It carries a penalty of. fine of $1000 and not more than one year in the penitentiary or both.

Angered by Chores, Boy, 13, Kills Mother, Sister. Brother

BENTONVILLE, Ark., Nov 26 (AP).—A thirteen-year-old farm boy, angered over his mother's order to round up the family milk cows in the pre-dawn darkness, shot and killed the mother, a brother and sister today and then wounded himself, authorities reported.

Sheriff Joe Means said Gary Earl Bright killed Mrs. Jewell Irene Bright, thirty-four; Carol, five, and Bobby, three, with a .22 rifle. The weapon had to be reloaded after each shot was fired. The children apparently were asleep in their beds when the boy killed them, the sheriff said.

Father Lost Hand

Sheriff Means told reporters that Gary's father recently had a hand mangled in a cornpicking machine and had to have it amputated. Yesterday the wound pained him severely and he was removed to a hospital.

About 5:30 this morning the mother awakened Gary to do the father's chores before catching a school bus at 8 a. m. "He didn't like her telling him what to do," the sheriff said.

The boy wounded himself in the chest with a single shot, police said, then walked, bleeding, to a neighbor's house near by. The sheriff said the neighbor, J. M. Shores, told him Gary asked for help.

Father Hears of Slayings

"Shores asked him where his mother was and quoted Gary as saying 'I shot her,'" Sheriff Means reported.

The Bright family lives on a farm five miles west of Rogers, in the Ozarks.

Gary, technically in custody, was taken to the same Bentonville hospital where his father is a patient. The sheriff said the father was told of the triple killing. Both father and son were reported in fair condition.

Knifed Grocer Kills One Of Robber Trio

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 10-30-57

2 Fleeing Shotgun Captured

By MARY JO POE
Advertiser Staff Writer

WETUMPKA, Ala., Oct. 29—A storekeeper shot to death a young Negro bandit here today after being brutally beaten in a robbery of his small store.

Two other Negros were arrested a short time later and charged with the robbery in which an undetermined amount of money was taken.

J. E. Brannon, 68, owner of a store in the Good Hope community about 15 miles east of here, was alone in his store when three Negroes entered the front door and demanded his money. After taking an undetermined amount of bills and change, the men beat the merchant with a hammer and cut his face with a knife, Elmore County Sheriff Lester Holley said.

According to Holley, Brannon managed to run to the back of the store and grab a shotgun. He shot Willie Raymond Hall, 22, of Electic, in the stomach as the other two men fled.

ATTRACTS NEIGHBORS

Brannon's screams attracted neighbors who carried him to the Tallassee hospital where attendants reported his condition as fair. He had not regained consciousness late in the afternoon.

The sheriff's office and State Highway Patrol captured the other two Negroes about noon. Carl Leonard, 25, was caught near Electic and James White, 19, near Seman. They are both formally charged with assault with intent to murder and robbery.

Hall was carried to the Wetumpka hospital and died on the operating table. Leonard had just returned to Eclectic from Ohio and White had been discharged from the Army Sept. 25.

Located between Wetumpka and Tallassee, Brannon's store serves the small community of Good Hope.

After the robbery this morning, the store was closed for the day. No sign on the door indicated when it would open again. A few neighbors were milling around, but the family was at the hospital.

Mrs. R. H. Wideman, Rt. 2, Eclectic, said that Hall had been raised on the family farm. She said:

"As far as I know, this was the first trouble he had ever been in. I don't guess he'll do anything else," she added.

Mrs. J. E. Brannon, the merchant's wife, said that her husband always kept the money in a long billfold. The bandits took it all—an undetermined amount of change and bills.

NEGRO ADMITS FIRING AT CHILTON OFFICERS

But Denies Shooting Deputy In Gun Battle

CLANTON, Ala., Nov. 18.—(UP)—Chilton County Sheriff Hugh Champion revealed Monday a Negro held for interrogation in the "baffling" outbreak of violence here has admitted firing at law officers during a gun battle that saw one Negro killed and four officers wounded.

Sheriff Champion said Willie Hunt, 36, admitted he took part in the gun battle which sounded "like a small war" but that the Negro denied shooting Deputy Floyd L. Porter whose left arm was shattered by a shotgun blast fired from ambush.

Sheriff Champion also said he was checking reports of "race agitation" meetings which he learned were held in the northern part of the county last week.

The law officer admitted, however, that interrogation of eight suspects has "revealed nothing so far."

The sheriff said he did not know if the Negro meetings were "organizational sessions" of the NAACP which is banned in Alabama. He said he "understood" some NAACP meetings were held at nearby Thorsby.

The blazing gun battle was touched off Saturday night after Deputy Porter and another white man were ambushed.

The suspects were jailed after law officers from surrounding counties stormed the barricaded home of Willie Dunnigan Saturday night. Dunnigan was wounded fatally as he dashed from his home about 2 a.m. Sunday with a shotgun cocked in his arms. Dunigan's wife also was wounded and four law officers nicked by shotgun pellets in the five-hour battle.

DENIES SHOOTING DEPUTY

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 11-19-57

Negro Admits Swapping Gunshots With Officers

CLANTON, Ala., Nov. 18 (AP)—A 36-year-old Negro today admitted exchanging gunshots with officers over the weekend but denied shooting a seriously wounded officer, Sheriff Hugh Champion reported.

The Negro, identified as Willie Hunt, surrendered voluntarily yesterday when he learned law enforcement officers wanted him for questioning.

Champion said Hunt admitted joining with other Negroes in one of a series of gunfights with lawmen but said he didn't fire the shotgun which shattered the left arm of Deputy Sheriff Floyd Porter.

The gun battles began near Hunt's home and resumed in a Negro churchyard where Porter was shot at close range. The shootings ended in a third outburst at another Negro house where 43-year-old Willie Dunigan received fatal chest wounds.

At least 25 or 30 shots were fired from the vicinity of Hunt's home early Saturday night, Champion said. A group of Negroes fired at Porter and another officer while they were checking a motorist's license, the sheriff added.

Hunt admitted he was in the first group which fired on the officers, the sheriff said, but said he wasn't around when the churchyard episode occurred in which Porter was shot.

Champion said the Negro gave no explanation for the shootings which continued into the early hours Sunday.

Seven other Negroes were arrested along with Hunt and were being held for investigation.

While the sheriff said he was at a loss to explain the shootings, he said "Some people seem to think the trouble might have resulted from organizational work of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People."

The NAACP is under a court order halting its operations in Alabama.

"We are conducting no activities of any nature on any level in Alabama," said Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary. "We are not even communicating with our former members in Alabama and we have no chapters there."

Accused police slayer indicted at Bessemer

News B'ham Ala. Thurs. 9-12-57

BY JOE CAMPBELL
News staff writer

BESSEMER, Ala., Sept. 12—A Bessemer Division Grand Jury today indicted Caliph Washington, 17-year-old Bessemer Negro, for first degree murder in the slaying of Libscomb Police Sgt. James D. Clark.

Among others indicted were two white men charged in the kidnap-assault of an 18-year-old Negro. John W. Stivender Jr. was indicted on kidnaping and assault-with-intent-to-murder charges and Richard W. Mulligan was indicted on kidnaping and sodomy charges.

WASHINGTON was arrested in Mississippi within a few days after Sgt. Clark was shot to death on a Bessemer street July 12.

He has been in County Jail at Birmingham since his arrest.

Clark was slain after he chased a car fleeing a house which police had been watching in Libscomb. A widespread search, called one of the biggest manhunts in this area, was launched immediately.

Stivender and Mulligan, both of Bessemer, were arrested a few days after Albert Pendleton told deputies he was ordered to get in a car by two white men. Pendleton said one of the men with a gun forced him to stip off his clothing.

Pendleton told officers the man with the gun forced him to submit sexually in the back seat while the car was headed south.

He said the auto was driven to Coleman Lake in a remote area south of Bessemer.

AT THE LAKE, he said, he was told to get out of the car. Then, he said, the man who had been driving the car beat him with a rubber hose.

As one of the men headed toward the car to get a gun, after saying "let's kill him," Pendleton managed to get away, the Negro said.

Also indicted by the grand jury in another case were Bobby C. Cox and Guy Gurley, both of Brighton. They were charged with robbery in the holdup of Trackside Service Station on the Birmingham-Bessemer Superhighway.

2 More Bodies Exhumed As Poison Deaths Probe Turns Up New Suspect

SELMA, Nov. 15 (U.P.)—Authorities revealed today they exhumed bodies No. 8 and 9 as an investigation into the case of a Negro seamstress charged with poisoning three victims covered another Negro suspect.

Police Capt. J. W. Baker said two bodies were exhumed last night as he continued to track down clues in the case of Bertha Mitchell. Baker said the Mitchell woman, who is not charged, has at least 25 insurance policies "worth several thousand dollars" on relatives and friends.

Baker said he was "tipped" on the Mitchell case while following the alleged poisonous path of Mary Perkins, 36-year-old seamstress charged with slyly feeding fatal doses of rat and mouse poison to her husband, an elderly neighbor and a 10-months-old neighbor child.

A Dallas County grand jury indicted the Perkins woman on first degree murder charges Tuesday in the deaths of her husband, Charlie Perkins Sr., Della Davis, 70-year-old neighbor, and Flora Jean Montgomery, a neighbor's child.

The jury also leveled sharp criticism at insurance practices which allowed policies to be issued without the knowledge of the insured. The grand jury labelled such action as "dangerous to public safety."

Solicitor Blanchard McLeod said there is no evidence yet that the Mitchell woman was connected with the deaths of any person she insured but that she apparently obtained policies on the lives of the sick or elderly whom she believed would not live long.

Post Herald Birmingham Ala. p.4 Sat 11-16-57

In Lomax gun duels—

Negro admits part in Chilton ambush

News B'ham Ala. p.1 Mon. 11-18-57

BY GRAY GABEL
News staff writer

LOMAX, Ala., Nov. 18—One of eight Negroes held at Chilton County Jail has admitted firing at lawmen during weekend gun battles that left a Negro man dead and five law officers wounded.

Sheriff Hugh Champion said Willie Hunt 36-year-old Negro, denied shooting Deputy Floyd Porter whose arm was shattered by shotgun fire, but admitted joining with other Negroes in a gun battle with lawmen.

Hunt surrendered early Sunday.

Sheriff Champion said no charges have been filed pending completion of the investigation.

Willie Dunigan, 43, Negro farm hand, was fatally wounded, in a gunfight with officers at his home, and died about five hours later of chest wounds.

Porter's left arm was shreaded by a shotgun blast at close range. He remained in serious condition and was expected to be taken to a Birmingham hospital today from Chilton County Hospital in Clanton for an emergency operation in an effort to save his hand.

Four other officers wounded in the shooting fracas did not require hospitalization. Receiving only slight wounds from shotgun pellets were Charles Jones, Chief Deputy T. J. Lockhart, Albert Kendricks and Maplesville Patrolman J. V. Bryant.

Hunt and another Negro were arrested yesterday following an all-night manhunt by 200 persons.

Hill, tracked by bloodhounds through a dense wooded area near here, was captured Sunday afternoon by Champion and other officers.

Champion said at least five other Negroes are being sought for questioning in the gun battles.

The night of terror, fear and tension began about 7:30 p.m. Saturday on a lonely country road about a quarter mile from the center of Lomax.

Deputies Lockhart, Porter, Jones and Officer Bryant stoppped a truck driven by Travis Price, 24, of Jemison.

It was just a routine drivers license check," Lockhart said.

"When we got out of the patrol car and started toward Price's vehicle we noticed he was attempting to pour something out," the deputy added.

The liquid was later determined as whisky, officers said.

"PRICE DID NOT have a license so I went back to the patrol car and was radioing the Montgomery Highway Patrol officer to check on Price," Lockhart said.

"I was sitting in the front seat with the right door open when a shotgun blast smashed against the car," he said.

"The rest of the officers then ran for cover and I jumped in a ditch alongside the road," Lockhart added.

The four officers attempted to locate the position of the ambusher, officials said.

"WE RADIOED for help and (Clanton Police Chief Charles) Tucker came to our aid," Lockhart added.

Tucker and Porter went to a small Negro church located on a hill about 300 yards from the highway.

"As Porter started around the side of the church, a Negro man shoved a shotgun against him and fired," the deputy said.

IN THE RUSH to see how badly Porter was shot, the other three officers were wounded when a second blast ripped from the side of the church.

A short gun battle followed, but the ambusher escaped into a wooded field located at the rear of the church.

Porter was then rushed to the hospital for emergency treatment.

HIGHWAY PATROLMEN, deputies from Montgomery, Autauga, Dallas and Shelby Counties rushed into the area for the all-night manhunt. the scene from Draper Prison.

Track dogs were brought to

More than 200 persons, most of them armed with rifles and shotguns, swarmed into the area for the search.

Officer H. S. Williams of Draper Prison, who was in charge of the bloodhounds, led the party along with Sheriff Champion.

TEAR GAS BOMBS WERE rect path into a wooded patch of shrubs located near a small farm house owned by Dunigan.

As Officer Williams and the hounds walked near the rear of Dunigan's house, a shotgun blast rang out.

Williams and other officers then dashed for cover.

Sheriff Champion said Dunigan was notified "We are police officers — do not fire again."

Second and third blasts echoed from the rear bedroom window of Dunigan's house.

TEAR GAS MOMBS WERE thrown into the house. Deputy Albert Kendricks made a dash from a hidden position toward the back porch of the house.

As the officer kicked in the back door, Dunigan dropped the shotgun and grabbed up a rifle and pistol.

"I tried to duck in back of an old icebox to escape the bullets but I guess I was just a little too late," Kendricks said.

The bullet struck the deputy in the leg and he fell backward off the porch.

FEARING THE officer had been killed, a barage of bullets from shotguns, rifles and pistols ripped through the house.

Dunigan ran through the back door and was struck several times in the chest as he leaped into the yard, officers said.

His wife, Louise Dunigan, 41, also was slightly wounded in the stomach when she darted from the house toward a small outhouse.

Dunigan and his wife were placed in an ambulance and taken to Chilton County Hospital for treatment. Dunigan died several hours later at the hospital.

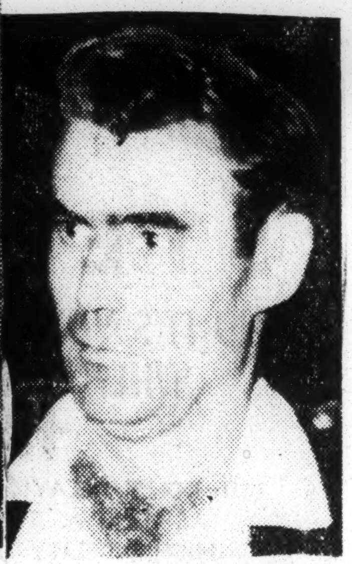
THE BATTLE, which lasted nearly an hour, attracted about 100 men who had formed a posse at a nearby service station.

Sheriff Champion said the bloodhounds immediately picked up the ambusher's scent after the shooting at the house.

Numerous times during the night and early morning hours, deputies and other law officers were summoned to nearby communities.

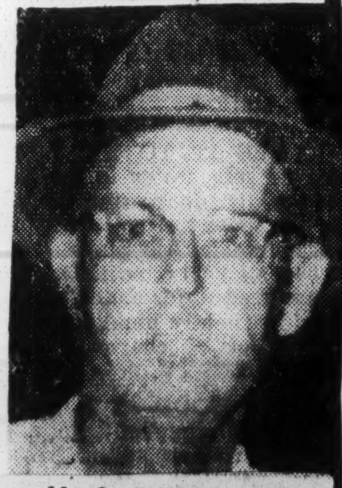
A search of Hill's brother's

FLOYD PORTER
. . . Serious condition



T. J. LOCKHART
. . . Hit in leg

ALBERT KENDRICKS
. . . Shot in leg



H. S. WILLIAMS
. . . Fired upon

J. V. BRYANT
. . . Struck by pellet

house, located about two miles from the scene of the two gun battles, was conducted when the hounds led officers toward a field situated near the house

The arrest of the two men climaxed what was termed "the largest manhunt ever conducted in Chilton County."

THERE WAS speculation that the shootings might have grown out of tensions caused by Ku Klux Klan activity in the county. A cross was set afire by Klansmen at Lomax last Thursday night.

Sheriff Champion said he was baffled at what caused the trouble because "feeling between whites and Negroes has been good in our county."

But he said the incident "appeared to have been planned" because law enforcement officers were fired on for no apparent reason after they stopped three white boys to check their driver's licenses.

He said the officers were "sprinkled" by shotgun pellets as they were checking the credentials.

THE SHERIFF SAID "some people seem to think that the trouble might have resulted from organizational work of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People."

He said he understood there have been NAACP meetings recently at nearby Thorsby although the organization is under a court order banning its activities in Alabama.

ONE OFFICER said the shootings could have been inspired by the Klan cross burnings last week, part of a statewide KKK membership achievement celebration.

"This may have struck fear into the Negro residents," the officer said, "and they thought they were protecting themselves against similar action when they fired on us."

Champion discounted this theory. He said the law enforcement officers clearly identified themselves before the shooting started and said the sheriff's car with a red light on the top was parked nearby.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, denied the group was engaging in any organizational work in Alabama.

"We are conducting no activities of any nature on any level in Alabama," Wilkins said.

"We are not even communicating with our former members in Alabama and we have no chapters there."

Negro Is Slain and Four Sheriff's Deputies Wounded In Series of Unexplained Shootings in Central Alabama

CLANTON, Ala., Nov. 17 (AP)—A Negro was killed and four sheriff's deputies were wounded in a series of unexplained shooting incidents near here last night and this morning.

Chilton County Sheriff Hugh Champion denied there was any racial angles to the gunfights in the Negro section of Lomax, a small community three miles from Clanton.

The Ku Klux Klan has been active in this central Alabama area recently, however, and one law official indicated fear of the Klan may have touched off the shootings. A KKK cross was burned near Lomax Thursday night.

"We have no racial trouble in this county and do not anticipate any," Champion said. "Some people were extremely reckless with firearms last night but the incidents have no bearing on race."

Fear of Klan

But a high ranking law enforcement officer, who declined to be quoted by name, said he believed that fear of the Klan may have precipitated the shootings. He indicated the officers may have been mistaken for Klansmen.

Willie V. Dunigan, 43, who lived in the Negro section of Lomax, died in a hospital shortly after dawn. He was shot in the chest several times during a pitched gunfight with officers at his home early this morning.

The battle between Dunigan and officers started while police, using bloodhounds, were seeking the person who earlier had wounded Chilton County Dep. Floyd Porter with a shotgun blast.

Handler Fired On

H. S. Williams, the dogs' handler, was fired on near the Dunigan home, the sheriff said. Dunigan, his wife Louise and Dep. Albert Kendrick were wounded in the 30-minute battle which followed.

Officers are continuing an investigation into the incident at the Dunigan home and into the earlier shooting outburst which resulted in the wounding of Porter and Dep. Joe V. Bryant and Charles Jones. Champion said two men are being held for questioning and that four or five other Negroes are being sought. He added that until his investigation is complete he could give no explanation for the outbreak of violence.

Porter, 27, was reported in fair condition in a Clanton hospital with shotgun wounds in his body and right hand. Mrs. Dunigan, 41, who received shotgun wounds in the abdomen and left hand, also was listed in fair condition. The other officers received minor wounds and did not require hospitalization.

Negro Killed In Gun Battle Near Clanton

Incident Follows Ambush Of Officers; 8 Wounded In All

FROM PRESS REPORTS

CLANTON, Nov. 17 — Officers armed with hand grenades, rifles and tear gas killed one Negro and captured two others at a barricaded dwelling early today in a gun battle that "sounded like a small war."

Sheriffs and highway patrolmen from eight counties, accompanied by "some 150 to 200" white townspeople, converged on the dwelling in foggy darkness after a deputy sheriff and another white man were wounded by gunfire from ambush last night.

Five other law officers were "nicked" by shotgun pellets fired from the dwelling in which the suspected Negroes had an arsenal of weapons and ammunition, authorities said. The wife of one of the Negroes was wounded.

Jailer Smith said, "We have all the suspects, seven or eight locked up now and the sheriff and State Solicitor Glenn Curlee are questioning them. All of them deny the shooting and tell one story one minute and another story the next minute. We don't want to give out any information until we get straight what happened."

One Negro died in gunfire as he ran from the dwelling with a shotgun under his arm, apparently driven out by tear gas.

Officers then stormed the house at 2 a.m. and found one Negro suspect inside hiding a shotgun under a bed and the other hurriedly piling handfulls of shotgun shells in a refrigerator, officers said.

The officers and volunteer white townspeople, many of them also armed, then set off with hounds in search of another Negro suspected of shooting at the deputy sheriff.

The incident for a time raised a threat of mob violence in this Central Alabama town. White men and boys were seen driving on the streets before dawn with shotguns in their cars.

The two suspects picked up and jailed after the gun battle were not identified. Authorities said they sought "seven or eight" other Negroes suspected of being involved in the ambush shootings.

The sheriff's office said another Negro believed to have been involved in the shooting, Ocie Hill, was captured Sunday afternoon after a chase with bloodhounds. He was being held for investigation.

Another Negro wanted in connection with the disturbance, Willie Hunt, surrendered Sunday morning.

Jailer Roy Smith said it all began at about 7 p.m. Saturday when Deputy Floyd L. Porter, 27, stopped a car driven by John Price of Jemison, on a routine drivers' license check.

While Porter questioned Price on U. S. Highway 31, a shotgun blast ripped over the top of the car and several pellets struck passenger Billy Rhodes, also of Jemison.

Porter gave chase through an open field, and as he rounded a small Negro church he charged into a blast from a shotgun which almost tore off his left hand and punctured his left lung, authorities said.

Authorities brought bloodhounds from Draper Prison to the church, and followed one trail to the home of Willie Dunnigan, 46, at Lomax, a rural crossroads three miles north of here.

Chilton County Sheriff Hugh Champion ordered Dunnigan to come out, and Dunnigan answered with a shotgun blast through a window, it was reported.

Sheriff Mac Butler of Montgomery, Capt. Joe Smelley, chief of the Alabama Highway Patrol; eight patrol cars from surrounding counties, and local officers converged on the scene with the crowd of townspeople and kept up continuous fire into the small house.

Dunnigan was driven from the home by tear gas, his shotgun cocked in his arm. He was struck down by "more than 20 bullets" and died without regaining consciousness two hours later in Chilton County Hospital.

His wife, Louise Dunnigan, 41, was admitted to the hospital in "fair condition" with shotgun wounds in the

shot Porter. I don't know if there was any moonshine whisky mixed up in it or not, but they had some of it under their belts."

The jailer added, "Several New York papers have called down here trying to make a racial incident out of this. I told them to go to hell. The deputy just stopped the car for a license check and the Negroes opened up. We didn't do any shooting at Dunnigan's home until he answered the sheriff with a blast from that 16 gauge."

"I was shooting, but I was up there trying to save my life. We got a job to do, and that's to protect our folks."

The Ku Klux Klan has been active in this area recently and one law official indicated fear of the Klan may have touched off the shootings. A KKK cross was burned near Lomax Thursday night.

2 Husbands, Mother, 3 Daughters

Woman, 51, Who Slew Six Is Electrocuted in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 11 (UP).—Red-haired waitress Rhonda Bell Martin, fifty-one, who admitted she fed lethal doses of arsenic to two husbands, her mother and three daughters, died in the electric chair today.

Clutching a Bible in her hand, she was able only to shake her head when asked if she had a final statement. A Salvation Army chaplain read the 23d Psalm as she was strapped in the chair.

Mrs. Martin was tried and executed only for the murder of her fourth husband, Claude Martin, who died in April, 1951. Eight months after his death she married his son, Ronald Martin, twenty-eight, now a hopeless cripple from arsenic she administered in an effort to kill him also.

Mrs. Martin's arrest in March, 1956, came after Ronald had bee ntaken to a Veteran's Administration hospital for treatment of arsenic-induced illness and authorities became suspicious.

A few days after she was arrested Mrs. Martin made a sworn statement that she had poisoned George Garrett, her second husband; her mother, Mrs. Mary Frances Gibbon, and her daughters, Emogene, three; Carolyn, six, and Ellyn Elizabeth, eleven.

FBI Seizes Negro Killer Of 2 Wives

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 4 (AP)—The FBI today arrested a 35-year-old Florida Negro charged with killing his second wife while on parole from a 20-year sentence for slaying his first wife.

Special FBI Agent Fred Hallford said Matthew Hansberry was picked up at a fishing camp near here on a federal complaint issued at Tallahassee, Fla. charging unlawful flight to avoid prosecution.

Hallford said a state warrant issued Saturday at Perry, Fla., charged Hansberry with first degree murder. His wife, Carrie, had been beheaded, Hallford said.

The agent reported Hansberry is on parole from the Florida State Prison after serving part of 20-year second degree murder term in the slaying of his first wife.

The man had been employed at the fishing camp for two days under the name of Willie James, Hallford said.

Death Given In Slaying Of Policeman

Negro Found Guilty In Killing Of Lipscomb Officer

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

A 17-year-old Jefferson County Negro was sentenced to die in Alabama's electric chair late yesterday afternoon, after a Bessemer jury found him guilty of murdering a Lipscomb policeman last July 12.

Lawyers for Caliph Washington, the young Negro, said the case would be appealed.

The jury, which took the case about 4 p.m., brought back the guilty verdict about 5 p.m., after considering the case for about an hour.

Orzell Billingsley, Negro attorney representing Washington, asked Judge F. R. Mathews to set aside the verdict because Negroes are "systematically excluded" from jury service in the Bessemer Cut-Off.

Judge Mathews overruled Billingsley's motion, and sentenced Washington to die in the electric chair. Since all death cases are appealed automatically, no date was set for the execution.

During the two-day trial, this story was brought out by witnesses:

Police Sgt. James Clark of Lipscomb was "staked out" near Bessemer in the early morning hours of July 12, looking for bootleggers.

Young Washington, driving his father's car, came by Clark's police car. Clark gave chase, and followed Washington for several miles.

Finally, in an alley in Bessemer, Washington stopped his car. Clark got out of the police car, went around to Washington's car and demanded that the Negro get out.

The Negro got out of the car, witnesses said, and went with Clark behind the police car. There were three shots, and Clark was fatally wounded.

Later, police in Mississippi found Washington on a bus and arrested him. He was carrying Clark's gun.

After he was shot, witnessed said the wounded police officer grabbed the microphone of the radio in the car and broadcast to Bessemer police that "I'm shot in the stomach."

Several witnesses, all Negroes, testified that Washington told them he had killed a policeman and was running away.

Washington, on the stand, said he was driving to his brother's home in Bessemer after a double date. He saw Clark's car following him, he said, but he didn't know it was a police car.

He fled from Clark in the police car, Washington said. Then he said Clark fired at him twice, and he kept going.

Finally, he said, when he saw the flashing light atop the police car, he pulled to a stop.

He got out of the car when Clark told him to, Washington said, and went back to the police car. Here, he said, Clark said "I want to know where the whisky is."

Washington said he told the officer there was no whisky, and that the officer drew his gun and raised it above his head, as though to strike him.

Washington said he caught Clark's hand "when he started to strike me with his pistol."

During the struggle, the young Negro testified, the gun went off and Clark was shot fatally.

Washington's court-appointed lawyer, K. C. Edwards, called the bullet which killed Clark "the silent witness" in his talk to the jury yesterday afternoon.

The bullet was flattened out on one side, Edwards reminded the jury, and C. J. Rehling, state toxicologist, testified that the bullet could not have been defaced by hitting a bone in Clark's body.

Edwards theorized that the boy and the policeman were struggling over the gun, and that it went off, grazing the door of the car and ricocheted into Clark's body.

Washington, in his testimony, said that Clark was holding the gun when it went off. He said the gun fired "about two times."

Circuit Solicitor Howard Sullinger called Washington a "cool blooded killer" in his final argument to the jury.

"I suggest you get rid of this boy," Sullinger told the jury. "I don't think he's needed in this community or any other community."

"James Clark is dead and Washington lives . . . it ain't right," he told the jury.

Willie Mays' Stepfather Slain

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Frank McMorris, 45-year-old stepfather of Willie Mays, centerfielder of the New York Giants, was stabbed to death here.

A man identified as Frank Dawson was charged with the fatal stabbing. The slaying, police said, occurred at the home of Miss Eleanor Spencer, identified as the woman-friend of the slain man.

McMorris was the father of nine children.

Youth's Plea Fails, Must Face the Chair

BESSEMER, Ala. (ANP)—After a protest against the "systematic" use of all-white juries had failed, a young Jefferson County Negro was sentenced to die in Alabama's electric chair for killing a Lipscomb policeman last July 12. He had been found guilty of the slaying by an all-white jury which deliberated only about an hour.

Sentenced was 17-year-old Caliph Washington. He was convicted for shooting to death Sgt. James Clark. However, his attorneys say they will appeal the verdict.

The protest of the selection of all-white juries was made by Atty. Orzell Billingsley, a Negro. He asked that the verdict be set aside because Negroes "are systematically excluded" from jury service in Bessemer. The judge overruled the motion.

Negro boy gets 5 years in slaying

A 16-year-old Negro was sentenced to five years in the state penitentiary today after a jury found him guilty of manslaughter in the "Western style" slaying of another.

James Otis Mahan, 511 27th st. s, was found guilty after a jury deliberated for several hours.

HE WAS CHARGED with the killing of Jasper Lee, 17, on the grounds of the Davis Elementary School, last Jan. 21.

Deputy Solicitor Rufus Elliott, who prosecuted the case before Circuit Judge Wallace Gibson, said Mahan shot the Lee boy once, then twirled the gun on his finger and snapped the hammer on every chamber in the revolver. Only two of the cartridges fired, but the others had firing pin marks according to city detectives.

MAHAN and another boy, Walter Gilliam, who officers said loaned the stolen gun to Mahan, were first tried in Juvenile Court and committed to Mt. Meigs Industrial School.

Mahan's attorney appealed the case and Mahan, who was only 15 at the time of the slaying, became 16 and subject to trial as an adult while the appeal was pending.

ELLIOTT SAID about 1100 students were on the grounds at the time the slaying occurred about 3 p.m. He said the gun misfiring may have saved some of the students from injury.

The dead boy and Mahan had been having trouble on the school ground most of the day before the shooting, according to witnesses.

Mahan snapped the gun once, then fired the fatal shot into Lee's head.

Texan is found guilty in death of sheriff

GENEVA, Ala., Nov. 8—(AP)—Cecil Lewis Tiner was convicted today of killing Sheriff J. C. Woodham and was sentenced to die in the electric chair.

The verdict was returned shortly before noon by a 12-man jury which had deliberated about six hours.

Circuit Judge Bowen Simmons set the execution date for Friday, Dec. 6, but immediately suspended the sentence pending an automatic appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Tiner, 25-year-old ex-convict from Dallas, Tex., was convicted of shooting the Geneva County sheriff to death last Aug. 5 while the officer was searching a car following a narcotics robbery a short time earlier at a Hartford, Ala., hospital.

Dig Up Dad's Body After Son's Death

SELMA, Ala. — A suicide attempt by the mother and the death of her 7-year-old son led last week to exhumation of the body of Charlie Perkins Sr., the husband and father, who died in 1955.

The investigation was opened Wednesday after the boy, Charlie Perkins Jr., died in a local hospital an hour after he had been admitted under what police described as "suspicious circumstances."

Then, on Saturday, the lad's mother, Mrs. Mary Perkins, shot herself in the chest in what police described as a suicide attempt, Police Chief Ed Mullins said. Mrs. Perkins, 36, a seamstress, was reported in fair condition in Burwell Infirmary Oct. 30.

* * *

THAT SAME afternoon, Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod ordered the exhumation of the body of the elder Perkins, the boy's father.

The body of the man was dug up under supervision of the state toxocologist, Vann V. Pruitt Jr. of Montgomery, and Capt. Wilson Baker of the local police department.

The probe is being conducted to determine the cause of death of the seamstress' husband and son.

Laboratory tests on specimens from the body of the boy have so far drawn a blank, according to toxocologist William McVay of the Montgomery laboratory, and they "indicated nothing criminal."

OFFICIALS added that tests of specimens from the body of the woman's husband were being made and that a report on these findings were expected this week to determine the exact cause of the man's death.

Authorities became suspicious after the boy's death when it was learned that Mrs. Perkins had sought additional insurance coverage on the life of her son the day before he died in the hospital.

She carried life and accident insurance in 84 different policies on a number of persons she had said were not related to her, in which she was named beneficiary under the policies, police said.

* * *

TOM HALL, state insurance commission investigator, said life and accident payments to one company alone cost Mrs. Perkins $50.74 a week. Any amount she carried with other companies is being investigated, he added.

Officers said Mrs. Perkins requested that an insurance company increase coverage on her son from $250 to $1,500 on Tuesday. The boy died the following morning (Wednesday), investigators said.

According to Chief Mullins, the child was "under the care of several doctors" before being carried to another physician in Montgomery the day before his death in the hospital here.

CHIEF MULLINS added that Mrs. Perkins had signed on insurance policies the names of persons insured in some cases and another investigator said she took out a $600 policy on a woman neighbor three weeks before the neighbor died.

The circuit solicitor also revealed that Mrs. Perkins, before attempting to take her own life, left a suicide note in which she outlined her plans for what she was about to do.

After writing the note, police said, she shot herself once with a .32 calibre pistol while she was alone in her home, but the wound has not proved fatal. A neighbor called police after Mrs. Perkins failed to answer.

Also exhumed in a local cemetery was the body of another child, one of three others that are dead. However, the body, buried five years ago, was too badly decomposed to obtain laboratory specimens, Mr. McLeod said.

7 Bodies Exhumed In Probe Of Selma Insurance Deaths

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 7 (AP)—Seven bodies have been exhumed in the investigation of a Selma Negro woman charged with killing three persons for insurance payments.

Mary Perkins, 36-year-old widow, carried life and accident insurance policies on more than 100 persons, investigators said.

The woman is charged with feeding rat poison containing arsenic to Charlie Perkins, the woman's late husband; Della Davis, 70, a neighbor, and Gloria Jean Montgomery, 10 - month - old neighbor child.

Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod said she admitted feeding rat poison to the child and the elderly woman, but said her husband got into the poison by mistake.

These three bodies previously had been exhumed, and McLeod said they contained appreciable amounts of arsenic.

The body of Ed Johnson, an acquaintance of the woman, also was exhumed. A state toxicologist's report on Johnson has not been released.

Three more bodies were exhumed last night. They were those of Betty Jean Williams, 10 months old, who died in Marengo County and was buried in Wilcox; and Sam Davis, 43, and Beulah Moutre, 42, both of Selma.

The woman had an insurance policy on Betty Jean, her grand niece by marriage, but officers haven't determined whether she had insured the other two adults.

The child and a sister, Sarah Williams, 5, became violently ill after eating home-canned food which Mrs. Perkins brought to them during a visit, Selma Police Capt. Wilson Baker said. The older child recovered.

Davis became violently ill after drinking a glass of water given him by the woman, neighbors said. They also said the Moutre woman had eaten food prepared by Mrs. Perkins.

Authorities said the case will be submitted to the Dallas County grand jury when it convenes Monday.

McLeod quoted the woman as saying she murdered two of the adults to pay premiums on other insurance policies which came due when she had no money.

A team of officers has been busy questioning all of those insured by the woman to determine if any of them had been ill, McLeod said.

He said the majority of those insured by the woman were children.

Negro Tried For Slaying Of Policeman

BESSEMER, Ala., Oct. 7 (AP)— A witness at the murder trial of a 17-year-old Negro said the youth told him he had "killed a policeman, laughed, and walked off."

"I didn't believe him," said Elijah Honeycutt, another Negro. He testified at the trial of Caliph Washington on charges of murdering Lipscomb Police Sgt. James Clark with his own pistol July 12.

Honeycutt said he gave Washington a ride the morning of the shooting when Washington came to his home and said his car had broken down.

Washington was arrested several days later on a bus in Mississippi near Memphis. S. C. Jones, a Negro soldier from Spartanburg, S.C., who was on the bus, said Washington also told him he had killed a policeman in Alabama and was trying to escape.

Officers found a pistol in a paper sack carried by Washington, which was identified as the one that belonged to Clark.

Clark was shot to death after pursuing a speeding car from near a house in Lipscomb where officers had laid a trap for a suspected bootlegger.

John Adams, another Negro witness, said he was awakened by a car crashing into a tree outside his window. Looking out into the moonlight, the witness said, he saw a policeman get out of a police car and walk to another automobile, saying, "get out of there, boy."

Adams said Washington got out of the car and walked around to the police cruiser. The witness said he later heard three shots.

Clark radioed Bessemer police headquarters that he had been shot and gave the location. He was found dying.

Lipscomb is a suburb between Bessemer and Birmingham.

Attorneys for Washington were overruled when they asked Circuit Judge F. R. Mathews to quash the indictment against Washington and empty the jury box. They argued that Negroes are "systematically excluded from serving on juries in the Bessemer cutoff—the western section of Jefferson County, which has its own courts."

Mathews had overruled similar motions last week.

SEAMSTRESS ADMITS TWO POISON DEATHS

Insurance Paid Premiums On Other Policies

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 3. — (UP) — A 36-year-old Negro seamstress confessed Saturday night she slyly fed fatal doses of rat poison to two persons to pay insurance premiums on some 150 others insured by her.

Solicitor Blanchard McLeod said Mary Perkins is charged with poisoning three persons, Gloria Jean Montgomery, 10-month-old neighbor child, Della Davis, 70, a close acquaintance, and Charlie Perkins Sr., her former husband.

Mr. McLeod said the woman denies poisoning her husband, who died in 1955 at the age of 33, stating, "I had the rat poison in the house and he got into it by mistake."

Mr. McLeod reported, "Preliminary analyses have determined the presence of arsenic in the bodies."

He said a complete investigation revealed the woman had made herself beneficiary in more than 150 life and accident insurance policies, "the majority of which were on children."

"We have a team of men contacting every one of these persons listed in the policies and we are making tests on all of them who have been ill within the past few months," Mr. McLeod said.

"She said in her confession that she fed rat poison to the Montgomery child and the Davis woman because the premiums on some of the other policies were due and she had no way of making payment," the circuit solicitor said.

Mr. McLoed said $480 was paid her on the death of the child and $250 was paid on the death of the elderly woman.

"She evidently began taking out policies on elderly people, and then switched to children. All of the early policies taken out three or four years ago were on old people and were on amounts usually around $500," Mr. McLeod said.

The later policies on children were as high as $4,000, he said.

Probe Fatal 7-Hr. Battle In Alabama

CLANTON, Ala. — (INS) —Police Sunday were investigating a spectacular seven - hour gunfight in Clanton, Ala., in which a Negro was cut down by more than 35 gun wounds and killed, and a white deputy and a Negro woman were wounded.

Authorities suspect the shooting scrape involved illegal moonshine activities rather than an outbreak of racial violence.

The dead man was identified as Willie Dunnigan, 46. His pregnant wife, Louise, 41, was wounded in the stomach. Sheriff Deputy Floyd L. Porter was wounded by shotgun blasts in the hand which necessitates amputation.

Officers said the gunfight started Saturday night when Porter stopped a car containing four teenage white boys for a routine license check. Porter said someone started firing a shotgun at them for no apparent reason from a hill in a field across from the road. He immediately took off after the persons firing the guns but was shot in his hand. The boys in the car called for help from among the townspeople and Porter called for law enforcement aid.

The house was surrounded and a gunfight errupted when Dunnigan fired a blast out of the window. Tear gas was shot into the house and when Dunnigan came out with his gun still in his hands he was "torn apart" by gun-blasts from outside.

One Killed, Eight Wounded In Gun Battle In Alabama

By The United Press

CLANTON, Ala., Nov. 17.—Officers armed with hand grenades, rifles and tear gas killed one Negro and captured two others at a barricaded dwelling early Sunday in a gun battle that "sounded like a small war."

Sheriffs and highway patrolmen from eight counties, accompanied by "some 150 to 200" white townspeople, converged on the dwelling in foggy darkness after a deputy sheriff and another white man were wounded by gunfire from ambush Saturday night.

Five other law officers were nicked by shotgun pellets fired from the dwelling in which the Negroes had an arsenal.

One Negro died in gunfire as he ran from the dwelling with a shotgun under his arm, driven out by tear gas.

Officers Storm House

Officers then stormed the house at 2 a.m. and found a Negro hiding a shotgun under a bed and another hurriedly piling shotgun shells in a refrigerator. The slain Negro's wife was found in the house seriously wounded.

The incident for a time raised the threat of mob violence in this small central Alabama town. White men and boys were seen driving on the streets before dawn with shotguns visible in their cars.

Authorities said another Negro, Ossie Hill, was captured late Sunday in a house five miles northwest of here after bloodhounds had "run him through a swamp." Police said he came out of a small house "trembling and with his hands raised in the air."

Another suspect, Willie Hunt, called the sheriff's office and said he wanted to surrender.

Jailer Roy Smith said, "We have all the suspects, seven or eight, locked up now and the sheriff and State Solicitor Glenn Curlee are questioning them. All deny the shooting and tell one story one minute and another story the next minute."

Deputy Shot In Hand, Lung

Jailer Smith said the events began about 7 p.m. Saturday when Deputy Floyd L. Porter, 27, stopped a car driven by John Price of Jemison on a routine driver's license check.

While he questioned Price on Highway 31, a shotgun blast ripped over the top of the car and several pellets struck passenger Billy Rhodes, also of Jemison.

Deputy Porter gave chase through a field, and as he rounded a Negro church he charged into a shotgun blast which almost tore off his left hand and punctured his left lung.

Authorities brought bloodhounds from Draper Prison to the church, and followed a trail to the home of Willie Dunnigan, 46, at Lomax, a rural crossroads three miles north of here.

Chilton County Sheriff Hugh Champion ordered Dunnigan to come out, and Dunnigan answered with a shotgun blast through the window, it was reported.

Sheriff Mac Butler of Montgomery; Capt. Joe Smelley, chief of the Alabama Highway Patrol; eight patrol cars and other local officers rushed to the scene with townspeople and kept up continuous fire into the small house.

Dunnigan was driven out by gas, his shotgun cocked in his arm. He was struck down by "more than 20 bullet wounds" and died two hours later in a hospital.

His wife, Louise Dunnigan, 41, was admitted to the hospital in "fair condition" with shotgun wounds in the stomach. The couple's young children were not wounded.

Alabama Negro Killed In 7-Hour Gun Battle

From Wire Dispatches

Clanton, Ala., Nov. 17.—Officers armed with hand grenades, rifles, and tear gas killed one Negro man and captured two others in a gun battle at a barricaded dwelling early Sunday.

Sheriffs and highway patrolmen from eight counties, accompanied by some 150 to 200 white townspeople, converged on the dwelling in foggy darkness after a deputy sheriff and another white man were wounded by gunfire from ambush Saturday night.

Five other law officers were nicked by shotgun pellets fired from the dwelling, authorities said.

Officers Storm House

One Negro died in gunfire as he ran from the dwelling with a shotgun under his arm, apparently driven out by the tear gas.

Officers then stormed the house at 2 a.m. and found one Negro man hiding a shotgun under a bed and another hurriedly piling handfuls of shotgun shells in a refrigerator, officers said.

The officers and volunteers, many of them also armed, then set off with hounds in search of another Negro suspected of shooting at the deputy sheriff.

Authorities said they sought other Negroes suspected of being involved in the ambush shootings. A total of eight had been arrested by Sunday night and were being held for investigation.

Chilton County Sheriff Hugh Champion denied there were any racial angles in the gunfights.

Klan Active In Area

The Ku Klux Klan has been active in this central-Alabama area recently, however, and one law official indicated fear of the klan may have touched off the shootings. A K.K.K. cross was burned near Lomax Thursday night.

"We have no racial trouble in this county and do not anticipate any," Champion said. "Some people were extremely reckless with firearms last night, but the incidents have no bearing on race."

But a high-ranking law-enforcement officer, who declined to be quoted by name, said he believed that fear of the klan may have precipitated the shootings. He indicated the officers may have been mistaken for klansmen.

Deputy Stopped Car

Chilton Jailer Roy Smith said the shooting began about 7 p.m. Saturday when Deputy Floyd L. Porter, 27, stopped a car driven by John Price, Jemison, Ala., on a routine drivers' license check.

While he questioned Price, a shotgun blast ripped over the top of the car and several pellets struck Billy Rhodes, also of Jemison, who was riding with the deputy.

Porter gave chase through an open field, and as he rounded a small Negro church he charged into a blast from a shotgun that almost tore off his left hand and punctured his left lung, authorities said.

Authorities brought bloodhounds from Draper Prison to the church, and followed one trail to the home of Willie Dunnigan, 46, at Lomax, a rural crossroads three miles north of here.

Champion ordered Dunnigan to come out, and Dunnigan answered with a shotgun blast through the window, it was reported.

Woman Is Wounded

State police and local officers converged on the scene with the crowd of townspeople and kept up continuous fire into the small house.

Dunnigan was driven from the home by tear gas, his shotgun cocked in his arm. He was struck down by more than 20 bullet wounds and died without regaining consciousness 2 hours later in Chilton County Hospital.

His wife, Louise Dunnigan, 41, was admitted to the hospital in fair condition with shotgun wounds in the stomach. The couple's young children were not wounded.

Smith said the posse then took up another trail but gave up late Sunday, in a dense fog.

Negro Is Killed In Pitched Battle

CLANTON, Ala. — (P) — A Negro was killed and four sheriff's deputies were wounded in a series of unexplained shooting incidents near here Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Chilton County Sheriff Hugh Champion denied there was any racial angles to the gunfights in the Negro section of Lomax, small community three miles from Clanton.

The Ku Klux Klan has been active in this central Alabama area recently, however, and one law official indicated fear the Klan may have touched off the shootings. A KKK cross was burred near Lomax Thursday night.

"We have no racial trouble in this county and do not anticipate any," Champion said. "Some people were extremely reckless with firearms last night but the incidents have no bearing on race."

But a high-ranking law enforcement officer, who declined to be quoted by name, indicated the officers may have been mistaken for Klansmen.

Willie V. Dunnigan, 43, who lived in the Negro section of Lomax, died in a hospital shortly after dawn. He was shot in the chest several times during a pitched gunfight with officers at his home Sunday.

The battle between Dunigan and officers started while police, using bloodhounds, were seeking the person who earlier had wounded Chilton County Deputy Floyd Porter with a shotgun blast.

H. S. Williams, the dogs' handler, was fired on near the Dunigan home, the sheriff said. Dunigan, his wife Louise and Deputy Albert Kendrick were wounded in the 30-minute battle which followed.

Officers are continuing an investigation into the incident at the Dunigan home and into the earlier shooting outburst which resulted in the wounding of Porter and Deputies Joe V. Bryant and Charles Jones. Champion said two men are being held for questioning and that four or five other Negroes are being sought.

The 27-year-old Porter, was reported in fair condition in a Clanton hospital with shotgun wounds in his body and right hand. Mrs. Dunigan, 41, who received shotgun wounds in the abdomen and left hand, also was listed in fair condition. The other officers received minor wounds and did not require hospitalization.

The sheriff gave this account: Porter and three other deputies stopped a car about 8:30 Saturday night near Lomax during a routine check of drivers' licenses.

They were talking with the driver when they heard a shot and some pellets peppered the car. The men shouted in the direction of the shot, identifying themselves, and were answered by more shots.

The gunfire seemed to be coming from the vicinity of a house about 100 yards off the highway in the Negro section of Lomax. Porter and Clanton Police Chief Charles Tucker, who had just arrived, drove around behind the house and stopped in the yard of a Negro church.

Porter stepped from the car and a shotgun blast ripped into his hand, wrist and body. Tucker drove Porter to a hospital and called for reinforcements.

During a search of the Negro community, the bloodhounds led officers near the Dunigan home and a shot rang out. That started the big gunfight.

Eight Questioned In Clanton Gunfight

CLANTON, Ala. — (INS) — Eight Negroes were questioned Sunday night about a spectacular seven-hour gunfight in Clanton, Ala., in which a Negro was killed, his pregnant wife shot in the stomach, and five white officers wounded.

Authorities said the "small war" which started Saturday night and ended early Sunday involved moonshine activities rather than an outbreak of racial violence.

However, reports circulated that the battle may have been touched off by the Negroes who feared an attack by the Ku Klux Klan. The KKK reputedly initiated its 500,000th member recently and celebrated it with a cross burning near Lomax, Ala., Thursday night.

The dead man was identified as Willie Dunnigan, 46. His wife, Louise, 41, wounded in the stomach, was reported in fair condition.

One of the deputy sheriffs, Floyd L. Porter, was struck by shotgun blasts in the right hand, which had to be amputated. The four other officers were "nicked" by shotgun pellets.

The eight Negroes, six of whom were rounded up after tre shooting, were questioned by Sheriff H. Champion and State Solicitor Glen Curlee at the Clanton jail. An angry crowd of white townspeople stood around the jail tonight, awaiting word on the interrogation.

Sheriff Denies Negro Victim Of Lynch Mob

FT. DEPOSIT, Ala., Nov. 13— A young Negro found shot to death near his farm home three weeks ago was not a victim of a lynch mob, Lowndes County Sheriff Frank Ryals said yesterday.

Ryals said the dead man, Rogers Hamilton, 19-year-old Negro, was found shot through the head. He said death was caused by a slug from a pistol of undetermined caliber fired at close range.

"Reports reaching the Northern press tagged the death last Oct. 22 a 'lynching,'" Sheriff Ryals said. "However, our investigation has revealed nothing that leads us to believe these reports."

Ryals said that according to the youth's mother, two unidentified men "called at the house for the boy and took him away in a truck."

FOLLOWED TRUCK

She told officers she followed the truck for a short distance and saw her son shot to death. She said she still was some distance from the spot, however, and could not identify the men, police reported.

The woman told varying stories about the incidents preceding the shooting, Sheriff Ryals said.

He said she first claimed the men were white, then later changed her story. She was quoted as saying also that her son might have been attacked as a result of an argument over a woman.

Neither of the stories could be varified, the sheriff said.

Ryals said the shooting took place about ¼ mile from the youth's home near Lowndesboro, a small farm community.

Lowndes County Solicitor Carlton Perdue of Hayneville said "reports of race difficulty certainly are erroneous."

He said the county had been free of race difficulties and "we hope the relationship remains that way."

Sheriff Ryals said although investigators had reached a stalemate because of lack of clues, "the investigation certainly isn't closed."

"Our future progress will depend on new leads in the case," he said. "Right now we've run out."

Jury Indicts Selma Negro In Poisonings

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 13 —A Dallas County grand jury today indicted a 36-year-old Negro woman on three counts of murder for insurance payments.

Mary Perkins was charged with first-degree murder in the death of her husband, Charles, who died in 1955; of Della Davis, a 70-year-old acquaintance, and of Gloria Jean Montgomery, 10-month-old child of a neighbor.

The woman, in custody in a Selma hospital, is recovering from a .32 pistol wound in the chest. Officers said she attempted to kill herself shortly after the investigation began about two weeks ago.

Four more bodies have been exhumed in the investigation, but autopsy reports have not been made public.

The grand jury which indicted her today asked that it be reconvened Nov. 22 to investigate other cases.

Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod said the woman held insurance policies on at least 84 persons, and the number is "nearer 100."

McLeod said "appreciable amounts" of arsenic was found in the bodies of the three persons she is accused of poisoning.

The solicitor said she has admitted giving rat poison to the elderly woman and the child, but claimed that her husband got into the rat poison by mistake.

The grand jury today directed sharp criticism at insurance practices which allowed insurance to be written without the knowledge of the persons insured. It called the practice "dangerous to public safety."

First-degree murder is punishable by life imprisonment or death in the electric chair in Alabama.

13c 1957

ALABAMA

White Man Here Freed Of Murder Charge

Ward P.1 Sat, 4-27-57 B'ham, Ala.

A white realty company rent collector, Billy E. Bivins, white, 30 of 4332 North 28th Way, was freed of murder charges and released, following his preliminary trial before County Misdemeanors Court Judge Francis Thompson, Monday, April 22, in connection with the fatal shooting of a World War II veteran over a "rent money" dispute.

Murder charges were dropped against Bivins, an identified agent for J. H. Berry Realty Company, who had been charged with allegedly fatally shooting Robert Branchman, 47, of 3033 North Fairmont Way, while they were fighting in front of the dead man's home, around 5:20 o'clock Wednesday evening, April 10.

Bivins testified at his trial that he shot Branchman in "self-defense" after the man had reportedly attacked him in his parked jeep car. Testimony revealed that Bivins accidentally shot himself during the scuffle and also received a severe mysterious knife wound on his left hand, police said.

Preliminary police investigations revealed that Branchman was shot four times with bullets from a short-nose .38 calibre pistol. Bullets entered the victim's left cheek, left chest, right chest and right arm, police said.

Police said the fight and subsequent slaying followed an argument over "back rent money".

Coffee Negro Indicted In Officer Death

Post-Herald Thurs. 4-18-57 B'ham, Ala.

ENTERPRISE, April 17 (AP)— A grand jury of 17 white men and one Negro indicted a Coffee County Negro for the killing of a 64-year-old policeman.

Joe Frazier, 46, of Elba Rt. 1 was indicted on a first degree murder charge for the pistol slaying of Alex Hurst at New Brockton.

The state charged Hurst was killed after stopping Frazier for running a red light in his automobile.

The policeman was shot the night of April 6, 1956, and lived until April 1 of this year without regaining consciousness.

Jury Indicts Coffee Negro In Slaying

Advertiser P.2-A Thurs. 4-18-57 Montgomery, Ala.

ENTERPRISE, Ala., April 17 (AP) —A 46-year-old Elba, Ala., Negro was indicted by a Coffee County grand jury yesterday for the pistol slaying of an elderly white policeman at New Brockton.

Indicted on a first degree murder charge was Joe Frazier, who was arrested after Alex Hurst, 64, was shot while on traffic duty at New Brockton April 6, 1956. One Negro served on the 18-man jury.

The state contends the shooting occurred after Hurst stopped Frazier for running a red light in his automobile. The police officer lived until April 1 this year without regaining consciousness.

If Hurst had lived another six days, the Negro couldn't have been charged with murder, under a state supreme court decision.

Death occurring more than a year after the inflicting of an injury is presumed to have resulted from another cause.

Negro Sentenced To Life For Slaying Of Policeman

Advertiser Fri. 5-24-57 P.1 Montgomery, Ala. 13c

ENTERPRISE, Ala., May 23— A Negro farmhand was convicted tonight of first-degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment in the death of a New Brockton policeman.

Joe Frazier, 47, of Rt 1, Elba, was convicted of fatally shooting Alex Hurst, 64-year-old New Brockton policeman April 6, 1956. Hurst died last April 2.

A Coffee County jury deliberated 90 minutes before returning a verdict of guilty.

Notice of appeal was given by court-appointed attorneys, J. C. Fleming, Elba, and Joe Cassady, Enterprise.

Late today Frazier took the stand in his own behalf and testified the policeman's pistol went off accidentally while they struggled for it.

Frazier was stopped by Hurst for running New Brockton's only traffic light. The farmhand said the gun fired while both he and Hurst had their hands on the weapon. State witnesses yesterday testified the two were separated when the gun was fired.

A witness called by the defense, Conrad Owens, testified Frazier told Hurst "I said I'd shoot you" as the officer advanced to retrieve his pistol which the Negro had seized in the scuffle.

Hurst died without regaining consciousness.

Waitress Faces Alabama Chair Friday for Poisoning

Times-Picayune 1.38 New Orleans, La. Tues. 5-28-57

Admitted Arsenic Killer of Seven Awaits Doom

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

MOBILE, Ala., May 27 — Rhonda Belle Martin, 50-year-old Mobile waitress will die in Alabama's electric chair at the stroke of midnight Friday for the 1951 arsenic-poison death of her fourth husband, Claude C. Martin unless Gov. James E. Folsom of Alabama has a change of heart and commutes her sentence to life imprisonment.

Rhonda Martin is the admitted poisoner of seven members of her family, including three children.

Six died in a period stretching from 1937 to 1951. The seventh lived and led to her arrest.

If the execution is carried out, the heavy-set, auburn-haired Mrs. Martin will become the second white woman to die in the state's chair. The first was Mrs. Earle Dennison, a Wetumpka nurse, who died in 1953 for poisoning a year-old niece whom she had insured. One Negro woman has been electrocuted—in 1930.

Daughter, 2, First

It will climax a case that broke March 9, 1956, when Mrs. Martin was quietly taken into custody as she left the Mobile restaurant where she worked.

She has been lodged in recent months in the Jefferson County jail in Birmingham. Kilby prison in Montgomery has no facilities for women. The Julia Tutwiler state prison for women, in Wetumpka, has no death row.

By her own admission, the trial of poison began for Mrs. Martin on July 9, 1937, when her daughter, Emogene Garrett, died in Mobile at the age of 2.

Arsenic returned again in 1939. George W. Garrett, Rhonda's second husband and Emogene's father, died Dec. 23. They were living in Montgomery at the time.

Then Anna Carolyn Garrett died in Montgomery on May 14, 1940. She was 6.

No Suspicion

Three years passed. Then Ellyn Elizabeth Garrett died in Mobile on Aug. 1, 1943. She was 11.

The year 1944 claimed another life, Mrs. Martin's mother, Mrs. Mary Frances Gibbon, died in Mobile.

Mrs. Martin meanwhile had married and divorced Talmadge Gipson. She married Claude Martin in Wetumpka, Ala., in October 1949, and they moved to his home at Boylston, Ala., in Montgomery county. He died in Montgomery April 27, 1951.

Eight months later she married Martin's son, Ronald C. "Bud" Martin, 21 years her junior. They moved to Mobile, where he went to work at a paper mill and she at a cafe.

Not even a faint thread of suspicion had been cast in the multiple deaths.

Bodies Exhumed

Then late in 1955 Bud got sick. He was treated at a Mobile hospital, went home, and became ill again. This time the Mobile hospital transferred him to the Veterans Administration hospital at Biloxi, Miss. He was virtually helpless when he was admitted there Dec. 9, 1955—couldn't move his arms or legs.

Doctors suspected arsenic poisoning. Strands of his hair were sent to Washington for tests. Their suspicions were confirmed, and state authorities were notified.

That spurred the reopening of Rhonda's past life. The multiple deaths, with their familiar symptoms, all fell into place.

The body of Claude Martin was exhumed. It contained arsenic.

So Mrs. Martin was arrested in Mobile and quickly whisked to Montgomery for questioning. Authorities exhumed other bodies, found more arsenic.

Insanity Plea

Though Mrs. Martin first denied the poisonings, the following week she broke down. She told of putting arsenic in George Garrett's whiskey, into the coffee of Claude Martin and her mother, and into the milk of daughters Emogene, Anna Carolyn and Ellyn Elizabeth. She told of putting arsenic in Bud's coffee, too.

MRS. RHONDA BELLE MARTIN

She vehemently denied poisoning the other two children in the family—Mary Adelaide Garrett, who died in 1934 at the age of 3, and Judith Charlene Garrett, who died in 1939 at the age of 10 months.

Her admission shocked Bud Martin. He refused to believe the charge against her until her statement was revealed.

She was never able to give a coherent reason for the poisonings. State authorities noted that she had small insurance policies on her victims.

The death of Claude Martin was the most recent. Mrs. Martin went on trial in Montgomery last June 4, and pleaded innocent by reason of insanity.

'I'm Afraid of Death'

The jury was unimpressed. At 11:35 p.m., it brought in a verdict of guilty, and she was sentenced to death in the electric chair.

She nearly collapsed. "I'm just like anybody else. I'm afraid of death," she told an acquaintance even as the jury deliberated.

Two months ago the state supreme court upheld her sentence and fixed her death date.

For Rhonda Belle Martin, it will be the end of the road.

For Bud Martin, the one who lived, there's still a long climb ahead back to health. Biloxi veterans center officials said he left there about six months ago to live with a sister in Louisiana. He was using crutches when he left the hospital.

Though they at first feared he might never walk again, they reported he was ambulating with "Canadian crutches"—the metal kind that hook onto the arms—when he left the hospital.

"He's done remarkable well," said one VA doctor.

Negro Denied New Reprieve By Governor

Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday decided not to intervene in the scheduled execution of Clarence Johnson.

The 37-year-old Wilcox County Negro was scheduled to die in the Kilby Prison electric chair shortly after midnight last night for killing a white man.

The Governor's office announced Folsom's decision after he had considered a clemency plea for five weeks. Folsom had granted four reprieves to Johnson while studying the case. Electrocution had originally been set for Feb. 15.

NO COMMUTATION

"There will be no commutation; the court's sentence will be carried out," the governor's office announced.

Johnson was condemned for the shotgun slaying of Homer Smith on Jan. 1, 1956. Smith was a foreman at a sawmill near Camden where the Negro worked and a parttime collector for a loan company.

Trial testimony showed Smith had gone to a "honky tonk" operated by Johnson on New Year's eve, 1955, to collect some money Johnson owed the loan company.

Johnson's court-appointed attorney, John L. Godbold of Camden, said at the clemency hearing Feb. 13 that Johnson had been drinking heavily andf ighting with another Negro. Godbold argued Smith showed "little discretion" in going to the Negro night spot on New Year's eve to collect money.

Johnson had served a previous term for murder, a Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod said.

GI Facing Trial For Slaying Sergeant

FT. RUCKER, Ala. (ANP)—A charge of premeditated murder has been lodged against a 20-year-old Negro soldier here who is accused of fatally stabbing a white sergeant last June 2.

No date has been set for the court-martial as yet. Awaiting trial is S 3/C Earl Stewart of Memphis, Tenn., who is accused of slaying M/Sgt. Henry J. Brown, 28, of Cogswell, N.D.

Youth accused of murdering schoolmate

A 17-year-old Negro boy, a student at Davis School, today was charged with murder and held in City Jail here in connection with the pistol slaying of a young school mate.

Charged in the slaying yesterday of 16-year-old Jasper Lee of 2319 Seventh-al, s, is James Otis Mahand of 511 27th-st, s.

Homicide Dets. R. A. MacMurdo and C. B. Golden said Lee was shot to death with a .38-caliber pistol as he walked in front of Davis School.

The detective quoted Mahand as saying that Lee had accused him of telling lies and that Lee had slapped him.

"I followed him from the school into the street where another boy handed me a gun. I pointed at Lee and fired," Mahand told officers.

Lee was pronounced dead one arrival at University Hospital yesterday afternoon.

NEGRO IS SENTENCED IN SERGEANT'S DEATH

Memphian Gets Six Years, Dishonorable Discharge

FORT RUCKER, Ala., July 5. —(UP)— A 20-year-old Negro soldier was sentenced to serve six years in prison and was given a dishonorable discharge by a general court martial board here Friday afternoon for fatally stabbing a white master sergeant.

The board found Specialist 3-c Earl Stewart, of Memphis, guilty of voluntary manslaughter for the knife slaying of Master Sgt. Henry J. Brown, of Cogswell, N. D., in the pre-dawn hours of June 2.

The Negro soldier had been charged with premeditated murder in the master sergeant's death. Stewart could have received a maximum 10-year sentence after being convicted of voluntary manslaughter Friday morning. Sentence was passed late Friday afternoon and is now subject to review by Third Army Headquarters and the Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington.

Ala. Prisoner Slain While Handcuffed, Witnesses Report

Shot Down Begging For Mercy

CAMDEN, Ala. — A deputy sheriff is awaiting trial on charges of second degree murder in the wake of the death of another Negro in a long series of fatalities involving this state's law enforcement officials.

Accused in the fatal shooting of truck driver Will Martin is Wilcox County Chief Deputy Edwin Tate.

Tate has posted $1500 bond pending a hearing slated before the grand jury in November.

■

MARTIN WAS shot, according to authorities, after he not only resisted arrest, but grabbed for the deputy's pistol while in the docket room.

Commenting on Tate's arraignment, Sheriff P. C. Jenkins stated that the murder count is "just a form we're going through."

Eyewitnesses told the Courier that Martin had been kicked, cursed and beaten and then shot while handcuffed. Other informants told the Courier that Martin was slain as he begged for mercy.

■

MARTIN'S SURVIVORS include his widow and five children.

Although Negroes outnumber whites in Wilcox County, there are no Negro voters among the potential number of 8,218. All efforts of Negroes to register in Wilcox have foundered due to a combination of factors including fear, apathy and intimidation.

Negro GI Tried To Dance With Whites, Trial Told

FT. RUCKER, Ala., July 2 (AP)—Witnesses told a court-martial board today that a Negro companion of a Negro soldier charged with murdering a white sergeant had tried to dance with two white women.

The testimony highlighted the second day of the army trial of Sp. 3C Earl Stewart, 20, of Memphis, who is charged with "premeditated murder" in the fatal stabbing of M/Sgt. Henry J. Brown outside the Ft. Rucker non-commissioned officers club.

The 28-year-old Brown, whose home was at Cogswell, N.D., knifed six times, was killed the night of June 1 after attending a dance at the NCO club.

The trial continued tonight and a verdict was expected to be announced tomorrow morning.

A white sergeant, John Smith, told the court-martial board, which includes two Negro officers, that a Negro soldier, Pvt. Percy Hamer, asked Mrs. Smith and her sister, Mrs. Billie Jo Guilford, to dance but they refused.

Hamer was identified as a companion who had accompanied Stewart to the dance.

Smith testified he complained to the master of arms on duty at the club because, he said, the Negro was "disrespectful" toward the white women. The master at arms, Sgt. 1/C Charles Greer, called as a later witness, said he took no action at the time because it didn't appear "warranted."

Continuing his testimony, Smith said the Negroes were gone when he returned to the dance but that he and Brown encountered them in the club parking lot.

The white sergeant said both Stewart and Hamer made what seemed to be threatening gestures and Hamer told them "I'll blow all your — — heads off." Then, Smith added, Stewart and Brown clashed.

Although Smith was called as a defense witness, Stewart's counsel complained he was "hostile" and tried to get his testimony thrown out.

After the prosecution rested its case, the defense sought in vain to have the government's testimony dismissed and to get the "premeditated murder" charge changed or reduced. They said there was no evidence of premeditation.

The prosecution contended on the other hand that the fact that Brown was stabbed six times in a fight which covered a large area of ground showed intent.

A waitress at the club, Miss Mary Roberts, first told the court-martial board she saw Brown and Hamer fighting. But she was recalled to the stand and said it was Stewart and Brown.

Still another witness, Sp. 3C. Willie Toney Jr., said Stewart, carrying a knife and wearing bloody clothes, came to his home shortly after the slaying and told him he had "cut someone."

The defense said it would show that the white sergeants followed the Negroes from the club and precipitated the argument.

Brutal killer of Negro boy being sought

The brutal murderer of a 16-year-old Negro youth who was stabbed 19 times in the chest and back is being sought by Birmingham police today.

George Sims Crews of 1343 Vanderbilt-pl was found by police dying in the bloody bed of a truck under the 21st-st viaduct. He was found about 6:30 Friday night and died two hours later at University Hospital.

Officer C. B. McDavid, on special duty at the hospital said the victim didn't have any identification on him, but an orderly at the hospital recognized the youth as one who visited a patient at the hospital last Summer.

Identification was confirmed when the youth's parents were contacted.

Sgt. M. H. House said the victim and a suspect were known to have been in the rear of a business located at 31st-st and Fourth-av, s, when they apparently got into a fight.

The body of the boy was taken under the viaduct in a trailer-truck where the trailer was detached.

The truck was then driven back to the business and put in its regular parking place, investigators said.

13c 1957

Negro On Bus Held As Killer Of Policeman

Advertiser P.1 Mon. 7-15-57 Montgomery, Ala.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., July 14 (AP)—A Negro teen-ager accused of shooting an Alabama police officer to death was taken off a Greyhound bus today by a highway patrolman who found a still, loaded gun in a paper sack.

Patrolman J. W. Warren, a 42-year-old veteran of 17 years' law enforcement experience, chased the bus to a point only 13 miles from the Tennessee state line before catching it at the small town of Byhalia.

SUSPECTED FUGITIVE

The suspected fugitive, 17-year-old Caliph Washington, was taken to a Highway Patrol substation and turned over to Detective Stud Grimes of Bessemer, Ala., for prosecution in the fatal shooting last Friday of Police Sgt. James D. Clark, 37, at Bessemer, Ala.

Washington gave his address as Rt. 8 Birmingham. He told officers he was a private first class in the Second Armored Division in Germany and had been sent home to be discharged.

Warren entered the loaded bus at the Byhalia stop, walked to the back end, and leaned over and whispered to Washington and a Negro soldier sitting beside him: "Both of you put your hands behind your head, get up and get off this bus." Both complied. Other passengers had little time to become alarmed.

PLACED IN JAIL

Washington was put in the Monroe County Jail at Aberdeen, Miss.

Also held at Aberdeen were three other Negroes, Earnest Cross, Glober Pearson and Zack Graham, charged with aiding Washington's unlawful flight.

Warren said Washington shot the Alabama officer with his own gun as Clark sought to arrest him, then stole the gun along with some of the dying officer's ammunition.

Warren, a former Holly Springs police chief, said the Negro sitting beside Washington was held at Memphis as a witness because Washington admitted the killing to him.

DENIED KILLING

The patrolman said Washington first admitted to arresting officers that he killed Clark but later denied it.

Police Chief George W. Barron of Bessemer said Washington is charged with murder.

Clark was shot to death after halting a car which he had pursued from Lipscomb into Bessemer. Lipscomb is a suburb between Bessemer and Birmingham. Clark was found dying by officers who heard him scream over his patrol car radio, "I am shot in the stomach."

P. 8-a

The arrest ended a ceaseless pursuit that had been under way since officers found Clark dying four minutes after his last message.

Clark sped off alone in pursuit of an automobile while he and other officers were trying to intercept a load of moonshine whisky at a house in Lipscomb Thursday night.

Bessemer officers searching for Washington raided an Adamsville, Ala., house this morning and a Negro man who tried to escape was shot to death while scuffling with a policeman, according to Jefferson County Deputy Coroner J. O. Butler.

Butler identified the Negro man as Jesse Kizer, 54.

The deputy coroner said Kizer apparently became frightened when police appeared next door and ran from the adjoining building.

Negro On Bus Held As Killer Of Policeman

Advertiser P.1 Mon. 7-15-57 Montgomery, Ala.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., July 14 (AP)—A Negro teen-ager accused of shooting an Alabama police officer to death was taken off a Greyhound bus today by a highway patrolman who found a still, loaded gun in a paper sack.

Patrolman J. W. Warren, a 42-year-old veteran of 17 years' law enforcement experience, chased the bus to a point only 13 miles from the Tennessee state line before catching it at the small town of Byhalia.

SUSPECTED FUGITIVE

The suspected fugitive, 17-year-old Caliph Washington, was taken to a Highway Patrol substation and turned over to Detective Stud Grimes of Bessemer, Ala., for prosecution in the fatal shooting last Friday of Police Sgt. James D. Clark, 37, at Bessemer, Ala.

Washington gave his address as Rt. 8 Birmingham. He told officers he was a private first class in the Second Armored Division in Germany and had been sent home to be discharged.

Warren entered the loaded bus at the Byhalia stop, walked to the back end, and leaned over and whispered to Washington and a Negro soldier sitting beside him: "Both of you put your hands behind your head, get up and get off this bus." Both complied. Other passengers had little time to become alarmed.

PLACED IN JAIL

Washington was put in the Monroe County Jail at Aberdeen, Miss.

Also held at Aberdeen were three other Negroes, Earnest Cross, Glober Pearson and Zack Graham, charged with aiding Washington's unlawful flight.

Warren said Washington shot the Alabama officer with his own gun as Clark sought to arrest him, then stole the gun along with some of the dying officer's ammunition.

Warren, a former Holly Springs police chief, said the Negro sitting beside Washington was held at Memphis as a witness because Washington admitted the killing to him.

DENIED KILLING

The patrolman said Washington first admitted to arresting officers that he killed Clark but later denied it.

Police Chief George W. Barron of Bessemer said Washington is charged with murder.

Clark was shot to death after halting a car which he had pursued from Lipscomb into Bessemer. Lipscomb is a suburb between Bessemer and Birmingham. Clark was found dying by officers who heard him scream over his patrol car radio, "I am shot in the stomach."

P. 8-a

The arrest ended a ceaseless pursuit that had been under way since officers found Clark dying four minutes after his last message.

Clark sped off alone in pursuit of an automobile while he and other officers were trying to intercept a load of moonshine whisky at a house in Lipscomb Thursday night.

Bessemer officers searching for Washington raided an Adamsville, Ala., house this morning and a Negro man who tried to escape was shot to death while scuffling with a policeman, according to Jefferson County Deputy Coroner J. O. Butler.

Butler identified the Negro man as Jesse Kizer, 54.

The deputy coroner said Kizer apparently became frightened when police appeared next door and ran from the adjoining building.

Rucker Negro Admits Killing White Sergeant

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs 7-4-57

FT. RUCKER, Ala., July 3 (AP)—A Negro soldier admitted to a court martial board today that he stabbed a white sergeant to death, but claimed self defense.

Specialist 3.C. Earl Stewart of Memphis, Tenn., said the trouble started at a dance at the Ft. Rucker Non - Commissioned Officers Club June 1 after another Negro asked two white women to dance.

P. 7-B

Stewart, 20, is on trial charged with premeditated murder in the killing of M. Sgt. Henry J. Brown, 28, of Cogswell, N.D. Brown died from a stab wound over the heart after a fight in the NCO Club parking lot.

The defendant said a companion, Pvt. Percy Hamer, tried to dance with Mrs. John W. Smith and her sister, Mrs. Billie Jo Builford, in the club but the women refused. Similar testimony was given yesterday by Mrs. Smith and her husband, a sergeant.

Stewart told the court martial board, whose nine officers include two Negroes, that he and Hamer and Stewart's wife left the club after the dancing incident but were followed outside by a group of white people.

After an exchange of words, the defendant said Brown pushed him and the two started fighting. He said he pulled a knife and stabbed Brown after hearing someone mention a shotgun and seeing another white soldier approach the scene with an unidentified object in his hand.

Smith had said he got a hammer out of his car during the fight between Stewart and Brown.

Stewart said he tried to get away during the fight but that Brown wouldn't let him go.

Conviction under the premeditated murder charge would mean the death penalty or life imprisonment.

Mississippi Law Holds Cop-Slayer

Advertiser P. 3-a Mon. 7-15-57 Montgomery Ala.

BESSEMER, Ala., July 14 (AP)—A 17-year-old Negro wanted for the pistol killing of a Lipscomb police sergeant was arrested near Tupelo, Miss., today, Police Chief George W. Barron said.

Barron said Mississippi Highway Patrol officers captured Caliph Washington on a Memphis-bound bus which he had boarded at Amory, Miss. The officer said two other Negroes who drove Washington to Amory from near Birmingham were being held.

Lipscomb Police Sgt. James D. Clark, 37, was shot fatally early Friday after halting a car which he had pursued into Bessemer from Lipscomb, a suburb between Bessemer and Birmingham.

Clark was found dying by officers who heard him scream over his patrol car radio, "I am shot in the stomach."

Barron said Washington had been charged with murder.

Hunt Begins For Slayer Of Policeman

Advertiser P. 3-B Sat. 7-13-57 Montgomery, Ala.

BESSEMER, Ala., July 12 (AP)—Police pressed a door-to-door search today for a 17-year-old Negro wanted in the slaying of a policeman.

Sgt. James B. Clark, 44-year-old father of five children, had chased the Negro, identified as Caliph Washington, from the nearby community of Lipscomb. He shouted over the police radio "I am shot in the stomach," and was found beside his patrol car a short time later.

The other vehicle was parked nearby, and a search for Washington immediately began.

Clark was dead on arrival at a hospital. He had been shot in the stomach with a .38 bullet.

Bessemer Police Chief George Barron said approximately 20 officers, including state patrolmen, were searching an area in Bessemer, where approximately 100 homes are located.

"This is one of the best residential sections in Bessemer," he said. "Clark had chased Washington into the section from outside the city limits. Some of these houses are pretty big, and it will take some time to search everywhere."

Washington is believed armed with two pistols, his own and Clark's.

"He has killed one policeman, and will kill again," Barron cautioned officers.

Clark had taken part in an attempt to intercept a load of bootleg whisky in Lipscomb.

Mississippi Law Holds Cop-Slayer

Advertiser P. 3-a Mon. 7-15-57 Montgomery Ala.

BESSEMER, Ala., July 14 (AP)—A 17-year-old Negro wanted for the pistol killing of a Lipscomb police sergeant was arrested near Tupelo, Miss., today, Police Chief George W. Barron said.

Barron said Mississippi Highway Patrol officers captured Caliph Washington on a Memphis-bound bus which he had boarded at

Rucker GI Fails To Get Charge Cut

Post-Herald Tues. 7-2-57 B'ham, Ala.

Accused Of Murder In Knifing Of Master Sergeant

FT. RUCKER, July 1 (AP)—A Negro soldier accused of stabbing a white master sergeant to death tried in vain today to get the "premeditated murder" charge against him reduced.

Specialist 3/C Earl Stewart, 20, of Memphis, Tenn., went on trial before a General Court Martial for the killing of M/Sgt. Henry J. Brown, 28, of Cogswell, N. D. Conviction on the murder charge could bring the death penalty or life imprisonment.

The nine-man court martial board which included two Negro officers turned down a defense motion to reduce the charge to second degree murder or manslaughter. Stewart pleaded innocent on the murder charge.

First Lt. William A. Ingram Jr., the chief prosecuting officer, said he intends to prove that the Negro stabbed Brown six times with a knife following an argument at the Ft. Rucker noncommissioned officers club the night of June 1.

One of the first prosecution witnesses, Capt. Phillip T. Hudgins, testified Brown died of a stab wound over the heart. Hudgins is chief of laboratory service at the Ft. Rucker Hospital.

The trial officer, which corresponds to the judge in a civilian trial, is Maj. Robert L. Smith of the Judge Advocate's office at Third Army Headquarters in Atlanta.

Posse catches suspect in Dallas slaying

News P. 6 Fri. 9-6-57 B'ham, Ala.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Sept. 6 (AP)—An armed Negro man hunted for the killing of a merchant near Selma yesterday was captured by a posse of officers near Demopolis today.

Patrolman William B. Clary said three carloads of officers captured the man—Richard English, about 30, of Selma—after he had hitch-hiked a ride on a pickup truck.

Clary said the Negro man had a pistol and the billfold of the slain merchant in his possession. He was immediately taken in custody by Dallas County officers who said he would be placed in Kilby Prison at Montgomery.

Demopolis Police Chief Troy Spence said bloodhounds and an airplane were used in an intensive hunt for the fugitive.

M. L. Chance was found slain in his small roadside store about five miles from Selma. His car and an undetermined amount of money were missing.

The Demopolis police chief said Officers Clarence Hardy and Alton Allgood saw the car being driven in the Demopolis area about 3 a.m.

THE OFFICERS said that a Negro man leaped from the automobile about a mile south of Demopolis on U. S. Highway 43. He fled into a corn field and doubled back into a swamp.

Death Chair Given In Marion Robber

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala.

MARION, Oct. 23 (U.P.)—A Tuscaloosa Negro is sceduled to die in the electric chair at Kilby Prison Jan. 10, 1958, following his conviction for the robbery of an elderly white widow here last July.

Thurs. 10-24-57

Jimmy Wilson, 53, was sentenced to die yesterday by Circuit Judge L. S. Moore after a Perry County jury took less than an hour to reach a verdict.

The trial opened at 9 a.m. and final arguments were completed at 1:30 p.m. Wilson's two court-appointed attorneys offered no evidence in his behalf.

Wilson was indicted on three counts, nighttime burglary with intent to ravish, nighttime burglary with intent to steal and armed robbery.

He confessed to breaking into the home of Mrs. Estelle Barker, 76, of Marion, taking a small amount of money from her and attempting to assault her. A neighbor frightened him from the home and he was captured the next morning, police testified.

The death sentence is subject to review under law by the State Supreme Court.

Escapee Caught At Demopolis Quizzed In Selma Pistol Killing

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 9-7-57

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 6 (AP)—A 25-year-old Negro ex-convict and escapee from Etowah County Jail was arrested by state patrolmen near Demopolis, Ala., today and is being questioned in the slaying of an aged Selma storekeeper.

Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark said Columbus Boggs, alias Richard English, is being questioned in the pistol slaying of M. L. (Lee) Chance, 60, who was killed at his small store near here yesterday.

Boggs, who fled the Etowah jail Aug. 29, with a Negro trusty, was captured by patrolmen about 11 a.m. today after he had hitched a ride on a pickup truck with two other Negroes.

State Patrol Chief Joe Smelly said Boggs was arrested by Patrolman R. T. Hammock and Marengo County Chief Deputy Sheriff Henry Bradford about a mile and one-half from Demopolis.

Andolphus Morgan, a trusty who fled the Etowah jail with Boggs, is still at large.

Boggs had served a seven-year sentence in state prison for a 1948 burglary in Selma.

He was awaiting trial in the Etowah jail on a charge of attempted robbery.

Chance's body was found behind the counter of his small store about five miles from Selma yesterday by Mrs. Chance, who had gone to the store when her husband failed to come home.

The body was discovered about 6:45 p.m., and a state toxicologist said Chance was shot to death between 1:30 p.m. and 3 p.m. Investigating officers said he was killed by two bullets fired from a .25 automatic pistol.

Patrolmen said boggs had in his possession a .25 automatic pistol and a billfold identified as that of the dead man. They also found a .38 revolver in a car which they said belonged to Chance.

The Dallas County sheriff said late today that charges had not yet been filed against Boggs.

Demopolis Police Chief Troy Spence said officers Clarence Hardy and Alton Allgood saw a car believed to be Chance's, which was stolen from his store, being driven in the Demopolis area about 3 a.m. today.

The officers said a Negro man leaped from the automobile about a mile south of Demopolis on U.S. Highway 43 and fled into a field. They said he doubled back into a swamp.

Bloodhounds and an airplane were used in the extensive hunt.

Officers said Boggs told them he was hitchhiking back to Selma at the time of his arrest.

Death Given In Slaying Of Policeman

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Found Guilty In Killing Of Lipscomb Officer

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

A 17-year-old Jefferson County Negro was sentenced to die in Alabama's electric chair late yesterday afternoon, after a Bessemer jury found him guilty of murdering a Lipscomb policeman last July 12.

Lawyers for Caliph Washington, the young Negro, said the case would be appealed.

The jury, which took the case about 4 p.m., brought back the guilty verdict about 5 p.m., after considering the case for about an hour.

Wed. 10-9-57

Orzell Billingsley, Negro attorney representing Washington, asked Judge F. R. Mathews to set aside the verdict because Negroes are "systematically excluded" from jury service in the Bessemer Cut-Off.

Judge Mathews overruled Billingsley's motion, and sentenced Washington to die in the electric chair. Since all death cases are appealed automatically, no date was set for the execution.

During the two-day trial, this story was brought out by witnesses:

Police Sgt. James Clark of Lipscomb was "staked out" near Bessemer in the early morning hours of July 12, looking for bootleggers.

Young Washington, driving his father's car, came by Clark's police car. Clark gave chase, and followed Washington for several miles.

Finally, in an alley in Bessemer, Washington stopped his car. Clark got out of the police car, went around to Washington's car and demanded that the Negro get out.

The Negro got out of the car, witnesses said, and went with Clark behind the police car. There were three shots, and Clark was fatally wounded.

Later, police in Mississippi found Washington on a bus and arrested him. He was carrying Clark's gun.

After he was shot, witnesses said the wounded police officer grabbed the microphone of the radio in the car and broadcast to Bessemer police that "I'm shot in the stomach."

Several witnesses, all Negroes, testified that Washington told them he had killed a policeman and was running away.

Washington, on the stand, said he was driving to his brother's home in Bessemer after a double date. He saw Clark's car following him, he said, but he didn't know it was a police car.

He fled from Clark in the police car, Washington said. Then he said Clark fired at him twice, and he kept going.

Finally, he said, when he saw the flashing light atop the police car, he pulled to a stop.

He got out of the car when Clark told him to, Washington said, and went back to the police car. Here, he said, Clark said "I want to know where the whisky is."

Post Herald Wed. 10-9-57

Washington said he told the officer there was no whisky, and that the officer drew his gun and raised it above his head, as though to strike him.

Washington said he caught Clark's hand "when he started to strike me with his pistol."

During the struggle, the young Negro testified, the gun went off and Clark was shot fatally.

Washington's court-appointed lawyer, K. C. Edwards, called the bullet which killed Clark "the silent witness" in his talk to the jury yesterday afternoon.

The bullet was flattened out on one side, Edwards reminded the jury, and C. J. Rehling, state toxicologist, testified that the bullet could not have been defaced by hitting a bone in Clark's body.

Edwards theorized that the boy and the policeman were struggling over the gun, and that it went off, grazing the door of the car and ricocheted into Clark's body.

Washington, in his testimony, said that Clark was holding the gun when it went off. He said the gun fired "about two times."

Circuit Solicitor Howard Sullinger called Washington a "cool blooded killer" in his final argument to the jury.

"I suggest you get rid of this boy," Sullinger told the jury. "I don't think he's needed in this community or any other community."

"James Clark is dead and Washington lives . . . it ain't right," he told the jury.

SLAYING SENTENCE AWAITING MINISTER

Attorneys For Davis Plan To File For Appeal

GADSDEN, Ala., Nov. 28.—(UP)—A Baptist minister will be sentenced Friday for second degree murder in the shotgun slaying of his wife Nov. 10, 1956.

Attorneys for the Rev. Samuel Simpson Davis have indicated they would file notice of appeal after Circuit Judge A. B. Cunningham passes sentence at 10 a.m.

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Fri. 11-29-57

Davis was found guilty of the shooting in his second trial Wednesday night by an all-male Etowah County jury which deliberated nearly eight hours.

The jury recommended a sentence of 10 years in prison but Davis could receive as much as 20 years, the maximum for second degree murder.

The minister's first trial ended in a mistrial when the jury was unable to agree on a verdict. Essentially the same facts were brought out during the second trial which lasted three days.

Davis said that on the morning of his wife's death, he had started out on a hunting trip. He said he returned home with his shotgun loaded after he changed his mind about hunting.

Davis testified his wife told him to unload the shotgun and the weapon went off as he started to do so. Mrs. Davis was struck in the back by the charge and died instantly.

The state, which sought a first degree murder conviction, claimed the gun could not have gone off accidentally.

13c 1957

ALABAMA

Ala. Killing

'Worse Than Till Case!'

By TREZZ ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Writer)

CAMDEN, Ala.—"Worse than the Till case" is how folks describe the shooting-stomping-killing of Willis Martin Sr., 42, here in a jail cell while he was handcuffed. Martin, father of four children, was shot by Deputy Sheriff Edward Tate.

The police version of the affair charges Martin lunged for the pistol of one of the three officers who took him to the local jail, and that Tate fired to halt him. According to police, Martin had been arrested for reckless driving and speeding. The charge (made after his slaying) said he was driving 90 miles an hour.

■

SEVERAL NEGRO prisoners in cells on the first floor of the jail are reported to have heard sounds like blows being rained upon a body from the second floor, where the two deputies and a State Highway patrolman had taken Martin. Then came the shots. These prisoners reported-ly heard Martin plead: "Don't shoot me with the handcuffs on!"

However, because of the atmosphere of total fear which has gripped this little town, county seat of horrible Wilcox County, the Courier was unable to verify this report. When the undertaker got the body, Martin's face was a mass of red flesh.

But a Courier check-out of the above statements has revealed startling contradictions at almost every point, so much so that the slaying has assumed the character of a lynching.

■

Mrs. Rachel Martin, widow of the slain man, was present during the whole affair, up to the time the three white men took her husband off to jail.

■

SHE TOLD the Courier that her husband was handcuffed by the officers in her presence—and he was handcuffed with his hands behind his back!

Mrs. Martin further informed the Courier that her husband could not have been speeding for she was with him in their car. "He never drove over 50," she said, referring to her husband's general pattern of driving.

Mr. Martin was a truck driver for the B. H. Matthews Hardware Co., their most trusted and careful employe, according to his boss.

Mrs. Martin also said her husband had not been drinking on the fateful night the officers followed their car and halted them just a block from their neat home.

BESSEMER, Ala. (ANP) — An 18-year-old GI, hunted steadily for 36 hours after he allegedly slew a Lipscomp (Ala.) police sergeant on July 12, was taken off a Memphis-bound bus at Byhalia, Miss., by Mississippi highway police last week. The alleged killer is Caliph Washington.

Tension In Alabama!

Colored Woman Slain By Shotgun Blast; 500 Go To Scene, Dispersed

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Tension hit a feverish pitch in this city last week among Negroes and whites as a 42-year-old white restaurant worker was arrested in connection with the shotgun slaying of a Negro woman. Some 500 Negroes and whites gathered outside the cafe where the incident occured before police could disperse them.

The crowd gathered after news got around that Ted Shields, a white cafe worker at Mike's restaurant here allegedly shot to death Mrs. Bernice Collier, a Negro dishwasher at the restaurant following an altercation between the two.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal quoted Shields as saying he shot the woman after she approached him with a knife in her hand. He said Shields told investigating detectives that he had ordered Mrs. Collier out of the building after she allegedly had been drinking on the job.

Shields was quoted as saying he went to a back room and got a .410 gauge shotgun and fired a single blast at the woman when she pulled a knife on him. The blast struck Mrs. Collier full force in the face, chest and arms. She died instantly at Shields' feet as he reportedly was re-loading to fire again.

The county coroner, M. B. Kirkpatrick said Mrs. Collier was shot at about a 15-foot distance. There were no witnesses at the time of the incident.

Soldier Gets 6-[illegible] In

Knifed Non-Com In Fight After Race Incident

FT. RUCKER, July 5 (UP)—A 20-year-old Negro soldier was sentenced to serve six years in prison and given a dishonorable discharge by a general court martial board here this afternoon for fatally stabbing a white master sergeant.

The board found Specialist 3/c Earl Stewart of Memphis, Tenn., guilty of voluntary manslaughter for the knife slaying of M/Sgt. Henry J. Brown, Cogswell, N. D., in the pre-dawn hours of June 2.

The soldier had been charged with premeditated murder in the master sergeant's death. Stewart could have received a maximum 10-year sentence after being convicted of voluntary manslaughter this morning.

Sentence was passed late this afternoon and is now subject to review by Third Army headquarters and the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington.

A reliable source, who asked to remain unidentified, said the nine-man board, which included two Negro officers, convicted and sentenced the Negro soldier on a split vote of 6-3. The source said the two Negroes, a major and a lieutenant, and one white officer, voted for acquittal.

According to law officer Maj. Robert L. Smith, Stewart probably will serve "only about half of the prison sentence." Smith is from the judge advocate's office at Third Army Headquarters in Atlanta.

"Ordinarily in a case like this the convicted man would serve only about half of the prison sentence with good behavior," Maj. Smith said.

Stewart admitted slashing Brown to death with a switchblade knife during a fight in a parking lot near a non-commissioned officers club on this sprawling South Alabama Army post but he claimed it was self defense.

The fight grew out of a controversy which began inside the club when Stewart's Negro companion, Pvt. Percy Hamer, Springfield, Ill., asked two white women to dance.

According to Hamer, the women refused and he left the club a few minutes later with Stewart and Stewart's 16-year-old wife. Hamer said a group of "armed" white persons accosted them outside the club and the husband of one of the women yelled, "you two niggers stop. I want to talk to you."

The testimony given by Hamer frequently conflicted with that given by previous witnesses. He said the members of the white group were "armed" with an automobile jack and bottles. He told the court he saw Brown strike Stewart with the jack.

Other witnesses mentioned no weapons except the switch-blade knife with which Brown was stabbed six times.

Stewart testified that he knifed Brown when the sergeant "refused to let him go."

"I heard someone in the group mention a shotgun and I tried to pull away from Brown," the young Negro soldier said. "He refused to let me go so I pulled out my knife and stabbed him."

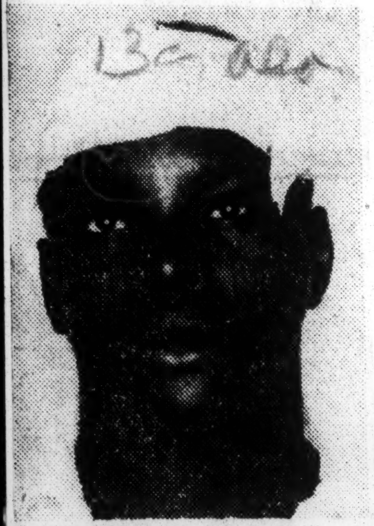
The nine-man court martial board included two Negro officers.

Murder Charged To Negro Soldier

BY JERRY UPTON

A 17-year-old Negro, hunted steadily for 36 hours after the slaying of a Lipscomb policeman, was captured in Mississippi yesterday afternoon and charged with murder.

Mississippi Highway Patrolmen arrested Caliph



CHARGED WITH MURDER — Caliph Washington.

Washington at Byhaia, taking the youth from a Memphis-bound bus.

Washington was carrying the still-loaded service revolver of slain Lipscomb Police Sgt. James D. Clark, Bessemer police said.

Two other Negroes, wanted for helping Washington escape to Mississippi were arrested in Aberdeen, Miss.

Bessemer policemen and sheriff's deputies came close to nabbing Washington several times in the day and a half they hunted him. They missed him by a few minutes' northwest of Birmingham early Sunday, they said.

A 54-year-old Negro man, encountered by officers in the course of their search for Washington, was shot to death in a scuffle with an officer Saturday night.

Washington, a stocky soldier on furlough, apparently did not resist arrest by officers who stopped the bus.

The arresting patrolmen, J. W. Warren and L. J. Connell, returned Washington to New Albany and turned him over to Bessemer Detective Stud Grimes for return to Alabama.

Warren entered the loaded bus at the Byhalia stop, walked cooly to the back end, and leaned over and whispered to Washington and another Negro soldier sitting beside him:

"Both of you put your hands behind your head, get up and get off this bus." Both complied. Other passengers had little time to become alarmed.

Warren, a former Holly Springs police chief, said the Negro sitting beside Washington was held at Memphis as a witness because Washington admitted the killing to him. He identified the other passenger as Furmon Jones, Fort Hood, Tex.

The patrolman said Washington first admitted to arresting officers that he killed Clark but later denied it.

The successful manhunt began within an hour after Sgt. Clark gasped "I am shot in the stomach" into the radio of his parked patrol car and fell dying on an unpaved street in Bessemer early Friday.

Washington, dressed in reddish tan trousers, a green shirt and grey hat and carrying a shopping bag, was arrested shortly after the Mississippi patrol's New Albany radio operator flashed word to stop the bus.

Officers believe Washington boarded the bus in Amory.

Alabama officers, on the trail of the fugitive, had followed a car believed to be carrying Washington out of Alabama, from the Adamsville area, as far as Aberdeen, apparently losing the trail there.

Aberdeen is 24 miles north of Columbus, just west of the Alabama-Mississippi line.

When he was taken from the bus, Washington was only 13 miles short of his Memphis goal.

Bessemer Police Chief George W. Barron said officers missed catching Washington at Adamsville, by only eight minutes.

Sgt. Clark and the police chief of Lipscomb were watching a Negro house Thursday night, expecting a load of whisky to be delivered.

The chief watched the house and the sergeant went to the end of the alley to block it with the police car.

A few minutes passed, then Sgt. Clark sped off.

Later residents of the South Bessemer section, in which Clark was killed, said they heard him order someone into the patrol car and then heard three shots. One bullet struck Clark in the stomach.

Bessemer officers, searching for Washington, raided a Negro boarding house in Adamsville Saturday night, and a 54-year-old Negro was shot to death while scuffling with an officer.

Deputy Coroner J. O. Butler identified the victim as Jesse Kizer, shot by Officer Joseph E. McGee during a fracas in the back yard.

Butler said the victim ran out of the rear of the house and tried to escape from the police.

He gave this version of the affair:

One of the officers ordered Kizer to stop, but he kept running. Officer McGee tackled the fleeing man and they scuffled in the garden.

During the scuffle the Negro grabbed the officer's gun and tried to jerk it out of his hand. When he jerked the gun, it discharged, killing the man instantly.

Butler said Officer McGee's clothes were almost torn off. A hearing on the shooting will be conducted today, Butler said.

Negro is given 25 years in deaths of Shelby children

COLUMBIANA, Ala., Aug. 23 —A Birmingham Negro was found guilty yesterday on charges of second degree murder in the deaths of three Montevallo school children.

Sip Nixon, 26, was charged with hitting Sylvia Elizabeth Darden, 13, Donald Ray Latham, 13, and Charles Latham, 8, while driving intoxicated at a high rate of speed.

Larry Wayne Latham, 15, received a broken leg in the May 1, affair which occurred a few minutes after the four stepped off a school bus.

Nixon was sentenced to 25 years by Judge A. L. Hardegree in Shelby County Circuit Court. He appealed his case, and is being held without bond.

Wales Wallace Jr. of Columbiana and Morrel Montgomery of Birmingham defended Nixon, C. M. Fowler and Frank Head were prosecuting attorneys.

Alfred Green Reportedly Fatally Shot By Officers

PRATTVILLE, Ala. (SNS)—Alfred Green was fatally shot on the outskirts of Prattville Saturday night, July 20 allegedly by sheriff deputies.

Autauga County Sheriff Clyde white declined to release details on the shooting pending a full investigation.

Green was shot through the left side and chest. Authorities said the victim was reportedly shot by deputies who attempted to make an arrest. The victim was said to be "creating a disturbance" near a cafe.

He becomes the seventh Negro person in Alabama allegedly killed during 1957 by law enforcement officers.

NEAR-RIOT ENSUES

Negro at Sanford Slain by Deputy

SANFORD, Aug. 19 (UP)—Officials disclosed today that a 29-year-old Negro man was shot to death by Seminole County Deputy Sheriff Morgan McClelland during a scuffle this weekend and that it nearly touched off a riot in the colored section near here.

Mc Clelland, 50, said he did not pull his gun on George H. Danner until Danner became antagonistic and attacked him.

The deputy said he was investigating a minor accident in the Negro district southwest of here Sunday afternoon when Danner's vehicle sideswiped another car and drove over a man's foot. He said he ordered Danner to stop the car and discovered he was drunk.

"He was unable to produce a driver's license and got real antagonistic," McClelland said. "I told him if he didn't watch his actions I'd take him to jail."

McClelland said Danner, who had a long record of drunken driving and assault and battery arrests here, told him "no white . . . is going to take me anywhere."

"He then shoved me to the ground and I drew my pistol," the deputy said.

McClelland said Danner lunged for him and jerked the gun from his hand. He said he regained the gun and shot Danner through the arm.

"He kept coming and lunged at me again," McClelland said.

Police said the two men fought on the ground for the gun and that McClelland finally retrieved it and shot twice. The bullets struck Danner in the neck and stomach.

An ambulance called by McClelland rushed Danner to a Sanford hospital where the Negro died shortly after arrival.

Police Chief Roy G. Williams reported that soon after the shooting, about 100 Negroes began milling around the scene and that it "looked like trouble." He said county and city law officers had to be called to the scene and that there was "a lot of numbling among the crowd."

Witnesses said that after a few minor "incidents" the crowd dispersed.

However, Williams reported that a warrant was issued this morning for a Negro resident of the area who "tried to stir up a riot." He did not disclose the man's identity but said he would be charged with trying to incite a riot and with interfering with law enforcement agencies.

Asst. State Atty. Tom Wasdel of Melbourne said he would set up a coroner's inquest at once.

Negro Admits Seven Crimes

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 15 (AP)—A 25-year-old Negro charged with the murder of an aged storekeeper here Sept. 5 has admitted seven other crimes, solicitor Blanchard McCleod said today.

Columbus Boggs, who had fled Etowah County Jail at Gadsden about six weeks before the Sept. 5 murder of M. L. Chance, is being held in jail here on a charge of murder.

Boggs was captured Sept. 6 near Demopolis, Ala., by state patrolmen and deputies after fleeing Selma. Chance was slain at his small store about five miles from here.

McCleod said Boggs admitted stealing a truck in Gadsden. The Negro was being held for trial on a charge of attempted robbery when he escaped.

McCleod said Boggs admitted also that he stole a truck and a shotgun in Talladega, robbed an all-night truck stop and took a pistol in Lincoln, Ala.

The solicitor said the .25 caliber pistol reported stolen in the Lincoln robbery was the one that killed Chance.

McCleod added Boggs also admitted stealing a weapons carrier vehicle from a construction job in Mobile. The solicitor said the vehicle was found near Summerfield, Ala., the day Chance was killed. Boggs also admitted stealing an automobile in Montgomery last June, said McCleod.

5 Negroes Sign 'Witness' Bonds

CLANTON, Ala., Nov. 27 (U.P.)—Chilton County Sheriff Hugh Champion said today five Negroes have signed $500 bonds to appear as material witnesses in the case of a sudden outbreak of racial violence here which left one Negro dead and a deputy sheriff seriously wounded.

Champion said the witnesses will appear before a preliminary hearing or a Chilton County grand jury.

The grand jury probably will meet sometime in February, according to the sheriff, but four Negroes charged with conspiracy with intent to murder in the racial violence have demanded a preliminary hearing before that time.

In a gun battle between the four suspects and law enforcement officers, Deputy Floyd Porter was seriously wounded and Willie Dunningan was killed.

But No Race Angles

Alabama Shooting Spree

CLANTON, Ala., Nov. 17 (AP)—A Negro was killed and four sheriff's deputies were wounded in a series of unexplained shooting incidents near here last night and this morning.

Chilton County Sheriff Hugh Champion denied there was any racial angles to the gunfights in the Negro section of Lomax, a the Negro section of Lomax.

The Ku Klux Klan has been active in this central Alabama area recently, however and one law official indicated fear of the Klan may have touched off the shootings. A KKK cross was burned near Lomax Thursday night.

"We have no racial trouble in this county and do not anticipate any" Champion said. "Some people were extremely reckless with firearms last night but the incidents have no bearing on race."

But a high ranking law enforcement officer who declined to be quoted by name said he believed that fear of the Klan may have precipitated the shootings. He indicated the officers may have been mistaken for Klansmen.

Willie V. Dunigan 43 who lived in the Negro section of Lomax died in a hospital shortly after dawn. He was shot in the chest several times during a pitched gunfight with officers at his home early this morning.

The battle between Dunigan and officers started while police, using bloodhounds, were seeking the person who earlier had wounded Chilton County Dep. Floyd Porter with a shotgun blast.

H. S. Williams, the dogs' handler, was fired on near the Dunigan home, the sheriff said. Dunigan, his wife Louise and Dep. Albert Kendrick were wounded in the 30-minute battle which followed.

Officers are continuing an investigation into the incident at the Dunigan home and into the earlier shooting outburst which resulted in the wounding of Porter and Dep. Joe V. Bryant and Charles Jones. Champion said two men are being held for questioning and that four or five other Negroes are being sought. He added that until his investigation is complete he could give no explanation for the outbreak of violence.

Porter, 27, was reported in fair condition in a Clanton hospital with shotgun wounds in his body and right hand. Mrs. Dunigan, 41, who received shotgun wounds in the abdomen and left hand, also was listed in fair condition. The other officers received minor wounds and did not require hospitalization.

Negro Killed, Deputies Shot

Sheriff Denies Race Angles Involved

CLANTON, Ala., Nov. 17 (AP)—A Negro was killed and four sheriff's deputies were wounded in a series of unexplained shooting incidents near here last night and this morning.

Chilton County Sheriff Hugh Champion denied there was any racial angles to the gunfights in the Negro section of Lomas, a Chilton county rural community.

The sheriff's office said another Negro believed to have been involved in the shootings, Ocie Hill, was captured after a chase with bloodhounds. He was held for investigation.

Another Negro wanted in connection with the disturbance, Willie Hunt, surrendered.

The Ku Klux Klan has been active in this central Alabama area recently, however, and one law official indicated fear of the Klan may have touched off the shootings. A KKK cross was burned near Lomax Thursday night.

'No Racial Trouble'

"We have no racial trouble in this county and do not anticipate any," Champion said. "Some people were extremely reckless with firearms last night but the incidents have no bearing on race."

But a high ranking law enforcement officer, who declined to be quoted by name, said he believed that fear of the Klan may have precipitated the shootings. He indicated the officers may have been mistaken for Klansmen.

Willie V. Dunigan, 43, who lived in the Negro section of Lomax, died in a hospital shortly after dawn. He was shot in the chest several times during a pitched gunfight with officers at his home early this morning.

The battle between Dunigan and officers started while police, using bloodhounds, were seeking the person who earlier had wounded Chilton County Dep. Floyd Porter with a shotgun blast.

H. S. Williams, the dogs' handler, was fired on near the Dunigan home, the sheriff said. Dunigan, his wife Louise and Dep. Albert Kendrick were wounded in the 30-minute battle which followed.

Four More Hunted

Officers are continuing an investigation into the incident at the Dunigan home and into the earlier shooting outburst which resulted in the wounding of Porter and Dep. Joe V. Bryant and Charles Jones. Champion said two men are being held for questioning and that four or five other Negroes are being sought. He added that until his investigation is complete he could give no explanation for the outbreak of violence.

Porter, 27, was reported in fair condition in a Clanton hospital with shotgun wounds in his body and right hand. Mrs. Dunigan, 41, who received shotgun wounds in the abdomen and left hand, also was listed in fair condition. The other officers received minor wounds and did not require hospitalization.

Grand Jury B
Of Dallas Mur

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 12 (AP)—A Dallas County grand jury today began its study of murder charges against a 36-year-old Negro woman accused of killing three persons for insurance money.

Mary Perkins has been charged on three counts of murder, and so far seven bodies have been exhumed in extensive investigation by state, county and city authorities.

Officers said she had insured appriximately 100 persons and at least one of these is being treated for arsenic poisoning.

The woman is charged with murdering her husband, a 70-year-old acquaintance and the 10-month-old daughter of a neighbor.

Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod said "appreciable amounts" of arsenic was found in these three bodies.

Autopsies have been performed on four other bodies, but no report has been made public.

McLeod said the woman admitted in a statement that she fed rat poison to the 10-month-old child and the elderly woman, but she claimed her husband got into the poison by mistake.

The woman also is charged with assault with intent to murder in the shooting of a Negro preacher. She attempted to kill herself the day ater the investigation began, but is recovering from a .32 pistol wound in her chest, officers said.

OFFICERS DIG UP BODIES:

Say Wife Poisoned Husband, 3 Others

SELMA, Ala. — A "murder for profit" scheme has been laid by police to Mrs. Mary Perkins, 36, following a probe of the death of her 7-year-old son, exhumation of her husband's body and her attempted suicide.

The probe of the son's death, which police at first thought resulted under mysterious circumstances after the mother had sought to increase insurance on his life from $250 to $1,500 revealed that he died of natural causes.

Even after elimination of the son as one of her alleged murder for profit victims, Mrs. Perkins still stands charged in the poison deaths of four persons on whom she carried life insurance policies.

* * *

THE FIVE KNOWN dead among some 150 persons on whose lives Mrs. Perkins allegedly carried insurance policies ranged in age from 10 months to 70 years, according to Marengo County Sheriff Wilmer Shields.

They were:

Gloria Jean Montgomery, 10-month old daughter of a neighbor; Betty Jean Williams of Wilcox County, a grandniece of Mrs. Perkins; Mrs. Della Davis, a 70-year-old acquaintance; her husband, Charlie Perkins Sr., 33, and son, Charlie Jr.,

Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McCleod says Mrs. Perkins confessed feeding rat poison to the Montgomery child and Mrs. Davis to raise the money to pay the premiums on policies she carried on the other persons.

Mr. McCleod said that Mrs. Perkins denied having poisoned her husband, but said that "there was rat poison in the house and he got into it."

* * *

THE BODIES of all of the victims except the son, revealed the presence of "appreciable quantities of arsenic," authorities said.

When police began questioning Mrs. Perkins after an investigation was set under way, following her son's death, police said that she shot herself in the chest with a .32 calibre revolver.

Following treatment at Burwell Infirmary, Mrs. Perkins was held without bail in the Dallas County Jail in Selma.

* * *

ACCORDING TO Solicitor McCleod and Police Capt. Wilson Baker, the same gun was used by Mrs. Perkins in the shooting of the Rev. Menzo Brown, a 55-year-old neighbor, in 1955.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, who recovered from the gunshot wound in the abdomen, told police that he had been shot by an unidentified white man.

Police found a detailed account of the shooting in a stack of insurance policies at Mrs. Perkins' home. She had written it, she said, to insure Brown's arrest and conviction if he killed her in revenge.

* * *

TOM HALL, a state insurance investigator from Montgomery, said that Mrs. Perkins' payments to the Independent Life Insurance Co., alone totaled more than $50 a week.

Other policies, he said, were held with the Life Insurance Co., of Georgia, Southern Life and Accident Insurance Co., and the Booker T. Washington Life Insurance Co.

In her confession to the poisoning of the Montgomery child, who died July 9 after a policy had been taken out on her life on July 1, Mrs. Perkins said that she had mixed rat poison with soda which she gave the child after its mother had said it was sickly.

A checkup is now being conducted, authorities said, among the other persons upon whom Mrs. Perkins carried insurance policies.

Exhumed Bodies At Selma Open New Insurance Probe

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 14 (AP) — Officers exhumed bodies of three more Negroes and said one of them is connected with an entirely new insurance policy investigation today.

Ten bodies now have been exhumed since authorities began investigating the numerous policies held by Mary Perkins, 36, and poison deaths of her friends and relatives.

Mrs. Perkins has been indicted on three charges of poison murder by the Dallas County Grand Jury, which meets again Nov. 22.

Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLead said two bodies were exhumed in Dallas County and another corpse in neighboring Wilcox County.

The names were withheld.

He said the Wilcox body involves an entirely new insurance case, not connected with persons previously mentioned.

While officers were investigating the Perkins case, they found that another Negro woman had about 25 polices on other persons. McLeod said there was no evidence that Bertha Mitchell was involved in deaths of any persons whom she had insured, but that she apparently obtained policies on the lives of sick or elderly persons who she didn't think would live long.

Lipstick on hankie, his wife slays him

Afro-American Sat. 8-24-57 Baltimore, Md.

TUSCON, Ariz. (ANP)—Sgt. Donald Huddleston, stationed at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base here, died Wednesday from a bullet wound which police said was inflicted by his wife, Norman Jean, 21.

According to the officers Mrs. Huddleston approached them and asked for help saying she had shot her husband after she found lipstick on his handkerchief.

* * *

THE POLICEMEN went to the Huddleston home where they found the 26-year-old airman bleeding from a .22 calibre bullet wound in the chest.

The three daughters of the couple, Donn Jean, 5, Donnita, 4, and Donnetta, 3, were taken to juvenile headquarters while the hysterical widow was placed in jail.

Mrs. Huddleston, in a statement, said that she had found lipstick on her husband's handkerchief and shot at him after he gave evasive answers to her questions. She said she did not realize the shot had taken effect until later.

* * *

HUDDLESTON was from St. Louis, Mo., the son of Fred Huddleston and used the address of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson, 1102 Channing Ave.

He was graduated from Vashon High School in 1950 and he and his wife wore married in St. Louis in 1951.

Flowers To Appeal Murder Conviction Of Ark. Youth

TEXARKANA, Ark. — The attorney for a 19-year-old youth convicted of first degree murder in Texarkana, Ark., recently has announced plans to appeal the decision to the Arkansas Supreme court.

Atty. W. Harold Flowers of Pine Bluff, Ark., said he will appeal the conviction of James Matthew Moore, of Texarkana.

An all-white jury found Moore guilty of the murder of M. R. Ham, 76-year-old white man, on a country road outside of Texarkana in May, 1956.

Conviction carries an automatic death sentence unless the jury recommends life imprisonment.

The case was heard before Circuit Judge Lyle Brown.

Atty. Flowers said he is appealing on grounds Moore's confession was obtained through extortion and duress, and that there was no medical proof of the cause of death. No autopsy was performed on the body, according to Flowers.

He asserted Moore said he signed the confession because he was afraid. The defendant was taken 182 miles outside the county for questioning and what was termed "safe keeping," Flowers said.

Moore was indicted along with three other youths. They are William H. Byrd, 18; Rogers Boone, 18, and James Boyd, 23.

Boone and Boyd were arrested later in connection with another robbery and implicated Byrd and Moore in the slaying of Ham.

Flowers said the case attracted attention because it is unusual for a Negro attorney to defend a colored person in a capital crime in Texarkana.

He pointed out it marked the first time a case of this kind has been on television.

The trial lasted three days.

FIRED NEGRO OFFICER SHOOTS CAFE OWNER

No Motive Given For Slaying Of James Goodloe

From The Commercial Appeal
Blytheville, Ark., Bureau

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., July 20. — James Goodloe, 52-year-old Negro cafe operator, was shot and killed here about 10:30 Friday night near his cafe on Ash Street.

Moments later James Fowler, 30-year-old Negro and former Blytheville policeman, turned himself in and admitted shooting Goodloe. Fowler, who operates a filling station on Ash Street near a cab stand also owned by Goodloe, was dismissed from the police force last week by Mayor Toler Buchanan.

Mayor Buchanan said he was dismissed for "various reasons," but added that it was mostly because of his attitude.

Witnesses told Mississippi County Sheriff William Berryman that Goodloe was sitting on a bench in front of his business place when Fowler drove up in his car and got out. They said Fowler walked toward Goodloe and shot him as he sat on the bench. They said Goodloe got up and tried to run away and that Fowler followed him and shot several more times.

A doctor's report showed that Goodloe had been hit twice.

Witnesses said Fowler got back into his car and drove away after the shooting.

No charges had been placed against Fowler Saturday afternoon, but Deputy Pros. Atty. Todd Harrison said, "from the looks of the investigation a first degree murder charge probably will be filed."

No motive for the shooting had been established.

Negro and Deputy Sheriff Killed In Gun Duel

Turrell, Ark. (ANP) — A 46-year-old deputy sheriff here and a 28-year-old Negro farmer died last week in West Memphis hospital after a shotgun blast hit the face of one man and five bullets were pumped into the body of the other during a blazing gun duel.

Dead in the maze of gunfire are Crittendon County deputy sheriff Carleton Phillips and Edgar Grice, both of Terrell.

According to reports of Sheriff Ivan Dickson, he and Phillipps answered a call to a store where Grice was allegedly threatening several persons with a shotgun. Upon their arrival, Dickson said, Grice jumped into his pick-up truck where Phillips ordered him to throw out his shotgun.

Dickson said Grice replied to Phillips' command with a single blast from the shotgun that struck the deputy sheriff full force in the face. Dickson stated that he then jumped on the running board of the truck and unloaded his .38 caliber revolver into Grice's body.

Both Phillips and Grice died a few hours later in the hospital.

Landlord Slays Negro Tenant In Gunfight

Laurens, Ark. (ANP) — Laurens County Sheriff C. W. Weir has field a murder warrant against Elbert S. Chapman, as a result of a gunfight between Chapman and Ammon Harris, 55-year-old Negro tenant farmer.

The warrant was issued after a coroners jury ruled that Harris had died of wounds suffered in the gunfight July 4. Named as accomplice in the murder was Chapman's son, Elbert S. Chapman, Jr.

The Victim's son Harold Harris was wounded in the fight also.

$15,000 BOND IS SET AT SLAYING HEARING

Fowler Is Held In Death Of Blytheville Negro

From The Commercial Appeal
Blytheville, Ark., Bureau

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Aug. 5. —James Fowler, a former Blytheville Negro policeman charged with first degree murder, was placed under a $15,000 bond here Monday by Circuit Judge Charles W. Light.

Fowler has been in Mississippi County Jail without bond since July 19 when he was arrested in the fatal shooting of James Goodloe, a well-known Negro cafe operator.

Two witnesses testified at a hearing held Monday morning that Goodloe had tried to get them to kill Fowler, who operated a service station next to Goodloe's cafe. Mose Bowie, an employe at the station which Fowler rented from Goodloe, said Goodloe offered him an additional $500 to go in business after he had gotten Fowler "clear out of the picture."

Witnesses for the state Monday afternoon said Fowler drove up to his station where Goodloe was sitting and shot him twice. They also said Fowler followed Goodloe, shooting again as he ran into an alley.

Fowler was a member of the Blytheville police force almost a year before being dismissed. Mayor Toler Buchanan said he was dismissed because of "his attitude."

Arkansas Negro leader fatally shot on street

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., July 20 —(AP)—A well-known Negro business man was shot and killed on a street here Friday night and Sheriff William Berryman said that a former Negro city policeman had admitted the shooting.

James Goodloe, 52, who operated a restaurant and taxi service here, was killed by three pistol shots, Berryman said.

The sheriff said that James Fowler, 30, who was a policeman here until last Thursday, surrenderd to police and admitted that he shot Goodloe.

Berryman said that Fowler and Goodloe had had "differences." Fowler said that Goodloe had "been messing with me."

Mayor Toler Buchanan said that Fowler, one of two Negro policemen hired by the city about a year ago, resigned from the force after he was given two weeks notice.

Buchanan said that the notice was given "during an investigation of certain of his actions while on duty" and also as "a temporary economy measure."

NEGRO SENTENCED TO DIE

Arkansan Was Involved In 1956 Robbery-Killing

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 8.—(AP)—James M. Moore, 19-year-old Negro, today was formally sentenced to die Oct. 18 for the robbery slaying of M. R. Hamm, an elderly white retired farmer.

Harold Flowers of Pine Bluff, Moore's attorney, said an appeal would be taken to the Arkansas Supreme Court.

Moore and three other Negro youths were convicted last year of fatally beating Hamm in May, 1956, while committing a robbery which netted less than $10.

NEGRO DEPUTY IS KILLED

Stabbed, Shot In Street At Pine Bluff

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 15. —A Negro deputy sheriff was fatally stabbed and shot early Sunday in the middle of a Pine Bluff street, Jefferson County Sheriff Harold Norton said Lustash Browder, about 50, was stabbed and shot about 9 a.m. by unknown assailants.

According to first reports the fatal shooting followed an argument between Browder and two Negro men. Bloodhounds from the state penitentiary are being brought to Pine Bluff to aid the search for the suspects.

Rule Man Sane In Deputy Murder Case

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — (ANP) — Revell Dinkins, 48-year-old Negro under first-degree murder charge in the fatal shooting of a Negro deputy sheriff last Sept., 15, has been ruled sane by state hospital officials, it was learned here last week.

Victim of the shooting Lustache Browder, 67, was found dead on a sidewlak in a Negro residential section. He had been shot and stabbed. Dinkins surrendered to county officials later the same day.

Negro Man Jailed In Brutal Slaying Of Mother, Child

Advertiser P.1-B
Fri. 1-11-57
Montgomery, Ala.

PINE BLUFF ARK., Jan. 10 (AP)—A murderer left the body of a Negro woman and her sleeping 8-year-old daughter locked in a burning house last night, Sheriff Harold Norton reported today.

Norton said that deputies had found two charrred bodies and a young Michigan Negro man has been arrested for questioning.

Norton identified the victims as Cora Adams, 56, and her daughter, Cora Lee Walton. He said C. Lewis Boyd, 22, of Flint, Mich., was being held at Jefferson County Jail here on an open charge.

The sheriff said two of his deputies, Buck Oliger and Robert Henslee, went to Tucker, 14 miles northeast of here, early today to investigate a report that two persons had died in a house fire.

Norton said the deputies found two charred bodies and that evidnece indicated the woman had been beaten. He said Boyd, who was visiting in the Tucker area, was arrested by the deputies.

The sheriff quoted Boyd as saying he beat the woman to death, put her body next to the sleeping child and set fire to the bed, locked the house and left.

Negro Man Jailed In Brutal Slaying Of Mother, Child

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 1-11-57

PINE BLUFF ARK., Jan. 10 (AP)—A murderer left the body of a Negro woman and her sleeping 8-year-old daughter locked in a burning house last night, Sheriff Harold Norton reported today. P.1-B

Norton said that deputies had found two charrred bodies and a young Michigan Negro man has been arrested for questioning.

Norton identified the victims as Cora Adams, 56, and her daughter, Cora Lee Walton. He said C. Lewis Boyd, 22, of Flint, Mich., was being held at Jefferson County Jail here on an open charge.

The sheriff said two of his deputies, Buck Oliger and Robert Henslee, went to Tucker, 14 miles northeast of here, early today to investigate a report that two persons had died in a house fire.

Norton said the deputies found two charred bodies and that evidnece indicated the woman had been beaten. He said Boyd, who was visiting in the Tucker area, was arrested by the deputies.

The sheriff quoted Boyd as saying he beat the woman to death, put her body next to the sleeping child and set fire to the bed, locked the house and left.

VERDICT IS GUILTY ON MURDER CHARGE

Commercial Appeal P.5

Negro Convicted In Death Of Arkansas Woman

Memphis, Tenn.
Wed. 3-13-57

PINE BLUFF, Ark., March 12.—(AP)—A Jefferson Circuit Court jury has convicted J. C. Louis Boyd Jr., 22, of Flint, Mich., of first degree murder in the death of a 59-year-old woman near Tucker, Ark., last Jan. 8.

An all white male jury recommended life imprisonment for the Negro defendant, who had pleaded innocent to the first degree murder charge but admitted attacking and beating Cora Adams, Negro.

Circuit Judge Henry Smith will pronounce sentence later.

The bodies of Cora Adams and an 8-year-old Negro girl, Cora Lee Walton, were found in the ruins of a house that had been destroyed by fire. Officers said apparently the child had been asleep in bed when Cora Adams' body was placed beside her and the house was locked and set afire.

Boyd was arrested at Tucker, near PineBluff, the day after the fire. He was visiting in the area.

While Boyd was at the state hospital in Little Rock for a mental examination last month, he and another Negro prisoner escaped. They were captured almost immediately.

Boyd's court-appointed defense counsel said it was "too early" to say whether an appeal would be made.

NEGRO HELD IN DEATH OF WEST MEMPHIAN

Commercial Appeal

Escaped Convict Seized In Field, Gun Nearby—Denies Killing J. W. Orman

Mon. 3-11-57
Memphis, Tenn.

By LARUE GILLELAND

A Negro escaped convict was being questioned at Crittenden County Jail in Marion, Ark., yesterday in connection with the shotgun slaying of a West Memphis service station attendant Saturday night.

Thomas Walker, 49, a Blytheville farmer, was arrested at 7 yesterday morning in a plantation cotton field three miles south of West Memphis. Police Chief Bud Holland made the arrest after receiving a telephone tip Walker was seen burying a shotgun beside a gravel road near the plantation. The 12-gage shotgun was found partially buried with its double barrel sticking out. P.1

Services For Victim Today

Services for J. W. Orman, the victim, will be at 2:30 this afternoon at Citizens Funeral Home in West Memphis. Burial will be in Crittenden Memorial Park.

Mr. Orman, who was 64, was shot in the chest about 10 p.m. Saturday at Cates Esso Service Station on Highway 70 and Hulbert Road.

A Negro appeared outside the front door with a shotgun and told Mr. Orman to "stick 'em up." The attendant slammed the door in the Negro's face and the gunman fired once through the front door. Mr. Orman died en route to Crittenden Memorial Hospital.

Sheriff Cecil Goodwin, who is directing the questioning, said Walker admitted burying the gun but denied having anything to do with the shooting. The gun was unloaded when found.

Buried Gun From Fear

Walker claimed he buried the gun after hearing about the shooting because he feared having the gun found in his car, according to the sheriff. The Negro said he escaped from Indiana State Prison in 1952 while serving a life term for armed robbery.

The Negro told Sheriff Goodwin he had used the shotgun Friday morning to kill a chicken at his farm home. The gun was in his car, he said, when he went to Osceola Saturday to see a friend, John Smith.

Unable to find the friend, he started back toward Blytheville but discovered he was traveling the wrong way when he got almost to West Memphis. He then had car trouble and spent Saturday night in his car near the city, he said.

Chief Holland said the suspect fits the general description of the slouchily dressed gunman witnesses saw at the shooting.

Sheriff Goodwin said an empty 12-gage shotgun shell was found beside a sporting goods store near the service station.

SLAYING OF GROCER ADMITTED BY NEGRO

Commercial Appeal

Killed Victim After Dispute Over $11 Account

Wed. 3-20-57
Memphis, Tenn.

LITTLE ROCK, March 19.—(AP)—A Negro man Tuesday admitted that he beat a white grocer to death with a hatchet and a piece of lumber after an argument over an $11.35 grocery bill. P.17

Esau Mitchell, 45, in an oral statement to police and newsmen, said that a fire which destroyed the store and killed the grocer's wife started when an oil heater was overturned in the struggle between the two men.

The victims were George Beyerlein, 66, and his 59-year-old wife, Mrs. Rose Beyerlein.

Mitchell has been held by Little Rock police since March 10. Prosecutor Frank Holt said no charges had been filed.

Mrs. Beyerlein's body was found in the ruins of the small combination store-residence on the night of March 9, and Mr. Beyerlein's body was found a short distance away the next morning.

Mitchell said that he took a wastebasket which contained an undetermined amount of money from the store and hid it in the loft of his home nearby, but when officers took Mitchell to his home Tuesday, the money could not be located.

NEGROES FACE TRIAL IN ROBBERY, MURDER

Commercial Appeal P.21

Pre-Trial Hearings Held At Blytheville

Memphis, Tenn.
Fri. 3-22-57

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., March 22.—Pre-trial hearings for the April session of the Circuit Court were held here Friday with Circuit Judge H. G. Partlow presiding.

Cases to be tried include a kidnaping charge and a charge of murder in the first degree.

Two New Madrid, Mo., Negroes, against whom the state has filed kidnaping charges, entered different pleas to the charge. Tom Myles and Wilson Ross were charged with abducting S. L. Capps, a white man, from his home here and forcing him to drive with them in his truck to Joiner, Ark., where they attempted to rob and beat him. Myles pleaded not guilty, while Ross entered a guilty plea.

Harry James, Negro, pleaded not guilty to first degree murder charges. James was charged with murdering Fred Taylor, Negro from South Bend, Ind., while he lay sleeping at James' house.

NEGRO IS GIVEN LIFE IN ARKANSAS KILLING

Commercial Appeal

Tues. 4-9-57

Mississippi County Court Session Nears End

Memphis, Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal Blytheville, Ark., Bureau

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., April 8.—The April term of the Mississippi County Circuit Court neared the end of its session here Monday with Judge H. G. Partlow handing down sentences in a number of cases. P.15

Harry Hill, 31-year-old Negro, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the December murder of Fred Taylor, Negro from South Bend, Ind. Hill's penalty was set by a jury.

Charles Atteberry, 31-year-old man, was given 10 years for robbery. He was charged with holding up Hipp's Drug Store at Leachville in February.

Two Negroes from New Madrid, Mo., were sentenced on charges of kidnaping. Wilson Ross was given seven years, and Tom Myles to five years for abducting S. L. Capps from his Blytheville home in November, and robbing him near Joiner, Ark. Both Negroes have prison records.

John Haverstick of St. Louis, received five-year sentences to run concurrently.

Given prison terms for grand larceny were:

Roosevelt Brooks, two years, and J. B. Farmer, two years.

Those receivng suspended sentences on grand larceny charges were:

Robert L. Smith, Dorris Lindley, Richard Bowers, W. J. Wortham, Thomas R. Meacham, Dale W. McGrew, Lonnie J. Dasidson, Jay Wilson, Billy Tart, and Ruth Walker.

NEGRO PLEADS INNOCENT

Commercial Appeal

Trial Is Set In Murder Of Little Rock Grocer

Memphis, Tenn.
Sat. 5-11-57

LITTLE ROCK, May 10.—(AP)—Esau Mitchell, 45-year-old Negro, Friday, pleaded innocent in the fatal beating of a white grocer. His trial was set for the week of July 22.

Mitchell is charged with first degree murder in the death of George Beyerlein, 66, whose body was found near his store the night of March 9. Mrs. Beyerlein died in a fire that destroyed the store the same night. P.18

Mitchell's formal plea was a joint one—innocent and innocent "by reason of self defense."

LISTENING to the weird tale of the confessed killer, Leo Lee, are left to right, Prosecuting Attorney J. Frank Holt, Detective Sgt. O. A. Allen and Lee. Standing in the same order, Deputy Sheriff Finos Haynie and Detective Sgt. D. M. Cox.

Negro Confesses Christmas Killing

State Press Fri. 5-10-57 Little Rock, Ark. P.1

One of the most dastardly crimes of recent years committed in Little Rock on December 26 last that aroused the ire of the entire Negro citizenry, and was soon destined to be listed among the unsolved, had its mystery cleared this week. Four months after the ambushed slaying of William H. Smith, 25-year-old postal employe, Detective Sgts. A. O. Allen and D. M. Cox recorded the confession of a 53-year-old Negro, Leo Lee.

Working on a tip following Friday nite's attack on two young couples parked in an automobile in one of the remote sections of the city, the detectives, thru diligent work, had the attacker in custody in less than 24 hours.

Young Smith was shot on December 26, while sitting in his parked car accompanied by his girl friend on 24th street, between Park and Howard streets, after they had taken in a downtown show earlier. The shooting occurred shortly aften ten o'clock. The killer left no trace. A vague description obtained in the dark by a frightened young lady was all the investigating officers had to go upon.

When Lee was taken into custody Saturday, following Friday nite's row, he was questioned by the officers about the December slaying, since the mode of operation Friday nite was similar to the former slaying. However, it was not until Tuesday evening that a confession was made.

Lee gives this story of the Smith killing:

He said that he had been to visit a friend, who was not at home, and on his way back, he saw the couple in the parked car. He stood and watched them, and Smith asked him what he wanted, then got out the car and knocked him down. After Smith got back into the car Lee threw a rock thru the left window, and when Smith started to get out the car again, he shot him. Lee said he then walked on down the street and caught a bus and went home.

State Press P.4

While Lee was making a confession of the Smith killing in December, he also confessed to shooting two teenagers Friday nite.

The version of Friday nite's affray:

Two couples were sitting in a parked car in the area of Gillam park around ten o'clock Lee approached the car, fired a bullet which wounded Winfred Pruitt, 18 of 3201 Spring street, and shot a tire. Then he pulled Minnie Brown, 15 of 1117 Ringo street out of the car struck her on the head, and then shot and wounded her. This couple was in the rear seat. Sitting in the front seat were Melvin White, 19 of 2323 Cross street and Beatrice Madison, 15, 102B W. 29th street. They were not harmed. All are students of Horace Mann hi school save White, who is employed at Franke's.

After Lee attacked the couple he fled the scene.

The couples in spite of a punctured tire drove some distance to the hospital.

In the affray with Minnie, it was believed that Lee hurt his hand, and when the officers followed a tip and arrested Lee at his home, 507 W. 32nd street, he stated that a dog had bitten him. When officers took Lee to the hospital the dog-bite theory had no foundation. Upon being released from the hospital Tuesday, questioning continued by Allen and Cox and Chief of Detectives C. O. Fink, which resulted in a full confession of both crimes.

Lee was employed at the Mo. Pac. Station.

Minnie who was wounded in the shoulder is reported in satisfactory condition. Pruitt, wounded in the hip underwent surgery Tuesday in the hospital to remove the bullet. Both are in Baptist Hospital.

Little Rockians are grateful for the diligent work of the detectives in apprehending the killer of Smith, a killing that had the earmarks of one that would be listed among the unsolved.

SEXTON RULED INSANE IN DYNAMITE KILLING

Commercial Appeal Thurs. 6-27-57 Memphis, Tenn. P.37

Estranged Wife, Step-Son Died In Paragould Blast

From The Commercial Appeal Jonesboro, Ark., Bureau

JONESBORO, Ark., June 26.—Charles Jewel Sexton, 59, charged in the dynamite slayings of his estranged wife and 5-year-old step-son, has been declared insane.

Pros. Atty. Terry L. Shell of Jonesboro said Wednesday he had received a report from Dr. Granville L. Jones, superintendent of State Hospital at Little Rock, declaring Sexton to be "mentally ill to the degree of legal irresponsibility."

Sexton was charged with murder after his wife, Mrs. Edna Sexton, 36, and a son by a previous marriage, Charles Bittinger, 5, were killed in a dynamite explosion at their home early on the morning of May 6 in Paragould.

Sexton has denied any knowledge of the crime. He was arrested in Gary, Ind., three days after the explosion and returned to Arkansas to face charges.

Berserk Negro Slays Deputy At Crittenden County Store

Commercial Appeal 7.13

Mon. 7-8-57 Memphis Tenn.

By The Associated Press

TURRELL, Ark., July 7.—A deputy sheriff died early Sunday after taking a 12-gage shotgun blast in the face during a sudden, deadly gunfight with a Negro farmer.

Deputy Carlton Phillips, 49, of Turrell, died in Crittenden County Memorial Hospital at West Memphis several hours after the shooting. The Negro, Eddie Grice, about 45, of near Turrell, died soon after reaching the hospital.

The quick blaze of gunfire erupted Saturday night on the parking apron outside a grocery store where Grice had been a customer more than 20 years. He was shot five times.

Deputy Phillips and his prowl car partner, Deputy H. I. Dickson, arrived at the store in answer to an urgent telephone call for help. Grice, who was drunk, was armed with a single barrel shotgun and looking for his wife.

Sought Protection

Lloyd Wampler, operator of the store, said Grice's wife had run into the store an hour earlier for protection.

"She said he had been beating her up," said Mr. Wampler. "He came in there and tried to get her to go home. She said she wouldn't go right then and I put him out," Mr. Wampler said.

"He went home, got that shotgun and came back. His wife ran out the back, on out the back exit. But he thought she was hiding back there. He was threatening me and my wife with that gun.

"I finally got a chance to dodge out the door. I ran to the store in back of me and yelled for them to call the law. I was heading back down the sidewalk to the store when I saw Eddie outside, near his pickup truck. He saw me and swung the gun around. I dodged in between two buildings. Then the deputies drove up."

Grice had gotten into the cab of his truck when the police car roared up.

Ran Toward Pickup

Deputy Dickson said Mr. Phillips ran toward the pickup, shouted, "Throw it out," then staggered under the impact of the blast that hit him on the left side of the face.

Mr. Dickson said Mr. Phillips got off two shots from his pistol before he collapsed. Mr. Dickson shot Grice three more times.

Storekeeper Wampler said he had known Grice more than 20 years.

"He was a little fellow, just over four feet but well built. He never gave anybody any trouble that I ever heard of, until last night. He just wasn't himself, he was crazy on that wine."

Deputy Phillips had held his post about five years. He leaves his wife and four children. Services will be held Monday at West Memphis.

Court Lets TV Carry Killing Trial

TEXARKANA, Ark., July 10 (AP)—With television cameras recording the proceedings, an all-male jury was selected today at the second trial of James Moore, an 18-year-old Negro who—along with three others—was once under a death sentence for murder.

The Miller County Circuit Court trial was the first in Arkansas at which TV cameras were admitted.

Circuit Judge Lyle Brown agreed to open his court to Texarkana station KCMC-TV.

Bill Gill, news director of the station, said the action will be used in an attempt to knock out Canon 35 of the American Bar Association, which has been adopted by the Arkansas Bar Association. Under this Canon, television coverage is forbidden.

Moore is accused in the robbery and fatal beating of M. R. Hamm, on May 9, 1956. Moore and three other defendants were sentenced to death in a joint earlier trial, but the Arkansas Supreme Court overturned the verdict and ordered separate trials.

Judge Brown and I intend to take this evidence before the State Legal Council, composed of all trial judges in Arkansas, in an attempt to open all Arkansas courts to complete news coverage, said Gill.

NEGRO IS CONVICTED FOR MURDER AGAIN

Death Sentence Automatic In Texarkana Trial

TEXARKANA, July 12.—James Moore, one of four young Negroes accused of killing a white man, Friday was convicted a second time of first degree murder.

The jury made no recommendation for leniency, which means an automatic death sentence.

The 18-year-old Negro, whose trial was televised, showed no emotion when the all-white, all-male jury returned its verdict which ignored a defense plea for a life sentence on grounds that it would "further the cause for racial understanding." The jury deliberated 40 minutes in reaching its decision.

The defense said a motion for a new trial would be filed and if this failed, an appeal would be made to the Arkansas Supreme Court.

Prosecutor Travis Mathis, who contended that Moore and his "co-conspirators" had shown no mercy in their "trial" of the victim, asked the death penalty.

A camera, making film for use on later newscasts, "looked in" through a one-way window which appears as a mirror to those inside the courtroom. Circuit Judge Lyle Brown ignored Canon 35 of the American Bar Association in permitting the TV coverage—the first such coverage of a trial in Arkansas.

Moore, Rogers Boone, 24, James Boyd, 18, and Willie H. Byrd, 19, all of Miller County, were convicted at a mass trial and sentenced to die in the electric chair for the May, 1956, fatal beating of M. R. Hamm, a 76-year-old white man. Police said Mr. Hamm was beaten after he was robbed of less than $10 on a rural road near here.

The Arkansas Supreme Court set aside the convictions on the ground that evidence against two of the defendants in connection with a similar robbery-beating should not have been introduced. The high court ordered separate trials.

HIGH COURT REDUCES LIFE TERM OF NEGRO

Commercial Appeal 7.19

Simmons Admitted Killing 3 Near Crossett Oct. 20

Tues. 7-2-57

TWO WERE WHITE MEN

Memphis Tenn.

By The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, July 1.—The Arkansas Supreme court in a 4-3 decision Monday reduced to 21 years the life sentence of Frank Simmons, 63-year-old Negro, who admitted killing three persons near Crossett early last Oct. 20.

Simmons, a farmer, was convicted of first degree murder for the fatal shooting of George Wells, a white man. The court said he also signed a statement that he killed Fred Watkins, another white man, and Hattie Mae Williams, a Negro woman.

Strong Dissent Filed

The majority opinion, to which there was a strong dissent, said there was no evidence of "premeditation and deliberation," which are necessary to a conviction of first degree murder. Therefore the court reduced the charge to second degree murder.

At his trial, Simmons testified that the two men and the woman had parked near his home. He said he was cursed when he approached their automobile.

He testified he went back home but later started to go squirrel hunting. He said he again encountered the party, which the Supreme Court commented had been "engaged in a prolonged orgy of drinking and immoral conduct," was cursed again and threatened with death.

Simmons said he shot all three with his repeating shotgun in self defense.

Associate Justice Sam Robinson, in dissenting wrote that "the evidence in this case proves that the defendant killed three people in deliberate cold-blooded murder . . . in all probability the life sentence was given instead of death in the electric chair because of the immoral conduct of the three people . . . the defendant's own testimony proves him guilty of first degree murder . . .

'Killed Witnesses'

"A murderer who kills his victim after premeditation and deliberation rarely commits such crimes in the presence of witnesses. If the state must produce eye witnesses to such a crime in order to get a conviction, then law enforcement in this state, as to such crimes, is virtually impossible . . . in the case at bar, the defendant did not find his victims alone; there were eyewitnesses, but the defendant surmounted that difficulty merely by killing the witnesses."

The court also upheld the validity of the 1957 city manager act and ruled cities with local blue law statutes need not reenact them to regulate grocery store operation on Sunday.

The court held that the city manager will be considered an employe of the city rathe than an official, as opponents to the new law had contended.

The decision came in a test case filed by the Little Rock Good Government Committee, headed by Clyde E. Lowry, against Little Rock Mayor Woodrow W. Mann.

Little Rock grocer H. V. Hickinbotham lost another split-decision with the court, which held that even though the state blue laws have been repealed by a 1957 act, the municipal statute based on the repealed laws is still valid.

MURDER CHARGE FILED

Blytheville Negro Gives Self Up To Police

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., July 22.—A charge of first degree murder was filed here Monday against James Fowler, 30-year-old Blytheville Negro, who gave himself up at police headquarters minutes after James Goodloe, a Negro cafe operator, was shot and killed here Friday night.

Fowler, who was a member of the Blytheville police force until last week, was placed under arrest and is being held at Mississippi County jail.

Goodloe, 52, had worked closely with law enforcement agencies here for several years. He was shot about 10:30 Friday night as he sat on a bench near his Ash Street cafe.

Witnesses said Fowler drove up in his car, got out, and shot Goodloe as he sat on the bench. Goodloe got up and ran, they said, with Fowler following him and shooting several more times.

TV Photographs Murder Trial

TEXARKANA, Ark. — James Moore, 19, was convicted of murder in the first degree, without a jury recommendation of mercy, here for the $10 robbery and fatal beating of 76-year-old M. R. Hamm, in the first trial in Arkansas history ever to be photographed by television cameras.

Court Lifts Life Sentence of Man Convicted for Interracial Killing

State Press Little Rock, Ark, Fri. 9-6-57 p.1

In a 4-3 decision Monday with Associate Justices Sam Robinson, Ed F. McFadden and George Rose Smith dissenting, the Arkansas supreme court reduced the life sentence of a Negro convicted for an interracial killing.

Frank Simmos, 63, of Ashley county was given a life sentence after being convicted for the shotgun slaying of George Wells, white, on a country road near Crossett Oct. 20. 1956. Simmons also admitted the slaying of Hattie Mae Wiliams, Negro woman and Fred Watkins, white man who were with Wells in a car parked near Simmon's home.

Simmons stated that when he came upon the car, the occupants cursed him. He returned to his home, got his shotgun and came across them again farther down the road.

In his testimony, he stated that he had his gun because e intend to go squirrel hunting and was on his way to call the sheriff and report the conduct of the car's occupants when the shooting occurred.

Associate Justice Paul Ward, speaking for the majority, said there was no direct testimony in the case to support the finding that Simmons shot Wells after deliberation and dremeditation.

"We are especially impressed by the fact that if appellant (Simmons) had wanted to or had intended to kill the deceased he would have done so when he encountered him the second time.

"Appellant had his shotgun at that time and he found the deceased in a relationship with the Negro woman which was calculated to infuriate him to the extreme. If appellant had wanted or intended to kill the deceased we can think of no better opportunity for him to have done so than he had at that time.

"The mere fact that he did not (but went home to get his car so he could drive to a telephone and call the sheriff) necessarily negatives the assumption that appellant got his shotgun, in the first instance, with premeditation and murder in his heart," Judge Ward wrote.

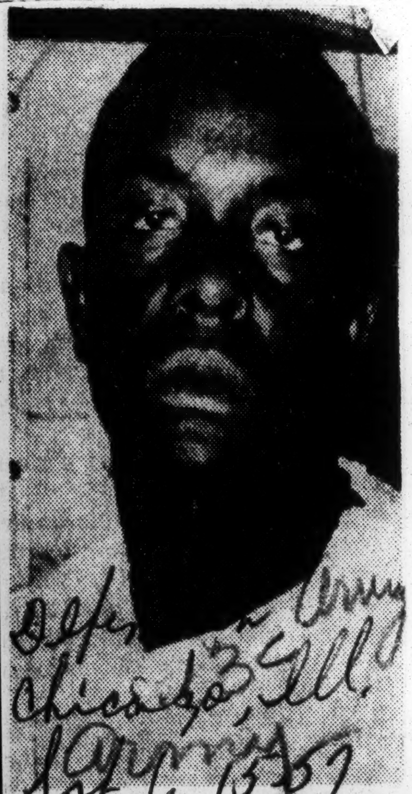
The majority opinion added that if the Ashley Circuit jury which fixed the punishment concluded that Simmons was lying about going to call the sheriff "then such conclusion rested on mere conjecture because there is no testimony in the record to sustain it."

State Press Fri. 9-6-57

Two GIs Hanged For 1953 Slaying

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan. (ANP) — Two Negro soldiers were hanged by the Army on Thursday for separate killings almost four years ago in Germany and in North Carolina.

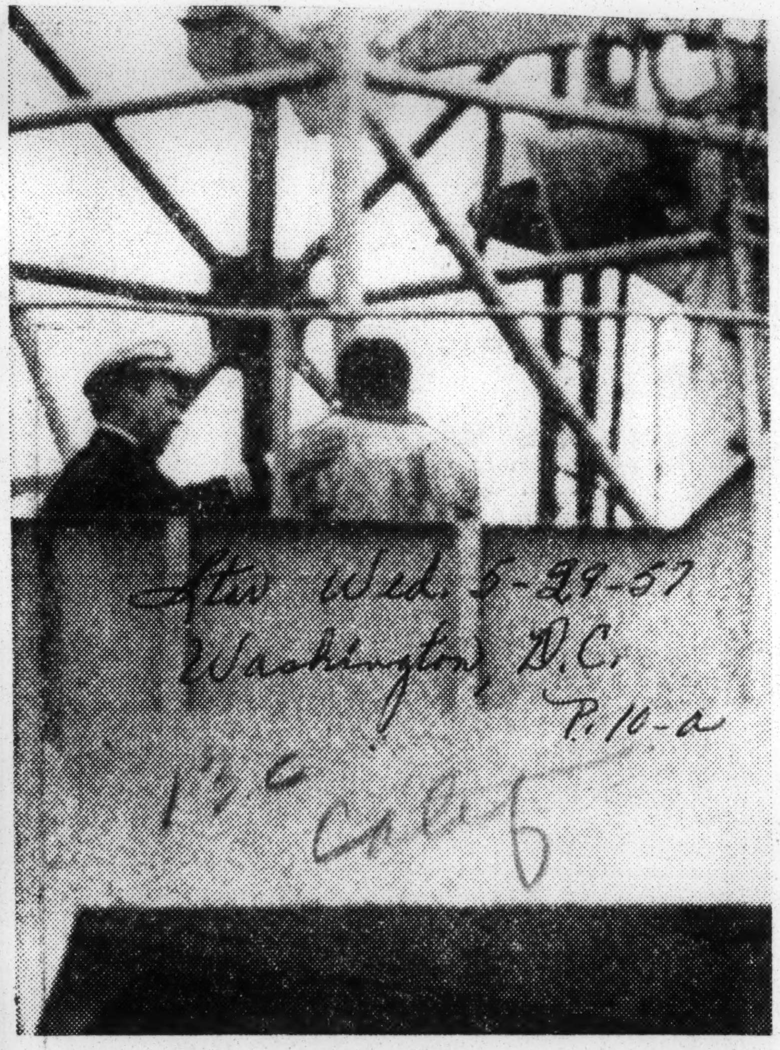
They were Winfred D. Moore of Virginia Beach, Va., and Thomas J. Edwards of Ardmore, Okla. Both were 23 years old, and the executions were carried out at the Army's disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth. Moore was sentenced to death by a general court martial at Fort Bragg, N.C., for the killing of Charles Pettit, taxi driver, on June 30, 1953, in a robbery at the military post.



SGT. 1-C PAUL A. BARRIER, 28, who recently failed to qualify on the rifle range, fired like an expert when he killed a lieutenant and a master sergeant with two bullets. The victims were Lt. Jerry H. Humphrey and Sgt. Ralph H. Stilson. Barrier was angry over reprimands for training faults. (INP Photo)

Takes The Big Sleep

SHOT DOWN BY a policeman's bullets, John Shockley lies in critical condition outside of Georgia Street hospital in ~~Los Angeles~~ as nurses and police officers try unsuccessfully to save his life. Shockley, 36, was shot while he was being served a warrant by police officers He allegedly pulled a gun on one of the officers, causing the officer to wheel and fire on him. INP Soundphoto



A PLEA FOR SURRENDER—Catholic Chaplain Comdr. Herman J. Schnurr pats berserk Seaman Jimmie L. Henderson on the back while trying to persuade him to put down his gun after Henderson killed one officer and wounded another on a ship in San Francisco Harbor.—AP Wirephoto.

Slayer of Officer on Ship Faces Psychiatric Tests

Star Wed. 5-29-57 Washington D.C. P.10-a

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29 (AP).—Naval psychiatrists tried to determine today what sent a normally mild seaman on a murderous, six-hour, armed mutiny yesterday aboard ship.

One officer was killed and another seriously wounded. The sudden burst of gunfire turned the attack cargo transport Uvalde into an armed camp.

Seaman Jimmie L. Henderson, 21, of Marin City, Calif., said he killed because he was convicted of stealing a $30 watch. Apparently without remorse he talked freely to newsmen of his resentment, his planning and the killing. Then he was taken under guard to Oak Knoll Naval Hospital in Oakland, where he will undergo psychiatric tests.

The bespectacled sailor slugged a guard on the Uvalde at a Treasure Island dock in San Francisco Bay, seized his automatic and killed Ensign Arthur L. Morris, 26, of Stow, Ohio.

Convicted of Theft

Ensign Morris was shot in the head as he sat on the edge of his bunk at 6:15 a.m. "He caused all the trouble," Henderson said. He said the ensign had reported Henderson stole a watch. Henderson said he found it. Henderson was convicted at a court-martial Monday, sentenced to four months at hard labor and demoted from disbursing clerk, third class, to seaman.

Shot three times through the stomach and arm, because "he was in the way" was Ensign Richard D. Harrison, 22, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Ensign Morris' cabin mate. He was Henderson's defense counsel.

The seemingly mild-mannered killer said "I feel like Mr. Morris needed it." Henderson said his grudge was over the watch incident.

For eight months he had worked directly under Ensign Morris, who was both the ship's paymaster and legal officer.

Fled With Radarman

After the shooting Henderson fled to the bridge with Radarman Robert W. Lakey, 20, of Springfield, Oreg., who said later he went along as a volunteer hostage when Henderson "asked me if I'd stay with him."

On the bridge Henderson held the pistol cocked and loaded for more than six hours while trying to make up his mind to surrender or shoot.

Watching his every move from the bridge, the ship's mast and the dock were more than a dozen sailors and Marines armed with riot guns or pistols.

"We could have killed him a thousand times," said the ship's master, Capt. Robert O. Beer of San Mateo, Calif. "All I would have to do was to say 'shoot him' and he would be dead."

During the strange six-hour armed stalemate, Henderson's mother, two chaplains, the Marine commander on Treasure Island Naval Base, the captain, two military police sergeants and others argued with Henderson to give up peaceably.

He finally surrendered at 12:25 p.m. on the promise he would be taken from the ship as the personal prisoner of Marine Col. E. M. Williams, and be given both civilian and naval counsel.

"He tried to kill himself," said his mother, Margaret Henderson of nearby Martin City. "But I said to him, 'Don't you do that.'"

The final drama was enacted directly below the flying deck in the pilot house. After hours of pleading, argument and a cross-fire of questions, Henderson handed the death weapon to Comdr. Herman J. Schnurr,

senior chaplain at the base. As he handed over the pistol Marine MP Sergt. Thomas Smith of Fresno, Calif., was walking back onto the bridge with two tear gas cylinders.

Henderson, who is colored, told a news conference in Treasure Island security headquarters that he planned the shooting "to kill Mr. Morris." The ensign had found the missing watch in Henderson's locker.

Henderson insisted he found the watch. But he readily admitted he knew who it belonged to and kept it for two days without attempting to return it. His only explanation was that the owner "accused me of taking it from his locker."

Henderson was confined to the ship, but not in the brig pending review of his case.

He got the automatic and ammunition by slugging a security guard—machinists mate Joseph H. Verbeek, 22, of Oakland, Calif.

Negro Sailor Gets Death Sentence For Pistol Slaying

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Jimmie Henderson, 21, a Negro sailor, was sentenced today to death for the pistol slaying of a Navy officer.

He will be taken to the naval prison at Portsmouth, N.H.

A general court-martial convicted him last night of shooting and killing Ens. Arthur Morris, Stow, Ohio.

After shooting Morris and wounding another officer aboard the USS Uvalde in San Francisco Bay last May, the sailor terrorized the ship for hours before he was talked into surrendering the death weapon. He said he killed because he was unjustly convicted of having another man's watch in his possession.

Montgomery Adv.

p 3A

Informer P.I
Houston, Tex.
Sat. 6-8-57

MOTHER BALKS MUTINEER — Mrs. Margaret Henderson, of Marin City, Calif., boards Navy supply ship Uvalde at Treasure Island to plead with her son, Petty Officer James Henderson to surrender, after fatally shooting an officer and wounding two enlisted men on the ship. Henderson, who had been jailed for theft, gave up to his mother and a chaplain. (Newspress Photo).

SURRENDER — Tight-lipped and hands in pocket, Navy enlisted man Jimmy Henderson, wearing glasses, calmly walks down the gangplank of the Navy attack cargo vessel Uvalde at Treasure Island, San Francisco, under guard of two Marines after surrender.

After shooting Morris dead and wounding Harrison seriously, Henderson fled to the bridge of the ship taking along a shipmate as hostage.

It was on the bridge that Henderson held a reign of terror over the ship for six hours, while two chaplains, his mother, a marine officer and two marine sergeants begged him to surrender.

* * *

SAILORS AND marines, armed with riot guns and pistols hurried to the scene swarming all over the masts and onto the flying bridge. Henderson finally came down from the bridge after adhering to the incessant pleas of a chaplain and his mother who had been brought aboard ship.

After surrendering, Henderson said he meant to kill Ensign Morris because "he caused all the trouble." He said Harrison was shot because "he got in the way." Morris had reported the theft of the watch and Harrison was Henderson's defense counsel at the court martial.

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28 — A sailor, reduced yesterday from petty officer to seaman, seized a gun and shot up his supply ship today. Jimmie L. Henderson, 21 years old, brooding over an "unfair" court-martial sentence, shot and killed an ensign aboard the Uvalde as she was tied up at a Treasure Island pier. He wounded another officer and held five hostages as he paced the flying bridge c the vessel in San Francisco Bay for six hours. He was armed with a .45-caliber revolver. The slain man was Ensign Arthur L. Morris, 20, of Stowe, Ohio. Ensign Richard D. Harrison, 22, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was wounded and Joseph H. Verbeek, 22, a motor machinist, was stunned, but not seriously injured, by a blow from a wrench. In the early afternoon Henderson gave himself up in response to the pleas of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Henderson. He was taken to the ship from her home at near-by Marin City.

Mrs. Henderson had joined the Uvalde's skipper, Capt. Robert O. Beer of San Mateo, and two chaplains, Comdr. Herman J. Schnurr, a Roman Catholic, and Lieut. (j.g.) Vern D. Jeffers, a

Times
Wed. 5-29-57
New York

Crazed navy man kills one officer, wounds another

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-8-57

SAN FRANCISCO (ANP) — A chief petty officer here, crazed over a court martial conviction for stealing a watch, blasted the life out of one naval officer and wounded another before sailors and marines could stop him last week aboard a 7,000 ton cargo ship. The enraged petty officer, James Henderson, held the entire ship at bay for more than six hours after he stole a .45 calibre pistol from another shipmate and shot the officer in the head as he slept in his bunk. He then shot his victim's cabinmate, according to Navy officers.

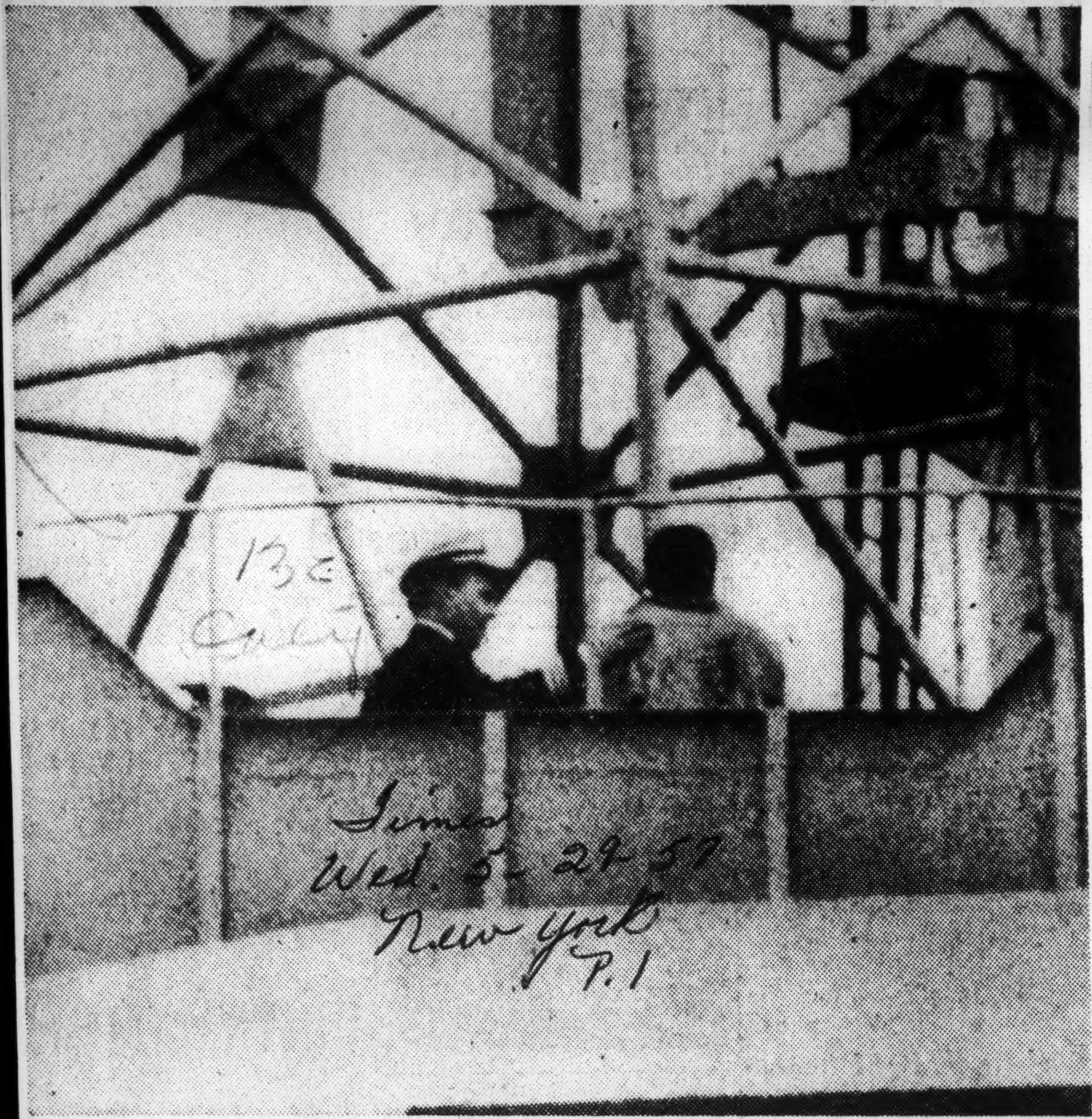
The shooting occurred aboard the USS Uvalde, a navy cargo ship docked here at Treasury Island in San Francisco Bay.

* * *

DEAD IN the episode is Ensign Arthur L. Morris, 26, of Stow, Ohio. Morris' cabin mate, Ensign Richard D. Harrison of Grand Rapids, Mich., is in serious condition after being shot in the abdomen.

Henderson was a "prisoner at large" on the ship after being convicted of stealing a $30 watch. He was awaiting confirmation of a sentence of four months at hard labor for the offense when the shooting occurred.

Berserk Sailor Kills Ensign, Holds Ship's Bridge 6 Hours



Times Wed. 5-29-57 New York P.1

Associated Press Wirephoto

Comdr. Herman J. Schnurr, Roman Catholic chaplain, talks to Jimmie L. Henderson on the bridge of the Uvalde at Treasure Island, Calif., before the sailor surrendered his pistol.

Protestant, as they began a quiet talk with her son in the pilot house below the flying bridge. He had agreed to go there to listen, but not to surrender, as he held his gun.

More than six hours had elapsted from the early series of shootings before Henderson handed the revolver to Commander Schnurr. The chaplain passed it to Col. E. M. Williams, commandant of the Treasure Island Marine barracks, who had joined the conferees. Colonel Wiliams rushed out on deck and gestured to Marines, Navy men and newspaper reporters on the pier that the incident was over.

It had begun at 6 A. M. when Henderson, ostensibly enraged by a recommendation of four months' imprisonment for the theft of a watch, had slugged Mr. Verbeck and taken his revolver. Henderson testified that he had borrowed, not stolen, the watch. He had served in the Navy for three years and was to have become a civilian in three more months.

Armed with the revolver he went to the officers' quarters and shot Ensigns Morris and Harrison. Ensign Morris was his divisional leader; Ensign Harrison had testified at the courtmartial.

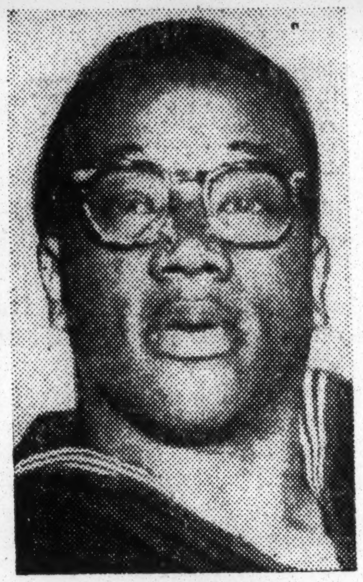
Henderson headed for the radar room where R. W. Lakey, 20, of Springfield, Ore., was on duty.

"Henderson," Seaman Lakey said, "told me, 'I've done something crazy, I think I've killed Mr. Morris * * *. I'm sorry but I'll have to hold you hostage.'"

They headed for the flying bridge, thirty feet above the deck. Meanwhile, Ensign Harrison, badly wounded, had been put to bed by Lieut. (J. G.) Henry D. Sidford, 23, who was aroused by the shots.

Sailor Isn't Sorry For Killing Ensign

World-Telegram + Sun P.3



United Press Telephoto.

JIMMIE L. HENDERSON.

United Press Telephoto.

ENS. ARTHUR L. MORRIS.

By the United Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Jimmie L. Henderson, 21, mild-appearing sailor, has "no regrets" today over killing his division officer and wounding two other men during a seven-hour rampage aboard a Navy attack transport yesterday.

Henderson, of Marin City, Calif., said he was not sorry he shot and killed Ens. Arthur L. Morris, 26, of Stow, Ohio.

"I feel like Mr. Morris, he—needed it," Henderson said.

'Got in the Way.'

He said he shot Ens. Morris' roomate, Ens. Richard V. Harrison, 23, of Grand Rapids, Mich., "because he got in the way." Ens. Harrison was shot in the abdomen and the arm but was reported in satisfactory condition at Oak Knoll Naval Hospital.

After the shooting, Henderson took a seaman as hostage and seized control of the ship's bridge for more than six hours.

He finally surrendered to the pleadings of his mother, two chaplains, his commanding officer and a Marine officer.

At a press conference later, Henderson told reporters "Mr. Morris was a rather difficult guy to work for. He always questioned everything I did as though I didn't know what I was doing."

No Regrets at All.

"I have no regrets whatever for having killed Mr. Morris," he said. "I'd do it over again."

Capt. Robert O. Beer said he had one uneasy moment before the surrender when he heard Henderson wonder aloud, "I was just thinking—if I shot the captain they'd shoot me and it'd all be over."

The drama began Monday when a court-martial convicted Henderson on charges of failing to return a shipmate's watch he had found. He was sentenced to four months in the brig. Ens. Morris reported him and Ens. Harrison defended him at the court-martial.

Girl, 8, Is Stabbed 115 Times; Boy Baby Sitter, 14, Admits Killing

Courier-Journal Mon. 1-7-57 Louisville Ky.

Slayer Shows No Remorse

Fairfield, Cal., Jan. 6 (AP)—The body of blonde 8-year-old Rose Ann White, stabbed more than 100 times and beaten, was found early today near a railroad track.

Officers said 14-year-old Roger Brown, who had been a baby sitter for the child, calmly confessed he plunged his 2½-inch-bladed knife into her repeatedly, smashed her skull with a rock, and hid her panties "because my fingerprints were on them."

Girl Hadn't Been Raped

Sheriff Thomas E. Joyce said an autopsy showed the girl had not been raped. It showed she died of some of 115 stab wounds, four of which penetrated the heart. Her skull had been fractured three times.

"The boy showed no remorse or emotion at all," said Deputy District Attorney J. Clinton Peterson.

"But he was particularly concerned about his knife. He said he didn't want to lose it because he only had it a couple of years."

Frail Rose Ann, daughter of a beer-parlor waitress and an airman now in Japan, disappeared yesterday while at play in Suisun.

Near Air Force Base

Both Fairfield and Suisun, adjacent to each other, are near Travis Air Force Base, where Roger's stepfather is stationed. The area is 50 miles northeast of San Francisco, across Suisun Bun.

Peterson took a statement from Roger shortly after the boy had stood with officers beside the lifeless girl. Peterson said Roger related:

After finding no one with whom to play basketball in Fairfield, he went over to the girl's Suisun home yesterday afternoon and the two watched television until the mother, Mrs. Frank White, 33, left for work. Then they went over to Fairfield to play.

Drags Body Up A Bank

While chasing Roger, Rose fell over him and hit her head on a rock. He thought she was

Associated Press Wirephoto

ROSE ANN WHITE

Stabbing victim also beaten

unconscious, watched her for a few minutes, then picked up a rock and hit her on the head.

He dragged her body halfway up a railroad bank, laid her on her back, took out his pocket knife and stabbed her in the chest and stomach "many times."

He turned her over on her stomach. "I left my fingerprints on her pants in turning her over." He stabbed her many times in the back. He took a tetherball (volleyball with rope attached) and knotted it around her neck. Then he removed the girl's panties and buried them "because my fingerprints were on them."

Covers Girl With Bush

Later he hid the tetherball under a culvert "because I was afraid my mother wouldn't let me keep the ball." He covered the girl with brush, went home, hid the knife in a closet—then started working on his stamp collection.

He ate dinner with his mother and stepfather, Sgt. Merrill Brown of the 436th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, showered, watched a television show, and went to bed.

The girl's mother missed her about 4:30 p.m. and notified police at 8:30 p.m. Officers got Roger out of bed at 10:30 p.m. He told them where the body was.

Associated Press Wirephoto

WHERE DEATH ENDED GAME . . . Roger Brown, 14, Fairfield, Cal., points to ball with which he and Rose Ann White, 8, were playing before she was killed.

Berserk Sailor Slays Officer Seizes Bridge

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. Wed. 5-29-57

By The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28. — An enlisted "prisoner at large" early Tuesday slugged a guard, shot one ensign dead, gravely wounded another and held out on the bridge of the docked Navy cargo ship Uvalde for more than six hours, but finally surrendered quietly at 12:30 p.m.

Marines and sailors covered the ship and the Treasure Island Navy base docks with rifles and riot guns, but passed up repeated chances to shoot the Negro while his mother and two chaplains tried to talk him into coming out.

Ensign Is Slain

The tall, bespectacled gunman was Jimmie Henderson, 22, of nearby Marin City. At 6:15 a.m., he battered the Uvalde's security guard on the head with a wrench and seized his .45 caliber pistol and ammunition.

Quickly Henderson killed Ens. Arthur Lusk Morris with a bullet in the head and shot Ens. R. D. Harrison, 22, of Grand Rapids, Mich., three times in the abdomen and arms.

Then he herded one of four hostages up to the flying bridge of the 7,430-ton attack cargo ship.

The hostage or hostages slipped away unhurt after two hours, but Henderson moved to the vacant wheelhouse and scorned all pleas. He brandished the loaded pistol he had taken from Metalsmith 3-c Joseph H. Veredek, also 22.

Marines Succeed

The ship's captain, Robert O. Beer of San Mateo, Calif., said there had been "a thousand chances to shoot him down," but the Navy preferred to take the man quietly.

Henderson's mother was brought from Marin City and talked to her son in the wheelhouse.

Chaplains Cmdr. Herman D. Schnurr and Lt. (jg) Vern D. Jeffers also tried to persuade him.

Finally, Marine Sgts. Thomas Smith and Reavus Cheatham,

Berserk Sailor Submits Quietly

News & Observer Raleigh N.C. Wed 5-29-57

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28 (AP)—An enlisted "prisoner at large" early today slugged a guard, shot one ensign dead, gravely wounded another and held out on the bridge of the docked Navy cargo ship Uvalde for more than six hours, but finally surrendered quietly at 12:30 p.m.

Marines and sailors covered the ship and the Treasure Island Navy Base docks with rifles and riot guns, but passed up repeated chances to shoot the Negro while his mother and two chaplains tried to talk him into coming out.

Gunman

The tall, bespectacled gunman was Jimmie Henderson, 22, of nearby Marin City. At 6:15 a.m., he battered the Uvalde's security guard on the head with a wrench and seized his .45 calibre pistol and ammunition.

Quickly, Henderson killed Ens. Arthur Lusk Morris with a bullet in the head and shot Ens. R. D. Harrison, 22, of Grand Rapids, Mich., three times in the abdomen and arms.

Then he herded one to four hostages up to the flying bridge of the 7,430-ton attack cargo ship.

The hostage or hostages slipped away unhurt after two hours, but Henderson moved to the vacant wheelhouse and scorned all pleas.

He brandished the loaded pistol he had taken from Metalsmith Joseph H. Verbdek, also 22.

The ship's captain, Robert O. Beer of San Mateo, Calif., told newsmen there had been "a thousand chances to shoot him down," but the Navy preferred to take the man quietly.

Tear Gas.

Tear gas was sent to the pier but was not used.

Henderson's mother, Mrs. Margaret Henderson, was brought from Marin City and talked to her son in the wheelhouse.

Chaplains Cmdr. Herman D. Schnurr and Lt. (j.g.) Vern D'Jeffers also tried to persuade him.

Finally, Marine Sgts. Thomas Smith and Reavus Cheatham, both Negroes, went to the wheelhouse and talked briefly to Henderson.

Sgt. Smith came to the rail and shouted to those on the wharf:

"The man has surrendered."

Henderson handed his pistol to Chaplain Schnurr, who in turn passed it to Col. E. M. Williams, commanding Marines on Treasure Island.

The men who had been standin guard with rifles and shotguns turned in their weapons. The Uvalde rapidly returned to norma Thirty-three men who had been o shore leave and who had stood o the pier all morning, were permitted to board their ship, which ha come to Treasure Island from Sa Diego three weeks ago.

Henderson, a disbursement clerk has been in the Navy three years He was reported to have felt that a four-month sentence imposed yesterday for having a fellow crewman's watch in his possession was "too heavy."

Prisoner at Large.

He had remained as a "prisoner at large," pending confirmation of sentence.

Verbdek was standing security guard when Henderson attacked him.

Alameda County authorities identified the dead man as Ens. Arthur Lusk Morris, but the Navy did not confirm this. A spokesman said the dead man's next of kin had to be notified first.

The ship was alerted almost instantly by the sound of Henderson's shots. First reports said he had taken four hostages, but a Navy spokesman later said there was just one, whom he did not identify.

Ens. Harrison, who joined the Navy in October, had reported for duty aboard the Uvalde only two weeks ago.

Sailor Slays Ensign, Terrorizes Ship 6 Hours

THE SHOOTING'S OVER—Navy enlisted man Jimmy Henderson, wearing glasses, calmly walks down gangplank of the Navy attack cargo vessel Uvalde at Treasure Island under guard of two Marines after his surrender. (AP Wirephoto.)

both Negroes, went to the wheelhouse and talked briefly to Henderson.

Sergeant Smith came to the rail and shouted: "The man has surrendered."

Henderson was sped by car to the Treasure Island brig.

Henderson has been in the Navy three years. He was reported to have felt that a four-month sentence imposed Monday for having a fellow crewman's watch in his possession was "too heavy."

Herald

SAN FRANCISCO—(INS)—A sailor, embittered by a theft conviction and demotion, killed an officer with a stolen gun, wounded two other men and held four persons captive Tuesday during a six-hour reign of terror aboard a Navy ship tied up here.

Miami Fla.

The berserk seaman, James Henderson, yielded to the pleas of a Roman Catholic chaplain and came down from his besieged perch on the bridge of the Navy cargo vessel Uvalde, but remained armed for another two hours before his surrender was completed.

Wed 5-29-57

He was finally persuaded to hand over the pistol he had stolen from a fellow-sailor who was the first of the victims of his bloody rampage.

Killed as he slept was Ens. Arthur Morris, who was shot in the head. Wounded were Ens. Richard D. Harrison, shot in the abdomen and in serious condition, and Metalsmith Jake H. Verbeek, of Oakland, Calif., struck on the head with a wrench.

Navy officers said it was the .45 caliber pistol seized from Verbeek that Henderson used to shoot Morris and Harrison.

The man who induced him to come down the ladder from the flying bridge was Cmdr. Herman Schnurr, chaplain attached to Treasure Island Naval Station in San Francisco Bay.

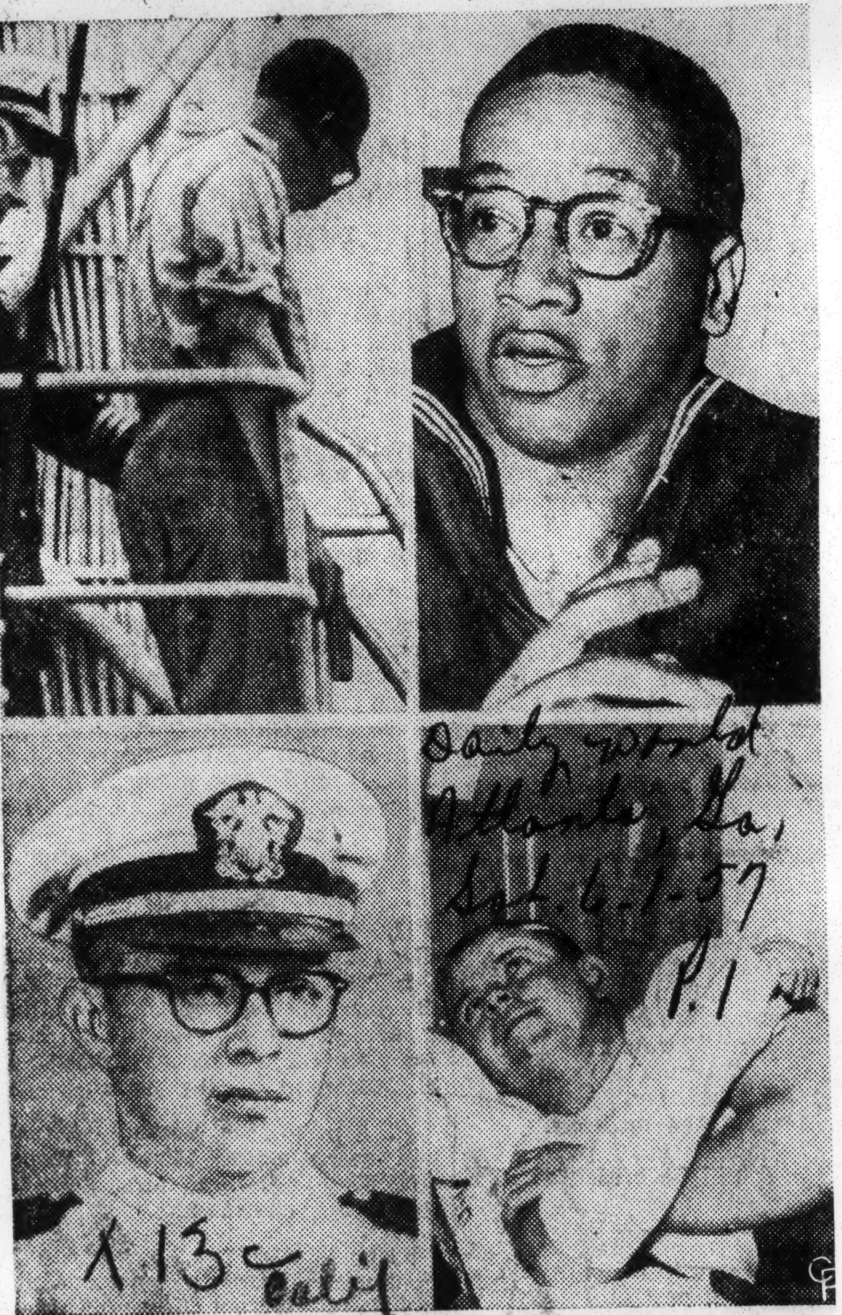
13c Calif

Schnurr climbed up to the bridge and put his life at stake by pleading with Henderson at close range.

The unpredictable sailor still carried the stolen pistol as he entered the ship's wardroom, followed by the priest. Two hours later he finally gave up the weapon as tear gas was about to be brought aboard.

Behind closed doors, Schnurr, the sailor's mother and a psychiatrist pleaded with Henderson to drop the weapon. The mother, Mrs. Margaret Henderson of Marin City, was brought aboard ship to join in pleas that he abandon the bridge.

BERSERK SAILOR KILLS OFFICER



Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sat. 6-1-57 P.1

13c Calif

WITH GUN IN HAND, Seaman Jimmie L. Henderson (top, left), 21, surrenders aboard the attack transport *U.S.S. Uvalde* in San Francisco after killing an officer, wounding two other men and shooting wildly from the ship's bridge for more than six hours. Henderson (seen in close-up at top, right), of Marin City, Calif., was embittered by his demotion and four-month sentence for theft. He hit his guard, Machinist Mate Jake Verbeek (bottom, right), with a wrench and grabbed his gun to begin the spree. Ensign Arthur L. Morris (bottom, left), 26, of Stow, Ohio, died of wounds. *(International)*

Henderson was broken from disbursing officer third class to seaman and sentenced to four months imprisonment Monday for stealing a watch. Resentment over this punishment was believed to have caused the **murderous rampage.**

Schoolgirl, 9, Is Slain; Body Found in Woods

Post + Times Herald P.3-A
Wed. 5-15-57

BRISTOL, Conn., May 14 (AP) A pretty, blonde 9-year-old girl was abducted on her way to school and slain yesterday.

The body of Brenda Jane Doucette, a third grader, was found in the woods just outside Bristol last night with a man's sleeveless sweater wrapped tightly around her neck.

An autopsy showed she had not been raped nor was there any evidence of an attempted attack. Pathologist Joseph O. Collins said the girl was stabbed 22 times "with a fine rectangular instrument," which could have been a screwdriver.

He said Brenda Jane was stabbed six times in the heart, but she may have been strangulated and dead before the stabbings occurred.

Brenda's body was found fully clothed in a clump of bushes nearly four hours after she had been reported missing by her father, Baxter Doucette.

The spot where her body was found is in the opposite direction from school and about 3½ miles from the home where she lived with her parents and 4-year-old brother, David.

Sex Maniac Confesses Murder of Two Girls

Herald
Fri. 5-24-57

WATERBURY, Conn. —(AP)— George J. Davies, 38-year-old sex offender, has confessed slaying two girls between May 9 and 13. He choked them first and then stabbed them with a screwdriver, said State's Attorney William B. Fitzgerald.

Davies, good-looking and slightly built, told police he killed Gaetane Boivin, a 17-year-old French Canadian girl May 9, and Brenda Jane Doucette, 9, May 13.

Brenda's body was found first and Monday police announced Davies' confession. Gaetane's body was found Tuesday. Police said Davies' finally broke down and confessed to this slaying early Wednesday, but it wasn't made public until some 13 hours later.

Gaetane's fully clothed body was found only three miles from the place where Brenda's body was found. Brenda had been stabbed 22 times, three more than Gaetane. Police said neither of the girls had been attacked sexually

Davies, a father of three, was divorced by his wife in 1953, while he was serving a prison term for molesting two little girls. He had been living with his parents, and police said he hadn't been employed for months.

Gets Death In Slaying of Conn. Girl, 8

Special to the Herald Tribune

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 7. —A jury of seven men and five women returned a verdict of guilty in Superior Court today in the first-degree murder trial of George J. Davies, thirty-nine, in the sex slaying of eight-year-old Brenda Jane Doucette, of Bristol, Conn.

Judge John R. Thim sentenced him to be executed the week of Feb. 17 in State Prison in Wethersfield.

The jury deliberated four hours after a trial that lasted four weeks. Davies, an unemployed factory worker who lived in Thomaston, Conn., with his wife and three children, pleaded insanity. He was defended by Edward T. Carmody, public defender.

According to State's Attorney William B. Fitzgerald, Davies enticed the little girl into his car last May 13 as she was on her way to school and drove to a deserted spot. When she resisted his sexual attack, he choked her and then stabbed her twenty-two times with a screw driver.

Davies is under indictment also for the slaying on May 9 of sixteen-year-old Gaetane Boivin, of Waterbury, under similar circumstances.

13e 1957 D.C.

Justice Will Probe Police Department

Post + Times Herald Fri. 7-26-57

NAACP Charges Of Brutality To Be Aired

By John J. Lindsay
Staff Reporter

Washington D.C.

The Justice Department agreed yesterday to investigate charges of brutality brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against the Metropolitan Police Department. *P. 1-b*

Warren Olney III, assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, said, however, that Justice had no authority to remove Police Chief Robert V. Murray or to investigate him for that purpose.

Olney said Justice's Civil Rights Section also was without authority to investigate the NAACP's charges against Murray of racial discrimination because the charges do not suggest criminality.

Eugene Davidson, NAACP District branch president, said Olney's reply to the request from the Commissioners and Murray for a full investigation of the charges was what he had expected.

Davidson said he agreed with Olney that Justice was not legally empowered to investigate the charges of discrimination.

Committee Probe

He said he would ask the District Commissioners to request the Senate District Committee to investigate that phase of the NAACP complaint.

"The question of brutality is symptomatic of bad administrative practices which demands investigation by such an impartial group as the Senate District Committee," Davidson said.

He declared he would be "very much opposed" to an investigation by the House District Committee because of "obvious reasons," the makeup of the Committee itself.

Davidson said he also would ask the Commissioners to set up a school on race relations in the Police Department to educate the entire force on the problems involved.

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin said he was "pleased" that the Civil Rights Section would investigate the brutality charges, involving about a dozen cases cited by Davidson.

Other Complaints

McLaughlin said he would bring the matter of what kind of an investigation should be held into Davidson's other complaints before the full Board of Commissioners at its Tuesday meeting.

On Murray's recommendation, the Commissioners yesterday appointed Deputy Police Chief Robert S. Bryant to head a special police trial board which will hear charges Davidson has leveled at a Fourteenth Precinct policeman.

The complaint was brought by Claude H. Anderson, of 1116 Carrington ave. ne., a former policeman, against Pvt. William W. Dankos. Anderson charged Dankos pulled him from his automobile and beat him during an argument in a traffic case on March 30. The three-man Civilian Complaint Review Board recommended that Dankos be brought before a police trial board.

City Heads To Air Police Race Charges

Post + Times Herald P. 18-b Sun. 7-28-57

The District Commissioners will call a hearing to air charges of racial discrimination within the Police Department, Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin indicated yesterday.

The hearing, he said, will be before the Commissioners themselves, despite protests from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the city heads have disqualified themselves by showing "partiality" to Police Chief Robert V. Murray.

"The charges preferred call for dismissal of Chief Murray," McLaughlin, who supervises police affairs, emphasized. "This is a matter for the Board."

The Justice Department agreed last week to investigate charges of police brutality in specific cases cited by Eugene Davidson, president of the District NAACP Branch. But Justice said it had no authority to check complaints of racial discrimination in promotions and assignments under Murray's administration.

McLaughlin made his comments during "Report to the People," a broadcast over Station WWDC. In response to other questions from reporters who quizzed him on the show:

- McLaughlin said he had not yet received Davidson's request to have the Senate District Committee conduct a full-scale inquiry into the discrimination complaints.

A hearing date, he said, will be set as soon as outgoing Engineer Commissioner Thomas A. Lane can get clear of last-minute work requiring his attention. All three city heads will discuss the racial discrimination complaints at the Board meeting Tuesday.

- McLaughlin said he has inspected the Southeast private apartment development that the National Capital Housing Authority wants to purchase to break the stalemate shortage over public housing sites. As chairman of NCHA, McLaughlin said he found the proposal to buy the privately-owned apartment an "interesting thing to go for." But as District Commissioner, he added, he will have to consider whether the site is proper before giving approval at a hearing Monday.

McLaughlin, President of the Board of Commissioners, said he had not yet "come to the point of thinking" whether he will want another term when his present one expires next June.

"My strength isn't failing particularly," was his rejoinder to a reporter's reference to a remark by fellow Commissioner David B. Karrick last week on the same program, WWDC's Report to the People.

Karrick said he probably would not accept reappointment because he doubted that "I would have enough strength for a second term."

Hearing Spurned By NAACP

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Tue. 8-6-57

Inquiry Delayed On Complaints Against Police

P. 1

By Robert C. Jensen
Staff Reporter

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called a scheduled public hearing on its charges of discrimination against the Police Department a "purification operation" and said yesterday it would have no part of it.

The District Commissioners subsequently postponed the hearing, which was scheduled for 10 a. m. Wednesday. Instead, they invited Eugene Davidson, District president of the NAACP, for a conference on Wednesday. Davidson accepted.

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin said he assumed that a new date for the public hearing could be set after the conference.

Davidson's criticism of the scheduled hearing came in a letter to the Commissioners.

Balks at Praise

He repeated his contention that the Commissioners could not hold an impartial hearing because "their administrative involvement in the affairs of the Police Department and because of the fulsome praise heaped on the Chief of Police by the President of the Board of Commissioners (McLaughlin) since the arising of this controversy."

"Frankly, we have been concerned that some pretended investigation, hearing or trial under the auspices of the Commissioners would be the means of a purification operation. This concern has been deepened by your letter of Aug. 2 announcing the 'investigation,'" the letter added.

Davidson objected that the scope of the investigation had been limited to two of the six NAACP charges. He also objected to the Commissioners' request that the NAACP submit by 10 a. m. yesterday any additional specifications it had in support of its charges.

Davidson said the Commissioners' letter was received at 4:20 p. m. Friday and gave his office only an hour and a half of regular office time to comply.

2 NAACP Charges

"The physical impossibility of compliance seems obvious and such a last-minute request could be considered deliberate,' Davidson wrote.

The Commissioners' letter informed Davidson the hearing would consider these two NAACP charges:

1. That Police Chief Robert V. Murray, by his silence, has condoned an insult to a civic organization seeking to cooperate with his department in the matter of eliminating injustice.

2. That racial prejudice has prevented the promotion of Negro policemen; and that asignments of policemen to duty are made on the basis of race with detrimental effect upon police efficiency.

Davidson said all the NAACP charges should be considered at the hearing, including charges of police brutality. The The Justice Department is investigating the individual cases Davidson cited in his original 'bil of particulars."

Davidson said the hearing should consider the essence of these allegations to determine whether Murray has failed to act to "prevent or reduce instances of use of undue force by arresting officers."

"This is a fundamental matter for inquiry at any hearing on the Police Department," he added.

The letter to Davidson said the public hearing would be "an investigation and not a trial" but all witnesses would be sworn and the right of cross examination would be granted.

Davidson objected to the semantics of this, saying that with such rules "almost every element of a formal hearing is present."

He said the NACP did not question the Commissioners' right to conduct an investigation of matters brought to their attention. But he added: "When, however, they set up all the criteria of a trial but make no provisions to set up the atmosphere which an impartial hearing demands and especially since public confidence in any findings of the Commissioners under such conditions would be undermined, we are reluctant to become a party to such proceedings."

D. C. to Probe Bias Charges Against Police

Star P. 1 Sun. 7-28-57 Washington D.C.

Public Hearings Due on Promotions, Assignment Policy

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin said last night that the Commissioners will hold a public hearing on charges of racial discrimination in the Police Department.

Charges of both police brutality and discrimination in the use of manpower have been made by Eugene Davidson, District branch president of the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In the weekly "Report to the People" broadcast over Station WWDC, Mr. McLaughlin made his first announcement that the city heads have decided on a public hearing. He said no date has been set.

To Eye Promotions

Since the Justice Department's civil rights section has agreed to review the individual cases of alleged brutality, the Commissioners will focus their attention on Mr. Davidson's charges that the Police Department under Chief Robert V. Murray discriminated against colored police in promotions and assignments.

Chief Murray has asked for a public hearing to refute the charges. Mr. Davidson, however, has taken the position that the Commissioners are partial to Chief Murray. The NAACP official wants them to ask the Senate District Committee to launch an investigation.

Mr. McLaughlin said the Commissioners have not discussed the question since receiving word that the Justice Department would investigate the brutality charges but would not make a wholesale investigation of the Police Department's administration.

Mr. McLaughlin added that the Commissioners will hold a public hearing "because the public should have the information produced in such an investigation."

Cites Dismissal Plea

Pointing out that Mr. Davidson had called for the dismissal of Chief Murray, Mr. McLaughlin said "that's a matter for the Commissioners to decide," rather than any other body.

In the interview part of the broadcast Mr. McLaughlin was asked if he thought law enforcement had been affected by the publication of the NAACP charges. He replied:

"I believe we have one of the best police departments in the country. I don't think the members of the force have been affected in the performance of their duty by these charges."

Asked if he thought policemen would now be inclined to handle arrests of colored suspects "with kid gloves," Mr. McLaughlin said, "I don't think these charges have brought that about in any effective way."

Restraints Rise

But Mr. McLaughlin pointed out that in the first week after the NAACP made its charges, "twice as many arrestees had to be restrained."

Asked if he was considering making precinct-by-precinct visits to assure individual policemen of his support and impartiality, Mr. McLaughlin said that he and Chief Murray had discussed the advisability of Mr. McLaughlin's making such visits some time before the NAACP charges were made. He said he still believes it would be a good idea, but that he has not yet had time for it.

Police Trial In Brutality Case Opens

Post + Times Herald P.1-b

Fri. 8-9-57

Accuser Tells Hearing NAACP 'Sought Me Out'

By Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporter

Washington D.C.

Claude Henry Anderson, 31, told a special Police Trial Board yesterday he filed charges of police brutality in his arrest last March 30 after he had been sought out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Anderson testified for about six hours as the Trial Board began hearing charges brought against Police Pvt. William W. Dankos, 26, of the Fourteenth Precinct.

Anderson told the Board that Dankos dragged him from his car and beat him with his nightstick about 4:30 p. m. March 30, during an incident at a traffic light at Benning r. and Minnesota ave. ne.

Dankos is charged with using unnecessary violence to make an arrest, conduct prejudicial to the reputation of the Police Department and conduct unbecoming an officer.

nUder questioning by members of the Trial Board, Anderson said he did not file charges of maltreatment immediately because "I was in an upset state."

Anderson, a former policeman who was retired because of disability July 31, 1956, said under cross-examination by Dankos' attorney, James J. Laughlin, that Eugene V. Davidson, president of the District branch of the NAACP, "sought me out" the day after the alleged beating.

Anderson said on that same day he heard of a request for witnesses to the incident to report to NAACP headquarters broadcast over a local radio station he thought was Station WOOK. He said he went to Davidson's office and signed an affidavit charging Dankos with beating him.

The NAACP included Anderson's case in one of the 12 cases of alleged police brutality it cited recently in a complaint to the District Commissioners.

Anderson, who lives with his wife and four children at 1116 Carrington ave., Seat Pleasant, said that in addition to his statement to Davidson he had made another to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

At Laughlin's request, Deputy Police Chief Clarence H Lutz, chairman of the three man Trial Board, said he would ask the FBI to produce Anderson's statement when the hearing resumes at 10 a. m. today at Police Headquarters.

Jury Convicts Complainant

Post + Times Herald

Fri. 8-16-57 P.3-a

Joseph C. Grayson, 42, who was charged that a policeman beat him brutally for no apparent reason, was convicted yesterday of assaulting the officer.

A Municipal Court jury of 10 white and 2 Negro jurors debated less than 40 minutes before reaching the verdict.

Pvt. G. C. Murray of the 13th Precinct admitted he hit Grayson "several times" with a blackjack, but he insisted it was necessary because Grayson was resisting arrest.

Grayson testified he was minding his own business when Murray picked the fight.

The case was one of those cited by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the District Commissioners to back up its charges of police brutality.

Roy C. Garvin, chairman of an NAACP subcommittee on brutality, was Grayson's attorney. He told the jury the beating was "one of the most brutal I have ever seen anyone get."

It resulted, Garvin charged, because Grayson "was a colored man and Officer Murray saw fit to beat him."

The incident took place on June 27 in an alley near Grayson's home at 1765 Swann st nw.

Murray, who is white, testified he arrested Grayson for disorderly conduct because Grayson was talking loudly and vulgarly. Grayson, Murray said, refused to be arrested, and fled.

Murray called for reinforcements and one of them, Pvt. R. T. Keahon, found Grayson nearby. Murray and Keahon both testified that Grayson immediately lunged at Murray and swung his fist but missed. Murray said he then hit Grayson "several time on the head with my blackjack."

Grayson and Tommy Roy Towns of 1947 T st. nw. insisted that the alley was quiet when Muray first arrived. They said no arrest was made and Murray went away.

A few minutes later, Grayson said, he was standing beside a garage when Murray approached and slugged him.

In answer to a question from Assistant U. S. Attorney Fred D. Durrah, Grayson said he could think of no reason for Murray's action. Towns said he had left before the fight began.

Five other witnesses testified that they saw the officers hitting Grayson but none of them saw all of the struggle.

After the jury returned its verdict, Judge Thomas C. Scalley found Grayson guilty also of disorderly conduct. He set sentencing for Aug. 23.

13c 1957 D.C.

Inquest set for all male party death

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-30-57

WASHINGTON

An inquest may be held next week in the death of a 20-year-old blond who was fatally stabbed following an interracial all-male party at the home of a former University of Puerto Rico student, Sunday.

Police are holding Rafael Vegas-Sterling on charges of first degree murder and Thomas W. McStaley, 19, as a material witness in connection with the death.

The victim, Frank L. Fisher, died early Monday at Freedmen's Hospital. McStaley is also being treated for stab wounds at D.C. General Hospital. Homicide police said the witness may be out in time for an inquest March 27.

* * *

VEGAS-STERLING was arrested at Freedmen's Hospital after he reportedly told authorities he stabbed the victim in front of his apartment in the 1300 block 13th St., NW.

Capt. Richard J. Felber of the homicide squad said hospital authorities told him Vegas-Sterling admitting stabbing Fisher after the youth and two other companions tried to rob him when he took them to his room.

RAFAEL VEGAS - STERLING

3-Time Intruder Killed in Trap

Post & Times Herald p.3-A
Washington, D.C.
Fri. 5-17-57

By William Burden
Staff Reporter

An ex-convict's third break-in at Hogate's Restaurant within seven days was a fatal one yesterday—he was shot to death by one of two policemen "staked out" in a second-floor dining room.

The intruder, Robert James Morgan, 36, of 1746 Euclid st. nw., was shot by Pvt. Melvin C. Griffin, 24, of the Fourth Precinct, after he struck Griffin in the face during an attempt to escape the police trap.

Griffin, who was policeman-of-the-month in October, 1956, for rescuing a 76-year-old man from a burning automobile, fired six times in the dark at Morgan, who was struck once in the chest and once in the left side.

Griffin was on duty at the seafood restaurant, 831 Maine ave. sw., about 2:15 a.m. with Fourth Precinct Detective Francis E. Verrier when they saw a shadowy figure sliding down a rope through the skylight over the kitchen.

While Verrier telephoned police to surround the building, Griffin said he approached the intruder from the rear and ordered him to put up his hands and surrender to police.

Morgan, who was released April 27 from the District jail after serving a term for petty larceny, lunged at Griffin, who fired three shots during a brief struggle. Griffin said Morgan broke away and ducked into an alcove off the kitchen.

When Griffin looked inside, Morgan struck him in the mouth with his fist, whereupon Griffin said he stepped back and fired three more shots, emptying his revolver. Morgan fell to the floor and was pronounced dead on the scene upon arrival of an ambulance summoned by Verrier.

Verrier said the dead man's fingerprints identified him as the man who broke into Hogate's on May 9 and May 12 and stole more than $125 worth of liquor, cigarettes and clothing. He reported Morgan was wearing a pair of trousers and a tie clip stolen May 9.

Griffin was automatically suspended in custody of his superior officer, Capt. Clyde Strange, pending an inquest at the District Morgue at 11 a.m. today.

DIFFERENCE OF YEAR

State's Case in Killing Spiked by Date Error

Criminal Court Judge William T. Harvey yesterday directed a jury to acquit a Negro man in a manslaughter case after the prosecution's case was knocked out by a "clerical error" in the written accusation which charged a beating next November.

County Solicitor Lacy Mahon Jr. promptly filed another manslaughter information against the defendant, 48-year-old Henry Napoleon White.

Defense attorney Lloyd Bass said he will ask the judge to quash the new information on the ground White has already been placed in jeopardy of a charge on which he has been acquitted.

A six-man jury was sworn in Monday to try White on a charge that he committed manslaughter by fatally beating Josephine Johnson. Asst. County Solicitor John L. Briggs told the jury that White beat the woman during a moonshine whisky party.

The alleged beating occurred on Nov. 8, 1956, and the woman died on Nov. 10, 1956.

Road Patrol Lt. W. T. Thomas, on the stand as the state's first witness, was asked by Briggs if he had seen White last Nov. 9 or Nov. 10 when Bass objected on the ground Thomas' testimony developed a variance between the charge against White and the proof.

Bass cited wording of the information against White, which said he beat the woman on "Nov. 8, 1957"—an abvious impossibility. The same information, however, correctly stated she died on Nov. 10, 1956.

Briggs asked the court's permission to amend the information by correcting the date. But after arguments on the law, Judge Harvey denied Briggs' motion, saying Florida Supreme Court decisions barred him from allowing the change.

This left the state the task of proving a crime at a future date, so the prosecution was forced to close its case. The judge then granted Bass' motion for a directed verdict of not guilty on the ground there was no evidence on which the jury could return a guilty verdict.

Florida Deputy Free In Slaying of Negro

By the United Press.

SANFORD, Fla., Aug. 20.—A coroner's jury today ruled "justifiable homicide" in the case of a Negro shot to death by a deputy sheriff last weekend. The shooting stirred up protests in the city's Negro district.

The jury took 22 minutes to declare the shooting of George H. Danner, 29, by Deputy Morgan McClelland "justifiable." Mr. Danner was shot three times during a fight with the officer.

Nine persons testified. Eight had actually seen the shooting.

Mr. McClelland, 50, told the jury he only pulled his gun after Mr. Danner attacked him and shoved hi mto the ground while he was questioning him about an automobile accident.

Negro Guilty In Woman's FatalBeating

A Criminal Court jury yesterday convicted Henry Napoleon White, 48, on a manslaughter charge in the fatal beating of a woman last Nov. 8.

The jury deliberated 70 minutes before returning the guilty verdict, with a recommendation of mercy.

Judge William T. Harvey deferred sentence, which could be a maximum of 20 years, until Oct. 15.

Asst. County Solicitor R. Hudson Olliff presented evidence to show that White beat Josephine Johnson with his fists and kicked her last Nov. 8 while in the vicinity of Wright road, off the Old St. Augustine road. She died Nov. 10.

Witnesses also testified that prior to the fatal beating White had hit the woman on the head with a hammer, cut her neck with a razor and threatened her with death.

White was cleared of the manslaughter charge for a few minutes in July when Judge Harvey directed a jury to acquit him.

The prosecution's case then was knocked out by a clerical error in the formal written accusation against White. This literally charged that White beat the victim fatally on "Nov. 8, 1957"—a time impossibility.

After the ruling, the county solicitor's office filed a new charge containing the correct date. Defense attorney Lloyd Bass at first said he would challenge this charge on the ground White would be placed in double jeopardy.

But Bass subsequently reconsidered and decided that only a "defective information," not double jeopardy, was involved.

Huie Refuses To Pay Fine, Yields Bond

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 11 (AP)—William Bradford Huie says he won't pay a $750 contempt of court fine and has criticized Florida officials for taking a $2,500 appearance bond.

The Hartselle, Ala., author and lecturer expressed hope the pardon board would grant him a pardon without demanding the fine and asked for "the necessary protection so I may appear before the board in person."

He made the comment in letters to Gov. LeRoy Collins and Comptroller Ray E. Green. Collins was out of Tallahassee today and Green commented that the $2,500 was an appearance bond, that Huie "failed to appear and it was escheated."

'PERFECTLY WILLING'

He said, too, "I am perfectly willing to grant Mr. Huie a hearing. As for immunity from arrest, the governor certainly has the right to grant him a reprieve."

Huie's court troubles stemmed from his investigation of the shooting Aug. 3, 1952, of Dr. Clifford Leroy Adams, white physician of Live Oak, a little town some 90 miles west of Jacksonville, by Ruby McCollum, wife of a Negro Bolita (numbers) operator. McCollum died the next day of a heart attack. She was sentenced to die in the electric chair but won a new trial, then was sent to the state hospital for the insane at Chattahoochee.

The state said the shooting was because of an argument over a bill. The woman claimed the doctor was forcing her to have suxual relations with him.

TO ALL LIBRARIES

Huie wrote a book about the case but it was not distributed in Florida because of posible legal action. Huie says now, however, he intends to send paperback copies to "all school and other public libraries in Florida."

Huie's contempt conviction came at the hands of Judge Hal W. Adam of circuit court, no relation to the slain man.

Negro, Son To Get Life For Slaying

QUINCY, Nov. 2 (UP) — A Negro tenant and his teen-aged son were convicted of first degree murder today, but the jury's recommendation for mercy spared their lives.

The circuit court jury, with Judge Ben Willis presiding, deliberated only one hour before finding Tom McLendon, 55, and his son, L. J., 16, guilty of murder in the Oct. 18 shooting of Melvin Lee Jowers, a white farmer at Havana for whom they worked.

The jury's recommendation makes a life prison sentence mandatory.

The murder of Jowers aroused such tensions in this little tobacco community that the McLendons were kept in a secret jail outside the county until the trial. A hastily summoned grand jury indicted both the Negroes, although the younger McLendon confessed doing the shooting while his father and Jowers were arguing over money.

During the 14-hour trial, court-appointed defense attorneys contended the boy shot Jowers after the farmer struck his father. But state witnesses denied there was an altercation.

The grand jury made no finding in connection with the dynamite-bombing of a Negro church at Havana the day following the shooting. The church was empty and no one was injured.

Negro Files Appeal with U.S. Court

Jimmie Lee Thomas, convicted Negro rapist of a Duval County white woman, will carry a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

His petition was denied in the U.S. District Court here on Oct. 17. On Nov. 15, Judge Warren L. Jones of the appellate court issued a certificate of "probable cause" for an appeal of that decision.

Judge Jones set Nov. 30 as the last day for the filing of a formal notice of the appeal. It was filed yesterday.

In his petition for a writ of habeas corpus Thomas, who received the death sentence upon his conviction, contends the state's statutes defining the verdicts a jury may return in capital offense cases is unconstitutional. Further he alleged the statutes, if constitutional in themselves, operate so as to deprive a Negro of his constitutional rights to equal protection under the law.

In arguing for the writ of habeas corpus, the Negro's attorney, Ernest D. Jackson, declared that the provision of law which authorizes a jury to bring in a recommendation of mercy, which prohibits a death sentence or, by withholding such a recommendation, to make a death sentence mandatory, is unconstitutional.

He further alleges that the operation of the jury statutes, in Florida, infringes upon a Negro's right to equal protection in that some 22 Negroes have been executed following rape convictions while only one white man has died for the crime, during the past 20 years.

The appeal is expected to be heard by the court some time in March.

Pardon Board Decides to Let Him Pay Fine

Herald Thurs. 9-12-57 Miami Fla.

Huie Beats 6-Month Jail Term

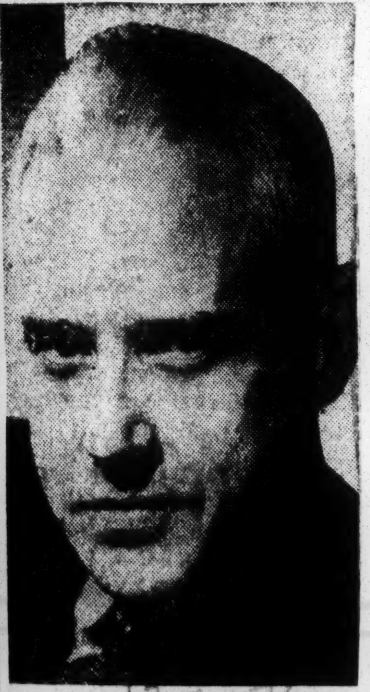
P. 1

TALLAHASSEE — (AP) — The Florida Pardon Board ruled in effect Wednesday that Author William Bradford Huie may pay a $750 fine for contempt of court and thereby escape a six-month jail sentence hanging over his head in Suwannee County.

The pardon board ordered commutation of the jail term on condition Huie pay $750 in cash within 30 days.

This had the effect of restoring the original sentence of Circuit Judge Hal W. Adams of Mayo who ordered that Huie pay a fine of $750 or go to jail for six months on the contempt charge which grew out of his activities in the Ruby McCollum case.

Huie did not pay the fine, and went to jail. After two days in jail he petitioned the State Supreme Court for release on the ground he was held illegally. He was freed under $2,500 bond pending action by the Supreme Court.



William Huie

... forfeiture stands

The Supreme Court denied his petition. Huie left the state, but his attorney, Arthur Gutman Jr. of Jacksonville, tried immediately to pay the fine. The money was refused.

Judge Adams ordered the $2,500 bond forfeited and issued an order, still standing, that Huie be arrested to serve out the jail term. He again refused to accept payment of the fine, contending the writer had waived the right to pay the fine when he went to jail.

Huie was convicted of contempt for attempting to influence a psychiatrist appointed by Judge Adams to test Ruby McCollum's sanity. She was charged with the slaying of Dr. C. LeRoy Adams, prominent white physician and state senator-elect, in his office at Live Oak.

The Negro woman was convicted and condemned to death. The State Supreme Court ordered a new trial, but she was adjudged insane and is now confined in a state hospital.

Huie published a book about the McCollum case, which has aroused indignation in many areas of Florida, particularly in the rural northern counties. Gutman told the pardon board the threat of jail had kept Huie out of Florida for more than two years.

Gov. LeRoy Collins said the pardon board shouldn't allow "pride and prejudice to guide us in reaching a decision." He said he was impressed by the fact that Huie, through his attorney, had sought to pay the fine after losing his petition to the Supreme Court, but had been denied the right.

"I have never heard of a case where payment of the fine did not wipe out a jail sentence given as an alternative," he said.

"It may be true that Huie tried to use the courts for personal publicity. He tried to pay the fine," Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin said.

"It's worth something to keep him out of the state," commented Comptroller Ray E. Green. "He tried to make a monkey out of the court. The court made a monkey out of him."

Secretary of State R. A. Gray said Huie created the situation "by his own election." But he said he held no prejudice against the author and would be willing to commute the sentence if he would pay the $750 fine originally imposed.

"His attorney said they wouldn't let him pay the fine. We'll let him," Green said.

Gutman had asked the board to refund all the escheated $2,500 bond in excess of the $750 fine, but Ervin held the pardon board had no authority to do so, since the bond already had been forfeited and paid by the bonding company.

State Atty. William Randall Slaughter of Live Oak opposed the petition. He said the courts had decided the case against Huie and no showing had been made why he should be granted clemency by the pardon board.

Huie now lives in New York.

13c 1957 FLORIDA

Withers Gets Death Verdict In Sex Killings Of Two Boys

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. P. 1
Sun. 1-13-57

PANAMA CITY, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—A Circuit Court jury tonight convicted Dallas E. Withers of first degree murder in the sex slayings of two small boys.

The jury made no recommendations for mercy and Circuit Judge E. Clay Lewis Jr., immediately sentenced him to death in the electric chair at Raiford State Prison.

Defense Atty. Thomas P. Beasley requested a new trial. The court give the defense 15 days in which to file a formal motion.

The jury reported after deliberating almost four hours. It had received the case at 1:35 p.m. CST.

Withers, 34-year-old father of seven, showed no emotion when the verdict was reported. Members of his family in the courtroom also appeared calm.

Mrs. M. E. Wilson, mother of the slain boys, said the verdict was justified. "He had a trial, my boys did not," she said.

The execution date will be set by Gov. LeRoy Collins.

The trial began Monday. The courtroom, which seats about 250, was packed with spectators throughout.

Withers, a Panama City construction worker and electrician, was tried on a charge he murdered 4-year-old Douglas Cecil Wilson last May 1. He also is charged with tossing David Earl Wilson, 7, into isolated Polecat Bayou after giving the boys a ride in his outboard motorboat.

State Atty. J. Frank Adams, who asked for the death penalty, had introduced a signed statement in which Withers was quoted as admitting tossing the boys into the water to keep them from telling about acts of perversion on the older one.

Their bodies were found about 15 miles from their trailer home. Their mother, Mrs. M. E. Wilson, testified she saw them pulling away in the boat with the sharp-featured, slightly balding Withers.

Withers' attorney, State Rep. Thomas P. Beasley, who had never had a client go to the electric chair in 33 previous capital cases, contended that Withers was too drunk to have planned the deaths.

This would mean, he argued, that they were not first degree murders.

Several defense witnesses, including members of the defendant's family, testified they saw him drinking heavily from Saturday until Tuesday, the day of the drownings.

Adams, in a fiery summation, said several witnesses testified, however, that Withers was sober enough to carry out several previously arranged plans during the period.

He argued that Withers "destroyed the only witness to the first murder by throwing over the second boy," Douglas, thus indicating he premediatated his death.

"If you give mercy," he told the jurors, "I'm going to brew a beer and call it "Withers' Beer'—the drink of exoneration instead of moderation."

Negro Youth Fired Upon

Herald
Wed. 1-23-57

A husky Negro youth who had been "looking through windows" dodged bullets fired in a Northwest Section white residential area Tuesday night.

The 15-year-old youth had been prowling through the yard near the home of Bidd B. Hill, 1291 NW 55th Ter., when Hill's dog aroused his master.

Miami Fla.

Hill spotted the youth peering in the window of his home and went to get a gun. He fired twice with a revolver when the boy failed to stop and explain his presence, he told police.

P. 2A

The boy later was captured in a vacant lot by Miami Police Sgt. Leslie Perkins and turned over to juvenile authorities.

The incident occurred within two blocks of the area where residents are jittery because of racial tension caused when a Negro family moved into 1455 NW 55th St. last week.

DRIVER HELD IN 7 DEATHS

Times P. 4-C

Father Accused in Plunge of Car Into Florida Canal

Tues. 2-12-57

MIAMI, Feb. 10 (UP)—A 50-year-old father was charged with manslaughter Sunday after his wife, five children and a neighbor's son were drowned when his old-model car swerved off a road into a canal.

Ralph Evans, driver of the vehicle, and Edwin McDonough, 58-year-old laborer who was a passenger in the car, were the only survivors.

Mr. Evans' 22-year-old wife, Teresa, and her five sons, ranging in age from 6 months to 5 years, died. Also drowned was Charles Wright Jr., 12. The Evans' 6-month-old sons were twins.

William Geronomo, Police Chief of suburban Hialeah Gardens, said he had ordered Mr. Evans to take his car off the highways two weeks ago "because the brakes were unsafe." He said the car was "not fit to drive."

Mr. Geronimo said he had recommended to the sheriff's department that Mr. Evans be charged with manslaughter.

Mystery Clouds Woman's Death

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A bloodstained hammer and knife found in a house off Old Clifford Lane were mute evidence of how 75-year-old Mrs. Hester Howes had been bludgeoned to death. Police found them last week when her body was discovered by Edward Dorsey, 69, a visitor.

Lieut. Pat Peterson and Sheriff's Deputy Ray Headen, who investigated the killing, could find no motive. The body was found lying on the kitchen floor in the mid-afternoon. An autopsy was scheduled.

Found Near School Yard

Schoolgirl's Slaying Shocks Jacksonville

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 5-23-57

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Police continue to search for clues that might lead to the identification of the person responsible for the horrible death of Emelyn Ellison, 12.

The mutilated body of the school girl was found Tuesday by a group of school boys of the John E. Ford School during a morning recess. They found the girl's body between two concrete slabs.

THE GIRL had been reported missing since Friday afternoon. Police indicated that she had been dead for more than 24 hours.

There was a stab wound on both sides of the throat and a four-inch laceration across the body about the stomach. School books belonging to the girl were found under the edge of a concrete slab which was tilted up from the ground.

Although missing since Friday, the girl's mother did not report her missing until Monday morning. A neighbor told police she had been seen on Sunday morning. The girl was a student at the A. L. Lewis School.

GI kills 2 officers for reprimand

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 6-22-57

FT. RILEY, Kans. — S/1C Paul A. Barrier, 29, of Jacksonville, Fla., shot and killed his lieutenant and first sergeant recently with an M-1 rifle after being upbraided by them, the Army said.

Second Lt. Jerry Humphrey, 22, of Auburn, Neb., and M/Sgt Ralph H. Stilson, 29, of Flatrock, Mich., two white members of Company B of the 29th Infantry, were the victims.

Barrier gave himself up in the provost marshal's office shortly after the shootings. The Army has sent him to a hospital for a mental examination.

* * *

HUMPHREY and Stilson chided Barrier, the Army reported, because of his mistakes during a drill exercise.

That night following the exercise Barrier said, "I'm going to kill that lieutenant and the sergeant, too." Sgt. James Hicks said.

Barrier fired on Humphrey while he lectured a class and shot Stilson as he engaged in a telephone conversation.

A veteran of eight and one-half years, Barrier has two sisters in Jacksonville.

Negro Cop Shoots And Kills Negro Thursday Night

Latter Day 2-23-57 Jacksonville, Fla.
P. 6

SECOND NEGRO KILLED THIS WEEK BY COPS

Tommy Lee Alexander, 26, of 1716 Calhoun St., was fatally shot by Negro Patrolman Sidney Gaines on Thursday night, Feb. 21 around 11:42 o'clock.

The off duty policeman stated that he was in the Savoy Sundries, 1369 Davis St., in civilian clothes eating doughnuts and drinking coffee, when Alexander came in and sat next to him.

Alexander asked Gaines to put him in jail. Gaines stated that he told Alexander that he couldn't arrest him because, he hadn't done anything. Gaines stated the man had been drinking and continued to insist that he arrest him.

After several minutes of arguing, with both Gaines and the store owner urging Alexander to go home, the patrolman said. Gaines told Alexander the only way that he would put a man in jail while off-duty was for him to slap his face. Alexander did.

The officer said he told Alexander to go home. Alexander went to the door and said he would be waiting when Gaines got to the corner. Gaines said "this is policeman Gaines talking now," the patrolman related. "You're under arrest. Come inside while I call headquarters."

With one patron in the store trying to stop Alexander, he lunged at Gaines and the policeman hit him with his left fist, breaking his knucle above the index finger.

Gaines said he backed up and drew his pistol. Alexander came at him again and Gaines tried to kick him in the groin. Gaines said Alexander lunged at him a third time and "grabbed for my gun and we tussled. I fired, hitting him in the shoulder. He still was wrestling for my gun and I had to shoot three more times."

Homicide detectives investigating said seven other witnesses in the store verified Gaines' account. Gaines' hand was set in a cast at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Police sources said Thursday night that off-duty officers are required to carry their service revolvers with them at all times.

Death Penalty for Criminals Losing Favor in Dade, State and the Nation

Herald Miami, Fla. Sun. 5-12-57
P. 28-C

By J. L. (DIXIE) SMITH
Herald Staff Writer

Capital punishment—in Dade County, in Florida and across the nation — is losing favor as a penalty for major crime or as a deterrent.

Dade's court have sent only two killers to the electric chair in the past 14 years.

They have sent only one rapist to his death since the "chair" became the prescribed method of execution in Florida as of Jan. 1, 1924.

In more than 33 years, the citizens of Dade — serving on trial juries in capital crimes —have decreed death for only 12 Negroes and eight white men convicted of first-degree murder or rape.

The state as a whole has inflicted the supreme penalty on 169 persons in the 33 years since institution of the "hot seat" — with only 33 of them paying with their lives since 1950.

Reflecting the trend away from the death penalty also the U.S. Bureau of Prisons records showing — among other things — that executions dropped from a peak of 199 in 1935 to 62 in 1953 and 65 in 1956.

Such a decline in executions, oddly enough, continues locally, at the state level and on a national scale at the same time that major crime and the population push upwards — month by month.

Judges, prosecutors, enforcement officers — even courtroom spectators — have noted for some time that the imposition of capital punishment is in growing disfavor.

"The general feeling against exacting the death penalty has been more and more noticeable since World War II," one Dade jurist declared.

"Why this opposition to the old 'eye-for-an-eye' theory keeps mounting is hard to say. Nobody seems to have any specific answer. Perhaps the reasons are too varied," he added.

Consider, also, these remarks of an active and veteran prosecutor of capital crimes:

"We've had several 'chair' cases before Dade juries in the past year or so — but jurors held off at the last moment on demanding death.

"One case was that of a Negro who killed his wife and both her parents. The jury, after long debate, recommended him to the mercy of the court (and a life prison term) by the bare majority of 7 to 5.

"Had one of the seven held out for the death penalty, the accused would have been doomed by law for the triple slaying.

"Even more recently, 12 men on a jury trying a youth for the fatal stabbing of his drinking companion stood 11 to 1 for sending him to death.

"The one dissenter, however, refused to vote the first-degree verdict unless he was assured the young man would avoid the chair.

"Finally, this group of 12 average citizen urged mercy and granted him a prison term — with possible parole."

It has been said many times around Dade's courthouse that "no Dade jury is going to 'pull the switch' on a defendant in a murder or rape case unless the case is especially vicious."

The trend seems to bear out such observations.

When the last Dade jury sent two men to the chair it did so because the Negroes killed a patrolman in fleeing a holdup. That was the case in which Dade Road Patrolman Edward J. Fritz, 23, was slain by George (Limpy) Anderson, Percy (Wassie Blue) Ambrister and Richard (Fatback) Floyd on Feb. 3, 1953.

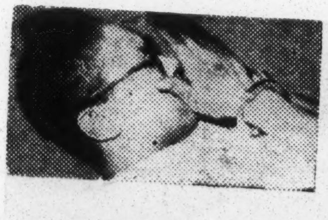
Anderson and Ambrister, convicted by jurors after Floyd had pleaded guilty and turned state's evidence, walked to the chair Feb. 20, 1956, after exhausting all appeal routes.

Floyd, although sentenced to die, won an 11th-hour commutation and is doing a life term in Raiford.

The sole rapist ever doomed to death by a Dade jury was Alfonso Enmond, 34, Negro laborer, who went to the chair in 1948 for assaulting a 5-year-old white girl.

Prior to the twin execution of Anderson and Ambrister, Dade's last death sentence had gone to Vincent Christy, 36, as penalty for the wholesale slaying of Irving Leopold, his wife, Esther, their son, Stephen, 6, and Ralph J. Morin, 19, whose car Christy commandeered in an escape in July, 1942.

Christy paid the price of his brutal crime March 1, 1943.



FLOYD

AMBRISTER

ANDERSON

Here Is the Record

On the national, state and local levels, here are the statistics on executions during the last seven years:

	'50	'51	'52	'53	'54	'55	'56	Tot
NATIONAL	82	105	83	62	82	76	65	555
FLORIDA	1	8	4	2	7	4	7	33
DADE CO.	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	2

13c 1957

FRANCE

Associated Press Wirephoto

DeWAYNE MCOSKER

France will try him

France Keeps GI Accused In Slaying

Courier-Journal Fri 7-12-57 Louisville Ky.

Won't Turn Him Over For U. S. Court-Martial

p. 3

Paris, July 11 (AP)—The French Government today turned down a United States Army request for jurisdiction over Specialist Third Class De Wayne Mcosker, accused of killing a North African in a Paris bar.

The Army had asked the Ministry of Interior for jurisdiction over Mcosker, 21, so it could try him before a court-martial.

But under the Status of Forces Act the French retained jurisdiction because Mcosker was off duty at the time of the shooting and because a French civilian was involved.

Only a decision by the Ministry of Justice could have resulted in Mcosker's being handed over to the U. S. Army.

Claims Self-Defense

A hearing on the case was held today. The decision was announced by the U. S. Army at Orleans, where Mcosker was stationed.

Still to be decided is who will keep Mcosker in custody—the Americans or the French—until the case comes up.

Mcosker was charged with shooting an Algerian, Abd el Ahmed Liamini, during an argument May 25 in a night club near the honky-tonk Pigalle district. The argument was over payment for American cigarettes.

Mcosker said he fired in self-defense, the Army said.

He has been held in a Paris jail since he was arrested late in June.

JURY CLEARS OFFICER OF KILLING MAN AFTER CHASING HIM TO TOWN

Policeman Had Power In Cobb County To Arrest

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 3-30-57 P.1

A special officer who chased an Atlantan from an adjoining county and shot him in the back of the neck and leg was exonerated of blame Friday as a coroners jury ruled he was justified in slaying the fleeing man.

Victim of the shooting was Willie B. Meadows, 35 of 1598 First St., Apt. 1-B.

The special officer accused of slaying Meadows identified himself as Harry L. Haggard, Jr., 25, of Mapleton, Ga.

The shooting occurred shortely before mid-night on Gordon Ter. after a 100 mile per hour chase. Meadows died at 3:45 a. m. Thursday.

Haggard told the coroner's jury he has police power in the incorperated area of Mapleton by authority of Cobb County police. At the time of the chase and shooting, he was dressed in civilian clothes and driving an unmarked car, witnesses said.

The officer said he and a friend were sitting in his car at a gasoline station when Meadows roared past them in a 1953 Cadillac with the Austell police hot in pursuit. He said he got in the chase which led him into Atlanta and North on Gordon Road until they reached Gordon Terrace where the Cadillac turned and stopped.

Meadows jumped out of the car, leaving his girl friend behind, and was shot as he fled. Witnessing the shooting was Miss Alma Lowe, 187 Griggs St., NW.. She was a passenger in Meadows' car.

Another witness, a passenger in the special officer's car, said Haggard drove over 100 miles per hour before catching the speeding Cadillac.

Conflicting testimony came from Miss Lowe and Haggard. He said he caught Meadows as he was trying to flee on foot and Meadows almost knocked him down, turned and began to run. He shot after telling the man to stop, he said.

Miss Lowe said the officer never caught up with Meadows.

No whiskey or other illegal contraband was found in Meadows' vehicle. However, Atlanta police suspected him of being a whiskey runner and dope peddler.

INGRAM PAROLE TO BE SOUGHT SOON

Daily World Sun. 6-9-57 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

Plans are being made to apply for a parole for Mrs. Rose Lee Ingram, who has been in prison since 1943, when she was accused of taking part in the corn field laying of a white sharecropper.

Attorney Austin T. Walden will make application in August, the World learn yesterday. It is felt that Mrs. Ingram, now 47, has become eligible for parole under Georgia penal code. The first application was turned down last year.

SERIES OF EUENSE

The Geogria mother was tried along with her sons, Wallace and Sammy Lee, both teenagers at the time of the slaying, with the Schley County killing of John Ethron Stratford. The trio became international cause celebrities during a swift series of events which won for them life sentences after they had been convicted to die by electrocution.

The Ingrams maintained Stratford took a rifle after their mule when the animal wandered into his cornfield. They further declared that the killing was in self defense after the sharecropper, resenting their intervention, attacked Mrs. Ingram.

PILGRIMAGES OF WOMEN

The conviction of the Ingrams brought protests from all over the world. There have been pilgrimages each year by women's groups to Atlanta with vocal pleas being made to the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles. Each plea has been turned down, with the board holding Mrs. Ingram would have to remained in prison at least until she has served the minimum sentence required by law.

Geirgia law until last year required persons convited of life sentences to serve a minimum of seven years before names could be brought before the board of pardons and paroles. This would not necessarily mean a parole would be granted. A new law now revuries a minimum of 14 years in prison before becoming eligible for parole consideration. But it is believed that persons convicted under the former code may be governed by its requirements.

Mr. Walden appeared before the board several times in behalf of the Ingrams.

SOCIAL SITUATION

On January 14, 1952 he urged the board to make an exception from the establishment rule "to reverse the social situation" of the trio. He questioned whether they would have received the same sentences if they had been white and the alleged victim a Negro.

The board, however, held that there were two separate encounters between the sharecropper and the Ingrams. It ruled that the Ingrams had "successfully resisted the deceased" in the first, and that the white farmer "broke away and retreated 141 steps, was overtaken and beaten to death."

This final action was labelled "unnecessary", and made it proper for the jury to find them guilty of murder. The board then remained from taking further action, except in the discovery of new evidence.

FREDERICK MOSLEY

Frederick Mosley Died In Chair Just One Year Ago

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 6-29-57

Exactly one year ago Friday Frederick Mosley, army veteran and member of the Gospel Harmoneers of Atlanta, was executed in Reidsville State Prison after long attempts by newspapermen, gospel singers and attorneys to gain his freedom.

His death set off a non violent protest in Atlanta for four days in which an estimated 40,000 people marched past his casket and mourned the death of the young man who had been accused of raping two white women.

Seconds before he was electrocuted Mosley told his jailers:

"I did not commit the crime, and I want to bless those who have wrongfully accused me .. God bless my family.'

Mosely escaped the death penalty three times during two years in which a witness was produced who testified one of the women had also accused him of the crime. This testimony was corroborated by two white police officers. At the final moment it apparently caused one member of the Board of Pardons and Paroles to vote of commutation of the sentence, but he was in a minority.

Mosley's death left a young widow, Mrs. Eva Mosley with a baby daughter to care for.

He had been an active member of Little Friendship Baptist church and a charter member of the Gospel Harmoneers.

Don't Spoil Freedom For Rosa Lee Ingram

The Courier is revealing this week — exclusively — that Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons, Sammie Lee and Wallace, may be released from their Georgia prison in August, or even sooner.

Therefore, we are asking our readers everywhere to caution everyone to use care and sense in looking at the picture which sees this poor Georgia widow and her sons about to breathe free air again after nine years. Two years ago, they had every possibility of being released, but a demonstration by a group of women rubbed the fur of the Georgia officials the wrong way and the release didn't come.

Let's face it: none of us likes to be forced into doing something. And in the Ingram case, that affair was a "cause celebre" around the whole world. J. B. Hatchett, head of the Georgia Board of Corrections, showed our Trezzvant W. Anderson the file on the Ingram case. Mr. Anderson reports privately that he saw much material from names well known in House Un-American Activities Committee files. One letter was sent to President Truman, two Georgia Senators and Governor Talmadge (not one of whom had any power to act in any way in the case), in which the writer said: "I am not asking, begging or pleading for the release of the Ingrams, but I am demanding (underscored) that they be paroled." That same writer (W. A. McGirt Jr.) invoked the Fifth Amendment many times in a House subcommittee hearing at Charlotte, N. C., in 1956 as our Mr. Anderson listened. He was white.

Too, many "fund-raising" promotions were allied to the Ingram case, and how many accountings have been made of the money raised? How much did the Ingrams get? The Georgia Parole Board is one of the few in the United States with absolute authority. Not even the Governor of Georgia can commute a life sentence, only the parole board. The Governor cannot undo what the board does. The board now wants to free the Ingrams. Let's let them do it their way.

Death Of Clerk-Typist Traced To Youth Here

The local murder tally soared Friday after a 19-year-old youth confessed stabbing and beating to death a white clerk-typist in a downtown finance company office, and an East Point, Ga., man killed his brother-in-law.

The confessed assailant is Henry R. Woods, of 200 Cain St. N. E. who told detectives he killed the 25-year-old woman with a butcher's knife and an iron pipe and then robbed the office of $486.

Police identified the dead woman as Miss Joy Lee McCord, of 23 Second Ave., NE. She reportedly had opened the office 15 minutes before she was killed at about 8:45 a. m.

Woods was picked up by detectives at Houston and Butler Streets, NE, at about 11:30 a. m. Lt. R. E. Little said he had gone to the Finance company this morning to request a new loan. He reportedly owed the company money for a television set.

Woods was also questioned in connection with the July 13 murder of a 63-year-old white widow who was beaten and strangled during the robbery of a laundry at 478 Boulevard, NE. Lt. Little said he answered the description of a man who was hanging around the laundry before the murder. Woods denied the crime.

In East Point, Nathaniel Hazel, of 749 Randall St., shot his brother-in-law Mose Davis, of 16 Greens Alley, two times in the heart after an argument at Hazel's house according to police in the town. Hazel was arrested at his home after the slaying.

Friday's slaying in Atlanta was the third in less than two weeks. Two killers are still at large after the slaying of a 53-year-old white man on July 7, and of the laundry employee on July 13.

According to the trend of police investigations, a Negro is believed to have committed the July 7, murder in which a man was beaten to death with a shovel and his 79-year-old mother was seriously injured.

Police Friday were holding a 19-year-old youth for lie detector tests in connection with the shovel slaying.

Two men were released by homicide detectives a week ago after being cleared in connection with the crime. Albert Strozier, Jr., 29 of 801 Welch St., NW, and Gerald Junior Bailey, 21, of 294 Booker St., SW, were set free after detectives decided evidence against them was insufficient. Bailey was held on other charges.

—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.
DR. WILLIAM K. PURSLEY

BEATING FATAL FOR TECH PROF

Atlanta Police Probing Attack on Educator

ATLANTA, July 20 (AP) — Injuries inflicted by two youths in a mystery attack proved fatal Saturday to Dr. William Knox Pursley, 32, associate professor of physics at Georgia Tech.

Police said that the assault on Pursley, a native of Clover, S. C., about 1:30 a. m. on the street baffled them but that robbery might have been the motive.

One of the officers who found him, Patrolman B. E. Barnes, told newsmen his back pocket was ripped or torn off and his wallet was missing. However, a detective sergeant called the attack a mystery and said no definite motive had been established.

Pursley died at Crawford Long hospital where he was taken in critical condition after going to his duties Friday, dazed and incoherent.

DECLINE HOSPITALIZATION

Barnes and his partner, J. F. Duke, said that when they came upon the professor on the sidewalk at 800 Juniper st., NE—about two blocks from his Peachtree st. apartment—he refused to admit he had been robbed or even attacked.

They drove him home, they said, after Pursley declined to enter an ambulance they had summoned or to go to a hospital.

Associates at Tech accompanied him to Crawford Long after the seriousness of his condition became apparent. He had a fracture of the skull and bruises and cuts on the body.

The patrolmen found two witnesses to the fatal attack, which they described as exceedingly brutal and violent.

The witnesses told of seeing two youths chase Pursley down the street, overtake him, beat him to the pavement and jump on him with their feet.

SAYS LIFE THREATENED

One assailant was quoted as saying "I'm going to kill him," and other as replying, "No you are not. I'm going to kill him myself."

Both of the attackers were described as about 19 or 20. One wore a green plaid shirt and khaki trousers; the other, a blue shirt and blue jeans. They were said to have left in a green, late-model car.

The police department dispatched a half dozen or more of its more experienced investigators to seek the killers.

Thornton Given Life Sentence In Auburn Avenue Murder Case

By GEORGE M. COLEMAN

Marcellous Thornton was found guilty of murder Friday afternoon, and sentenced to serve a life term in prison.

The verdict came at approximately 5 p. m. after a host of interested people waited some three hours. The jury, consisting of apparently young white men, found him guilty of murder and recommended him to the mercy of the court. This made a life imprisonment sentence mandatory.

Thus ended three tense days of arraignment for the prominent funeral director who was charged with pumping three bullets into the body of an Auburn Avenue filling station worker as he rang up a cash sale on a cash register.

SLAIN MAN

Mr. Thornton was defended by Attorney Daniel Duke who produced a key witness who testified hearing the slain man, Charles E. Ward threaten the defendant who was a regular customer of the Harden Service Station, 265 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Trial had opened in Fulton Superior Court, Judge Virlyn B. Moore presiding, Wednesday afternoon after a careful selection of jurors by Attorney Duke and Assistant Solicitor Frank French.

The state immediately set out to prove that Thornton had pumped bullets into Ward's body after he was slapped some 30 minutes earlier. The defense in its stead produced witnesses in rebuttal to each state witness.

CHARGED BEATING

Thornton admitted shooting Ward but claimed the deceased had beaten him several times in the past, and had assaulted him with a tire tool during a visit to the service station.

The conviction leaves Thornton still faced with a civil suit to seek damages totalling $100,000 for Mrs. Lula B. Ward, widow of the victim of the slaying.

Mrs. Ward claims in her petition that Thornton relieved her of a livelihood which depended solely upon her husband. She has a son seven months old.

Of the total damages, $50,000 is asked for "full value of the life of her deceased husband. The other $50,000 asked is for punitive damages.

Woods Ruled Guilty, Must Die in Chair

A Fulton Superior Court jury found a 19-year-old Atlanta Negro guilty of murder Thursday and made no recommendation for mercy in the July 19 slaying of a finance company employe.

The jury deliberated 50 monutes before reaching its verdict at 3:57 p.m. against Henry R. Woods.

Woods was sentenced by Judge Durwood T. Pye to death by electrocution Oct. 25 at Georgia State Prison in the stabbing and beating of Miss Joy Lee McCord, 26, at Rox Finance Co., 126 Edgewood Ave., NE.

Assistant Sol. Gen. Tom Luck asserted that Woods showed he knew right from wrong when he sent blood-stained trousers to a laundry and when he washed blood from an iron pipe and a knife.

Court-appointed defense attorney Bill Hall said Woods' unsworn statement indicated he was "subnormal."

Woods rambled, repeating, "To my knowing I never meant to hurt nobody. To my memory, I never hurt nobody."

One psychiatrist testified he believed Woods to be sane.

Man Held In Death Of Wife, Handyman

Call Fri. 4-5-57 P.A

Kansas City, Mo.

By BENNO ISAACS

MARIETTA, Ga.—(INS)— Three police agencies dug deeper into the private lives of a Georgia tombstone salesman and his wife this week in an effort to unravel the mysterious death of the white woman and a Negro handyman.

E. G. Rogers, 50, charged with the slaying of his 39-year-old, auburn-haired wife, stoutly maintained Monday that he found her dead in their home after he chased down and killed Richard Jackson, 28-year-old Negro part-time employee he saw leaving the house.

Sheriff's deputies, Cobb county police and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation studied domestic tifts involving Rogers and his dead wife in the unusual double-death.

"I still say I'm not guilty," Rogers said in an exclusive jail-cell interview Monday. He contends Jackson must have strangled his wife just before he saw him sneaking out of the house, chased him and killed him.

Rogers said, however, that he would refuse to take a lie-detector test which investigating officers are urging.

He proclaimed his innocence as 25 detectives and crime-laboratory specialists dug into the argument-scarred life of the handsome man whom police said "had a way" with bereaved widows as he sold them tombstones for departed husbands.

Police in Atlanta joined in the investigation, and officers were questioning an attractive young widow and mother of two children, who told detectives she was friendly with Rogers for two years before she learned he was married.

The handsome, articulate Rogers, sometimes described as a "ladies' man," insisted he did not kill his wife, although he said she tried to murder him in Chicago five years ago. He expressed no regret, however, for killing Jackson.

Rogers told International News Service he killed Jackson when he saw the Negro sneaking out of the house and "trying to drive off" with Mrs. Rogers' car. He said:

"I did not know what he had done to my wife then. If I'd have known what he had done. I would have loaded the gun again and emptied it into him again."

Jackson was shot five times in the head and shoulder.

"I had a right to do what I did," Rogers said with finality.

Investigators said Mrs. Rogers complained a few weeks ago: "My husband wants to kill me.'

Rogers insisted he did not, but said that five years ago in Chicago, his wife gave him poison, and he spent five days, violently ill, in a hospital.

Rogers did not know, as he talked, that although his wife feared she would be hurt or killed, she wanted him to have money she had secreted in the house.

Police found a note addressed to Rogers, but which he never received.

"Don't open this letter until I can't tell you don't," the envelope said. Officers withheld some of the contents, but said the note gave instructions on where Rogers could find a $100 bill. Officers found the money.

Solicitor Luther C. Hames Jr., questioned Rogers again, and then said:

"He's heaping one lie on top of another."

Rogers, however, in refusing to accept the challenge to submit to a lie-detector test, declared:

"It's up to them to prove I'm not guilty without any mechanical contrivances."

Mrs. Rogers was strangled. Authorities, working on the theory she struggled with her slayer, sent scrappings from beneath her fingernails to the Georgia Crime Laboratory for examination.

Deputy Sheriff Harold Griggs said Mrs. Rogers had complained to him several weeks ago that her husband wanted to kill her.

Griggs said at that time she had a bruised eye and a bruised shoulder, and a broken finger.

Mrs. Rogers was found dead Thursday night, the day after, police said, she talked to an attorney about a divorce.

Officers said that Mrs. Rogers might still be alive if a service-station attendant had not been so busy. Griggs said she was traced to the service station at 6:45 last Thursday evening. But the attendant could not take her car for a grease job. She aparently went home then, to meet her death.

Rogers stoically stuck to his story that he went home from work as usual, but did not enter his wife's room. He said he sat down to read a newspaper, and was surprised to see Jackson leaving the apartment. He chased Jackson, Rogers maintained, and poured five shots into the Negro's head and shoulders as he sought refuge in Mrs. Rogers' car.

Rogers was charged with murder in a warrant sworn out by his dead wife's brother, A. L. Pierce.

Woman Medical Student Dies Hours After Shooting

By EDDIE WILLIAMS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA—(SNS)— A 26-year-old Clark College sophomore, "despondent over a Friday night broken engagement," fired a deadly 38 caliber slug through his temple Monday after fatally wounding his estranged sweetheart, 22-year-old Lola Jean Scott, in her 204 West Lake Road home.

The gun-wielding collegian was Howard Earl, a war service veteran.

The attractive Miss Scott a senior at Meharry Medical College in Nashville Tenn., was admitted to Grady Hospital at about 5:35 p. m. with two wounds from a .38 caliber snub nose revolver in the right jaw and left abdomen. She died at Grady Hospital about 15 hours after being shot.

The tragic incident was discovered by Mrs. Gladys T. Scott, mother of the wounded girl, who said she came home about 4:55 p. m. and found the television set volume control turned up to maximum, according to Detectives Howard Baugh and C. J. Perry. Mrs. Scott said she called her daughter, and after there was no answer, she looked into the bedroom.

There, she told the detectives she saw her daughter lyng on the floor near the bed. Earl's body was also on the floor with his head on a hat box. The detectives said they found the "murder weapon" lying under Earl's head on the hat box with three empty shells and two full rounds.

Police did not establish the time of the suicide-murder attempt. However, it was revealed that neighbors on West Lake Road reported hearing noises that sounded like shots at about 2:30 but did not report them because they did not know the source.

Mrs. Scott reported that Earl had been engaged to her daughter but that last Friday she broke the engagement, explaining that it would be unfair for her to marry him if she did not love him.

TOOK INCIDENT CALMLY

The mother said the young man apparently took the incident calmly and that he visited their home Sunday night and asked her daughter to accompany him to a movie. It is not known whether she accompanied him.

Miss Scott is a 1955 graduate (cum laude) of Spelman College where she received several awards and scholarships. At Meharry she pursued a career in medicine and won acclaim as a "brilliant" student. Her mother is a secretary at Price High School, and her father is a railway postal employe.

Howard Earl is the son of Mrs. Maude Earl of 944 Violet Ave., S. E. His father is deceased. He is the youngest of a family of 8 children several of whom are presently teaching in public schools. One of his sisters graduated from Spelman Monday, and a brother graduates from Morehouse Tuesday.

Dean of Students Harold Hamilton said last night that he was "shocked" to hear of the incident. He said that Earl, a sophomore came to Clark after he was discharged from military service. "He was a good boy as far as character was concerned," the Dean said. "He was a clean cut boy." He explained that as far as he knew, Earl had few associates on the campus. He described the young man as "quiet" and a "lone ranger."

PRINCIPALS in the tragic Atlanta shooting episode which resulted in the deaths of two young people. (L) Howard Earl, Clark College sophomore (R) Miss Lola Jean Scott, Meharry College medical student.

Youth Confesses Slaying Woman in Midtown Office

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 7-20-57

By KEELER McCARTNEY

An Atlanta woman was slain early Friday in an Edgewood avenue, NE, finance office, and within two hours police had arrested a youthful Negro and obtained a detailed confession. Attractive, auburn-haired Miss Joy Lee McCord, 25, of 23 Second Ave., NE, was the third murder victim here within 12 days.

Her body was discovered at 9 a.m. sprawled behind a desk at the Rose Finance Co. office at 126 Edgewood Ave., NE, where she was employed as clerk-typist. Detectives said she had multiple stab wounds about the head, chest and arms and also had been savagely beaten with a heavy instrument.

BULGING POCKET

Arrested two hours later, Henry R. Wood, 19, Negro, of 200 Cain St., NE, handed over $252—part of the loot taken from the office after the slaying—and also dictated a page-long confession of the crime, Lt. R. E. Little said.

Wood was arrested by Detective Ralph Kerr, who observed the Negro walking along Piedmont avenue, near Houston street, his pocket bulging with what appeared to be a roll of money. Officers said they accompanied Wood to his room and recovered a boning knife and a piece of metal that were identified as the murder weapons.

Little and Detective Supt. Glyn Cowan said details of the case fit together so perfectly, "we're ready to go to the grand jury right now."

HIGH HOPES

They added that witnesses have identified Wood as being seen "hanging around" a laundry pickup station at 478 Boulevard, NE, where Mrs. Inez Rosser, 62, was slain and robbed Saturday. They charged the six-foot, five-inch Negro also fits the description of the man sought in the Rosser slaying.

"We have high hopes of clearing that case, too," Cowan said.

Here is the story which police said Wood told:

"I left home at around 7:45 a.m. and went by employment offices downtown. Most of them were closed. I went to a loan office on Edgewood avenue. I asked the lady there if I could borrow money. She asked if I had an application. I said 'yes.'

"She went to look for the application and didn't find it. She told me to call the man I work

SLAYING VICTIM

Miss Joy McCord

for and ask him to sign an application and come back at about 9 o'clock.

Constitution

"She started counting money. I hit her with a piece of metal about five times and then I stabbed her with a knife three times. She fell by a desk.

"I went to a drawer and took out all the bills. I didn't get the silver. But the silver spilled out in the bottom of the drawer when I took out the bills.

"I went home and washed the knife and put it in a cabinet in the kitchen. I wrapped the piece of iron in a white cloth and put it under the table in the kitchen. Then I changed clothes and carried the khaki trousers I had been wearing to the cleaners.

"I went over on Forrest Avenue and saw a man named 'Jay Hop.' I owed him a dollar, so I paid him. Then I went to a finance office on Spring street and paid $20 on a loan. I left there and the police stopped me."

Sat. 7-20-57

In addition to the murder weapons, detectives said they recovered the trousers from the laundry. They said Wood evidently overlooked a bloodstain on his socks when he stripped off his outer clothing after returning to his home.

Miss McCord was slain soon after she opened the office, detectives related. They said she evidently struggled with the assailant, because a piece of bracelet she wore was found at her feet, her shoes were off, a typewriter had been knocked from a desk and her clothing had been disarranged.

J. T. Tucker, who works for a printing firm across the street from the finance office, told police he thought he heard a scream at 8:45 a.m., looked out and saw nothing. Reubin Ransom, of 65 Hilliard St., SE, a Negro cook at Grady Hospital, stopped by the office to pay a bill, discovered the body and spread an alarm.

A native of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Miss McCord moved to Tucker with her family as a child and attended Tucker High School. She had been employed in department stores here and on June 13 went to work in the loan office.

Georgia Tech prof beaten, slain in Atlanta

News P. 1

Sun. 7-21-57

B'ham Ala.

ATLANTA, July 20—(AP) —The death of a Georgia Tech associate professor Saturday after a strange beating brought to four the number of persons slain in Atlanta in less than two weeks and led to a get tough order by Police Chief Herbert Jenkins.

He directed officers to round-up all "known police characters, loafers and vagrants" in an all-out effort to solve three of the crimes. An Atlanta Negro has signed a statement admitting the other slaying.

Dr. Williams Knox Pursley, 32, a native of Clover, S. C., who taught optics in the physics department, died at Crawford Long Hospital some 25 hours after he was attacked and beaten by two youths.

HE SUFFERED a fractured skull and bruises and cuts on the body. A spokesman for the Fulton County coroner's office said an autopsy would be performed to determine the exact cause of death.

Detective Lt. R. F. Jordan, who is spearheading the investigation, called the assault baffling, but said his men are working on the theory the associate professor was robbed.

"WE WERE INFORMED that Pursley usually carried a billfold," he said. "However, a rear pocket was ripped and we couldn't find a billfold. The same informant told us that Pursley normally did not carry a large amount of money on his person."

Two witnesses told police the professor was beaten and found on the sidewalk about two blocks from his Peachtree-st apartment.

The witnesses said they saw two youths chase Pursley down the street, overtake him, beat him to the pavement and jump on him with their feet.

ONE ASSAILANT was quoted as saying, "I'm going to kill him," and the other as replying, "No, you are not. I'm going to kill him myself."

Both of the attackers were described as about 19 or 20. One wore a green plaid shirt and khaki trousers, the other, a blue shirt and blue jeans. They were said to have left in a green, late-model car.

Pursley's slaying was the fourth since July 7. Police said a 19-year-old Negro has admitted the fatal slaying and beating of a woman loan company employe, Joy Lee McCord, 25, and may be connected with the earlier slaying of another woman office worker, Mrs. Inez Rosser, 62.

THE FIRST of the four deaths was that of Robert Hanbury, 53-year-old man who was fatally beaten with a shovel at his home.

Farmer Convicted Of Slaying Negro Mother Of Six

Daily World P. 4

Thurs. 8-1-57

Atlanta Ga.

ZEBULON, Ga.—A life sentence was meted out to a 71-year-old retired white farmer Wednesday for the shotgun slaying of a young Negro mother of six children.

The convicted man B. T. Dukes claimed the woman has "sessed" him. The jury deliberated three hours before returning a guilty verdict for the Dec. 5, 1956, slaying of 30-year-old Maybelle Mahone.

The jury recommended mercy and Judge John H. McGee sentenced the elderly farmer to life in prison.

Sheriff J. A. Riggins, reported at the time of the slaying that Dukes claimed the Negro woman "sassed" him.

The sheriff said Dukes gave no reason for appearing at the Negro home where the shooting took place.

However, the sheriff said, Dukes and the woman formerly worked at a plantation near Molena, Ga., and that Dukes "sometimes went by the Mahone home to talk to them."

Riggins said Dukes is married and has 9 or 10 grown children.

Mrs. Mahone's husband is still employed on the plantation and was at work when the shooting occurred, the sheriff said.

Witnesses Speak

Marcellous Thornton Indicted For Murder

BY EDDIE WILLIAMS

Marcellous Thornton, prominent Atlanta Funeral home director, was indicted Friday by a Fulton County Grand Jury on separate charges of murdering a 32-year-old service station attendant and for carrying a gun without a license.

The jurors also indicted John Carr alias Ben Hill, of 535 Humphries St., S. W., for fatally stabbing John Otis Reid, of 515 Tatnall St., S. W., on Aug. 17.

Thornton, 47 year-old owner of the Marcellous Thornton Funeral Home at 1424 Jonesboro Rd., S. E., is being held without bond for allegedly killing Charles Ward at about 12:15 a. m., Tuesday at Harden's Service Station, 265 Auburn Ave. N. E., where the victim was working. Ward was shot four times with a .32 calibre pistol, detectives reported.

WOMAN DRIVER

Witnesses to the pre-dawn shooting said Thornton, driven to the service station by a woman, walked into the office with a gun in his hand and shot Ward who was reportedly at the cash register.

After the first shot, according to witnesses, the wounded man said: "What did you shoot me for?" A second shot rang out and Ward rushed out of the office into the drive where Thornton is alleged to have shot him again.

Thornton, who lives at 387 Forrest Ave. N. E., and the woman fled the scene in the automobile, it was reported, but were later apprehended by detectives. The alleged murder weapon was found at 492 Johnson Ave., N. E., detectives said.

One witness told detectives that Thornton first visited the station about 30 minutes before the shooting. At this time he said he heard Thornton and Ward talking about an alleged slapping. He also reported that the funeral director left the station and returned about 30 minutes later.

Detectives W. S. Acree said Thornton told him Tuesday night that he had been to the station prior to the shooting and that Ward had attacked him.

Ward's immediate survivors are his wife, Mrs. Lula Bell Ward, of 1140 Hubbard St., S. W., and one child.

White Gets Life As Negro Slayer

By the Associated Press.

ZEBULON, Ga., Aug. 1.—An elderly retired white farmer has been sentenced to life imprisonment in the shotgun slaying of a young Negro mother he claimed "sassed" him.

B. T. Dukes, 71, was convicted yesterday of the Dec. 5, 1956, slaying of Mrs. Maybelle Mahone, 30. A Pike County jury recommended mercy and Judge John H. McGee sentenced Dukes to life in prison.

"Slapping" Death Ruled Justified

A Fulton County Coroner's Jury ruled Thursday that a white maintenance man acted "in self-defense" when he slapped a Negro man Tuesday night, and termed the man's subsequent death "justifiable homicide."

The jurors said that Robert Lynn, of R-314 Crew St., N. W., died of injuries received as the result of a fall after he was slapped by James A. Gibson.

Gibson was arrested Tuesday and charged with involuntary manslaughter following the death of Lynn who had been charged with being drunk.

Gibson, a maintenance man for several buildings in South Atlanta told detectives and the jurors that he caught Lynn attempting to take some sheet rock from his supply house earlier Tuesday. He said Lynn ran away but that he later confronted him and asked whey he had run.

He said he slapped the man when he put his hand in his pocket. Lynn fell against a fence and then to the ground, he said. Lynn reportedly died enroute to Grady Hospital.

Lynn suffered a hemorrhage when he was slapped or when he fell, a medical examiner told the jurors. He also testified that the blow contributed to his death but that it would not have killed a normal person.

Gibson, who was released under $1,000 bond, was scheduled to appear in Municipal Court Wednesday to answer a charge of involuntary manslaughter. The hearing was postponed until Aug. 28.

Ingrams Make Final Pleas for Paroles

ATLANTA—Frustrated in previous efforts to secure the parole of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons from their Georgia prisons, Atty. Austin T. Walden makes his final bid in a hearing before the Georgia Board of Pardons and Parole.

Attorney Walden told the Courier he had requested the hearing and that it would be held either on Tuesday or Thursday at the board's office in the State Capitol.

AT THAT time he will augment the data set forth in the brief he gave the board last Aug. 13 to support his petition for paroles for the trio.

That brief detailed the work program prepared for Mrs. Ingram and her sons with jobs here in Atlanta for all three. The Courier was informed that board chairman Hugh C. Carney had voted to free the Ingrams.; that board member W. H. Kimbrough had voted against their release, and board member Mrs. Rebecca Garrett had not made up her mind how she would vote.

The Ingrams are serving life sentences as a result of the slaying of white farmer John Stratford nearly ten years ago. They were originally sentenced to death but the sentence was changed as a result of a brief filed by Attorney Walden.

Slap And Fall Admitted

Daily World

White Suspect Makes Bond In Man's Death

Thurs. 8-22-57 P.1

Atlanta, Ga.

The Municipal Court hearing for a white maintenance man, charged with involuntary manslaughter in connection with the death of a 52-year-old Negro Tuesday night, was postponed Wednesday until Aug. 28, at 3:30 P. M.

The hearing was originally set for Wednesday in Municipal Court for suspect James A. Gibson who was released from jail on $1,000 bond.

Gibson was arrested late Tuesday by detectives who were investigating death of Robt. Lynn, of R-314 Crew St, N. W. Lynn was pronounced dead on arrival at Grady Hospital.

Officers J. T. Carrol and F. W. Johnson said Lynn was alive when dispatched to the hospital in an ambulance from R-415 Pulliam St., S. W. They also reported charging him with being drunk.

After the man was pronounced dead and it was reported that he probably had been struck in the head, Detectives H. E. Burdette and M. W. Blackwell returned to the Pulliam Street address and questioned Gibson.

Gibson is alleged to have said that he caught Lynn attempting to take some sheet rock from his supply house earlier Tuesday. Gibson is maintenance man for several buildings in South Atlanta. He said Lynn ran off.

At about 8:30 p. m. Tuesday Gibson said he talked with Lynn who was sitting on a porch in the vicinity of his house and asked him why he had run away. He said when Lynn put his hands in his pockets, he slapped him. The victim fell against a fence and to the ground, it was reported. The maintenance man said he then called police.

Death Of Douglas Hardy Still Mystery

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 8-7-57 P.1

An Atlanta Detective Bureau Lieutenant indicated last night there was still "nothing definite" to go on toward solving the mysterious murder of Douglas Hardy whose body was riddled with five bullet holes and found Sunday morning in a clump of bushes about 11 feet off Highway 29 near Fairburn, Ga.

Also unsolved on the Bureau's book is the August 2, shooting of a Negro patron in a Peachtree service Station by an unidentified white man carrying a revolver in a hip holster.

In the homicide case, Detective Lt. Little said Tuesday night that the bureau was trying to trace Hardy's activities during the last 24 hours of his life, but had nothing definite to go on. He was reportedly seen alive last about 9:15 a. m. Saturday at the Atlanta Bus Terminal where he planned to take a bus to LaGrange, Ga., according to a friend, Joe Dixon, of 571 Mitchell Street.

His body was found along the highway between Atlanta and LaGrange by Lt. T. Moore of Route 2, Fairburn, and Harold Gulley, of Union City it was reported.

Hardy, who lived at 225 Dodd Ave. S. W. in Atlanta, was enroute to LaGrange to see his family and parents, according to Dixon who drove him to the bus terminal.

Detective Clinton Chaflin, assigned to the case, indicated Monday that any information concerning Hardy's activities or whereabouts between Saturday morning and Sunday morning may help in cracking the mysterious crime.

Lt. Little said Tuesday night that the search for the white man who completed a 30 minute telephone conversation at a Peachtree service station and then whipped out a gun from a holster and blasted 55 year old Bill Sims in the leg might be slowed up by the increased investigation of the Hardy slaying.

Detectives still have high hopes that a porter identified as Eddie Neal Patterson, might be able to help identify the assailant who reportedly fled the service station after the shooting.

Alter Charge In Ga. Killing

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 12-28-57 P.1

COLUMBUS, GA. (INS). — A physically disabled 53-year-old white man had a murder charge reduced to manslaughter in the fatal shooting of a 20-year-old Negro woman.

A. P. Lyon was bound over to superior court in Columbus, Ga., under $2,000 bond. He said he shot the woman when she started at him in a cafe.

Ex-Soldier Dies at Reidsville For Slaying Ga. Policeman

Constitution Sat. 3-16-57 P.5 Atlanta, Ga.

REIDSVILLE, March 15 (AP)—Leon I. Domingo, 23, New Jersey Negro, was electrocuted at the state prison today for slaying a Columbus, Ga., officer who had cautioned him about arguing too loudly with a girl friend.

Before the switch was thrown Domingo said witnesses at his three trials "told a pack of lies on me." He added: "I did take a man's life but I did not intend to do it. I hope some day before they die they will see they were wrong and will be forgiven."

Domingo was a soldier at Ft. Benning, Ga., when he shot Harold O. Stewart, a Columbus traffic officer on the morning of Oct. 2, 1954. Stewart was shot in front of the home of T. O. Johnson, also a city policeman. Testimony showed that Stewart, Johnson and another officer were having a drink after completing their tour of duty when Domingo passed the house with a girl friend.

The officers testified they asked him to cease making so much noise in arguing with the girl, that he became belligerent and left but returned with two other soldiers. When the officers tried to quiet the three Domingo broke away and shot Stewart.

Domingo contended he did not know the three were officers and that he was unaccustomed to Southern ways and came back to make the three apologize.

He was granted new trials twice by the Georgia Supreme Court on grounds that the trial court erred in charging the jury.

Executed a few minutes after Domingo was Isiah Styles, 34, convicted in Burke County May 16, 1956 for the jealousy shooting of a girl friend, Annie Smith. Styles made no statement before he died.

Coroner's Jury Had Recommended Manslaughter

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 3-23-57 P.1

A 66-year old husband was formally charged with two counts of murder Friday in connection with the March 6 death of his 76 year old wife.

The murder indictment was lodged against Nathaniel Lesesne, of 406 Merritts Avenue, N. E.

Several days earlier, a coroner's jury ordered him held on involuntary manslaughter charges. He is accused of brutally beating Mrs. Ida Lesesne, who subsequently died of head injuries shortly after she was treated and dismissed from Grady Hospital's Emergency Clinic.

TWO MURDER COUNTS

Both counts in the indictment charge murder, but each is worded differently and states different ways in which he might have caused his wife's death.

Count number one charges him with striking and beating her with his hands and fist and by striking and beating her with some blunt instrument," inflicting wounds from which she died.

Count number two accuses him of "knocking her against objects," and causing mortal wounds.

DIED MARCH 6

Mrs. Lesesne died March 6, less than two hours after she was treated and dismissed from the Grady emergency clinic. An autopsy ordered by the coroner's office revealed she died from head injuries.

Dets. W. D. Browning and R. P. McGee quoted several witnesses who accused Lesesne of beating the woman inspite of her cries for mercy. Witnesses were listed as Mrs. Beatrice West, Mrs. Reba Watkins, Mrs. Mandy McCoy, and Mrs. Rosa Shefield, all of 406 Merritts Avenue N. E.

"Buried Murders" And Payroll Death

3 Atlantans Scheduled To Face Death By Electrocution Today

Daily World Tues. 3-19-57 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

BY SAMUEL ADAMS

Three men convicted last year in the death of three Atlanta women are scheduled to be electrocuted today between 10 a. m. and 2 P. M. at the state penitentiary at Reidsville, Ga.

They are Robert Elder 36, accused of stabbing to death his wife and daughter and burying them in their back yard; Don Mitchell Colman, 17, and James "Doc" Toler, 40 convicted of the bludgeon murder and robbery of a young white woman.

After several respites while attorneys of the doomed men made last ditch efforts to save their lives Trial Judge E. E. Andrews resentenced the three men to die today. Barring a last minute stay, it will mark the largest number in the states's history to be electrocuted on the same day.

Meanwhile the superintendent of detectives of the Atlanta Police Department journeyed to Reidsville to ask Toler and Mitchell if they could shed some light on four unsolved crimes in which two service station attendants and two storekeepers were slain. Robbery was the apparent motive in each of these killings.

LAST TRY

Det. Supt. I. G. Cowan will talk with the two men prior to 9 a. m. when they will be prepared for a long walk to their death seat. The unsolved homicides to which he seeks answers include:

The March 20 1956 slaying of Hurbert H. Pierce, 57, at a Peters Street Gasoline Station.

The May 27, 1956 death of James M. McDowell, 45 at a Northside Drive Service station; the slaying of William Luther Fowler, 65, Sept. 6, 1955 at a combination fruit stand-grocery store on Butler St. near Grady Hospital; and the bludgeoning of Joseph Pearl, 65, October 27, 1955, at a Grocery store on McDonough Blvd.

Each of the victims was stabbed to death except Pearl whose head was crushed with a blunt instrument.

ROBERT ELDER

Elder, a husky 36 year old steel worker, was found guilty May 10, 1956 by an all-white jury in the "buried murder" of his 50 year old wife, Mrs. Mabel Jordan Elder, and his 27 year old step-daughter, Miss Mary Katherine Jordan.

He was arrested April 11 at the Atlantic Steel Company after the bodies of the two women were dug from a shallow grave in the back yard of the family's home at 147 Vine St., N. W. The corpses bore some 29 ice pick wounds.

Daily World

State appointed Attorneys James Archer and Richard Hester made repeated legal maneuvers on Elder's behalf, delaying the execution from June 22, the date of his first sentence, until today.

HAMMER SLAYING *P.4*

"Doc" Toler and Coleman were condemned to die after all-white juries in separate trials brought guilty verdicts on August 3 and 1 respectively. They were charged with the hammer slaying of Mrs. Inez Johnson, 22 during a $2400 payroll robbery.

Coleman the first to be tried, refused to take the witness stand in his own defense, but Toler denied striking the fatal blows. He said he only shared in the spoils and mailed $1,000 of the money to his sister-in-law in New York.

Coleman was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio where he reportedly "confessed" to having committed the crime. In that statement, witnesses said, he denied that Toler aided him.

A Cleveland detective said Coleman before waiving extradiction to return to Georgia for trial, told him if the officer ever came to Atlanta "to put blue roses on his grave to show that one colored person had the gumption to stand up and admit what he had done."

He further quoted Coleman as saying "before he burns in the electric chair, he'd like to see the aunt and uncle who reared him so they could see how they brought him up."

The convicted youth said he has a half-brother who is a physician in Detroit, Mich.

Rodgers Indicted In Slayings of Wife and Negro

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 4-11-57 P.1

Special to The Constitution

MARIETTA, April 10—A Cobb County grand jury Wednesday indicted an Atlanta tombstone salesman on charges of first-degree murder.

E. G. Rodgers is charged with the March 29 slaying of his wife and Richard Jackson, a 28-year-old Atlanta Negro.

Mrs. Rodgers was found strangled in a bedroom at the Rodgers home at 108 Scott Dr., Marietta. Jackson's body was discovered in Mrs. Rodgers' new car near the house. Police said he had been shot five times.

Rodgers told officers he chased the Negro from the home and shot him. He said he then found his wife's body in a bedroom.

Kill Negro After Slaying Of Wife; Police Skeptical

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-13-57

P. 3

MARIETTA, Ga. — (INS) — A dapper tombstone salesman, who admits pumping five bullets into a Negro hired-hand, insists that he did not kill his wife.

E. Grady Rodgers, 50, from his cell in the Cobb county jail, said he killed Richard Jackson, 28, because he thought Jackson was trying to steal his wife's car.

It was not until later, Rodgers insists, that he realized his wife lay dead in her bedroom as he himself sat calmly in another room reading a newspaper. Rodgers showed no regret for killing Jackson, the father of three children. He said:

"If I had known he had killed my wife, I would have re-loaded and emptied my gun into him again."

Police, however, delving into Rodger's past, built up a picture of a "ladies man" who "had a way" of consoling young widows he contacted as a salesman of tombstones.

One attractive widow, mother of two children, told investigating officers she was friendly with Rodgers for two years before she learned he was married, when she broke off with the liaison. Authorities refused to identify the "other woman" in the case.

Investigators pieced together a stormy 10 years of married life for Rodgers and his strangled wife, Ina Patricia Rodgers. There are indications, detectives said, that she both loved and feared him.

Several weeks ago, Mrs. Rodgers had complained to the sheriff's office:

"My husband wants to kill me."

Mrs. Rodgers' eye and shoulder were bruised from a beating, sheriff's deputies said, and a finger was broken.

But after she was dead, authorities learned that Mrs. Rodgers, apparently fearing injury or death, wanted her husband to have $100 she had put away for an emergency.

A letter addressed to Rodgers, which he never received, carried the notation that it was not to be opened "until I can't tell you don't. It gave instructions on where to find the money. Police found it.

Rodgers, who said he once won an award as the best student in a class on how to get along with people—had a reputation as a successful salesman of tombstones.

His liasion with the attractive widow, police said, began when he sold her a tombstone to mark the grave of her late husband.

"I did not kill my wife," Rodgers insisted. He said, however, that she had tried to kill him five years ago when they lived in Chicago, and he was hospitalized for five days, "violently ill."

Rodgers claimed to have been a student, in 1929, at Columbia university in New York. But the university said it had no record of him attending.

Says Victim Killed Wife

Defender Sat. 4-13-57

By BENNO ISAACS

Chicago Ill.

MARRIETTA, Ga. — (INS) — A grey-haired tombstone salesman, described by police as a "ladies' man", insisted last week that the part-time Negro handy man he killed strangled his wife. 20

E. G. Rogers, 50, is charged with the murder of his 39-year-old, auburn-haired wife of 10 years, who was found dead in their Marietta home after Rogers pumped five bullets into Richard Jackson, 28-year-old part - time employe, as Jackson sat in Mrs. Rogers' car.

"I still say I'm not guilty," Rogers said in an exclusive jail-cell interview last week. He contends Jackson must have strangled his wife just before he saw h i m sneaking out of the house, chased him and killed him.

Rogers said, however, that he would refuse to take a lie-detector test which investigating officers are urging.

He proclaimed his innocence as 25 detectives and crime-laboratory specialists dug into the argument-scarred life of the handsome man whom police said "had a way" with bereaved widows as he sold them tombstones for departed husbands.

Police in Atlanta joined in the investigation, and officers w e r e questioning an attractive young widow and mother of two children, who told detectives she was friendly with Rogers for t w o years before she learned he was married.

The handsome, articulate Rogers insisted he did not kill his wife, although he said she tried to murder him in Chicago five years ago. He expressed no regret, however, for killing Jackson.

Rogers said he killed Jackson when he saw the Negro sneaking out of the house and "trying to drive off" with Mrs. Rogers' car. He said:

"I did not know what he had done to my wife then. If I'd have known what he had done I would have loaded the gun again and emptied it into him again."

Jackson was shot five times in the head and shoulder.

"I had a right to do what I did," Rogers said with finality.

Investigators said Mrs. Rogers complained a few weeks ago:

"My husband wants to kill me."

Rogers insisted he did not, but said that five years ago in Chicago, his wife gave him poison, and he spent five days, violently ill, in a hospital.

Rogers did not know, as he talked, that although his wife feared she would be hurt or killed, she wanted him to have money she had secreted in the house.

Police found a note addressed to Rogers, but which he never received.

"Don't open this letter until I can't tell you don't," the envelope said. Officers withheld some of the contents, but said the note gave instructions on where Rogers could find a $100 bill. Officers found the money.

Solicitor Luther C. Hames, jr., questioned Rogers again and then said:

"He's heaping one lie on top of another."

Rogers refused to submit to a lie-detector test.

Wife and Negro Killed; He's Held

Herald 4-13-57

Miami Fla.

MARIETTA, Ga. — (UP) — E. G. Rodgers, accused of slaying his wife and a Negro he said he found in his home, was indicted on first degree murder charges.

Authorities said Rodgers admitted shooting the Negro, Richard Jackson, 28, of Atlanta, but denied slaying his wife, who was found strangled inside his home.

White Man Cleared Of Fatal Shooting

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Thu 5-30-57

An Atlanta white man was acquitted Tuesday of murder charges in connection with the shooting of a man last year in the yard of a southside home.

Lorenzo R. Taylor of 330 Crew Street, S. W. was cleared by a Fulton County Superior Court jury for the fatal shooting of Roosevelt Hightower, 26 of 316½ Old Wheat Street, N. E. on May 6, 1956.

Taylor contended that he shot Hightower with a pistol from his front porch when the latter chased another man into his yard, threatening to kill him. The state however contended the shooting was unjustified.

The defense charged that the shooting was done in self defense to save the life of another.

Boy dies in electric chair protesting he's innocent

Afro-American Sat. 4-6-57

Baltimore Md.

REIDSVILLE, Ga. (ANP)—A young colored man died in the electric chair here last week protesting to the end he wasn't guilty and insisting he did not kill an Atlanta office secretary with a hammer as he had been charged.

P. 3

The youth, Doc Tooler, 19, and two other colored men were electrocuted on convictions growing out of June 1, 1956, alleged rob-slaying of a white woman and the killing of two colored women.

A few minutes before his execution, Toler said in his death row cell, "I ain't never killed nobody." He added, "I was there when Mrs. Inez Johnson was killed but I didn't kill her."

Robert L. Elder, also 19, was electrocuted for allegedly killing two colored women and burying them in his back yard.

Man Charged With Death Of Handyman Wife To Go On Trial

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Tues 6-11-57

MARIETTA, Ga. — (INS) — A Dapper Tombstone salesman, charged with killing his wife and a 28-year-old handyman, goes on trial in Cobb County Superior Court, Marietta on June 19. P. 1

E. Grady Rogers, 50, has admitted pumping five rifle bullets into Richard Jackson. He says he did it because the Negro strangled his attractive 39-year-old wife in her bedroom. It happened the night of March 28.

Rogers, the owner of an Atlanta tombstone concern, has unsuccessfully attempted to have his case moved outside of Cobb County. He claims accounts of the death of his wife Patricia in the daily Marietta papers have created prejudice among the jurors yet to be selected.

Police called Rogers a "ladies man," and said Mrs. Rogers, several weeks before her death, had complained to the sheriff's office:

"My husband wants to kill me."

Her eye and shoulderd were bruised, sheriff's deputies said, and a finger was broken.

One of her nine brothers swore out a warrant for Rogers arrest.

TWO ATLANTA SISTERS SLAIN

World Sat. 1-26-57 P.8
B'ham, Ala.

SUSPECT CALLS POLICE ABOUT SLAYING 'DREAM'

BY SAMUEL ADAMS

ATLANTA, GA. — (SNS)

An apparently dazed aircraft worker — whose wife and sister-in-law were brutally slain late Monday while his children looked on — told police Tuesday he dreamt he killed the two women.

The arrest of the suspect came after the wanted man called police to report the "bad dream" some eight hours after the bodies of two well known Atlanta women were found stabbed and shot in the home of their mother.

The suspect, Johnny Hill, of a Frank Street, S. W. address, was arrested on suspicion of murder in connection with the deaths of his estranged wife, Mrs. Evelyn Avery Hill, 26, and her sister, Miss Marie Avery, 31, both of 270 Troy Street, N. W., Apt. 226.

WITNESSED BY SONS

The slaying was witnessed by the two small sons of the murder suspect and Mrs. Hill.

The couple's six-year-old son, Ray, told investigating officers that he and his three-year-old brother, Tony, were at home with the victims when his father first cut the two women and then shot them. He said Hill knocked on the door and "made his voice sound like a lady" to get Mrs. Hill to open the door.

AUNT ASLEEP

The boy said his aunt was asleep on a living room sofa when she was slain. Both women bore cuts and gun shot wounds of the head. They were pronounced dead on the scene.

Hill was taken into custody about 5 A. M. as he talked with a police switchboard operator about a bad dream in which he slew his wife and sister-in-law. The operator, Mrs Helen Tompkins, kept him talking until South Fulton County Unincorporated Area Patrolmen W. I. Walker and F. D. Cook arrived at the telephone booth to make the arrest.

The operator said she asked Hill where he was and he replied saying he did not know. However, she said he asked her to wait until he went outside to see, and then returned to give her the name of a grill located about six miles South of College Park. Police were dispatched to this grill while the suspect continued to talk with the operator.

Dets. W. S. Acree and Sgt. J. E. Helms, officers handling the investigation, said Hill told them he regained his consciousness as he drove under a bridge on Roosevelt Highway. They quoted him as saying he did not know how he got there.

MARRIED SIX YEARS

During an interview with this reporter, Hill said he had been married six years but had separated from his mate many times. The last separation heralded divorce proceedings he said.

He claimed he could not remember what happened to the weapon used in the double slaying. Neither could he recall what happened after he went into the apartment where his family and sister-in-law lived with his wife's mother, Mrs. Herbaline Avery, a teacher at the Booker Washington evening school.

The marriage had been punctuated with alleged fights and the arrest of Hill on a wife-beating warrant, it was learned.

BULLETS FOUND

At the shooting scene, investigators said they found the victims lying on the living room floor. Nearby were three live rounds of 32 calibre bullets, five copper jacketed bullet noses, and three empty hulls, police reported.

A man's coat, believed to be that to the murder suspect, was left in the apartment. In the pockets, officers said they found a box containing 10 live rounds of bullets, two rolls of adhesive tape, and several packages of shoe laces.

WOUNDS REVEALED

Miss Avery suffered a stab wound of the left side of her head and a bullet wound that entered the left temple and exited at the right side of her head near the ear, reports said. Another bullet reportedly entered the left side of the head and came out through the right ear. An expensive full-length pink leather coat, which she apparently had spread over her while she slept, was stained with blood.

Mrs. Hill's head bore a knife wound over the left eye and a bullet wound two inches over the left ear, detectives said. Another three inch laceration above the right ear appeared to be a knife wound, they added.

The mother of the dead women was teaching school when the slayings occurred. She has been so employed for about 15-years.

Other survivors include three brothers: Wendell Avery, 34, of 2646 Baker Ridge; Bill Avery, 28, of a Simpson St. address; and Charles Avery, 36, of Chicago.

Funeral announcements will be made later by Sellers Brothers.

Held By Police

(Photo By Perry)

JOHNNY HILL

Ga. Teacher Charged With Manslaughter

Daily World Sat. 1-26-57 P.1
Atlanta, Ga.

MONROE, Ga. — An agricultural teacher of a Loganville high school was charged with "manslaughter" during a preliminary trial Friday. He was released on bond and bound over to the grand jury.

The teacher was identified as Curtis M. Richardson, by Walton County's Sheriff L. W. Howard.

The sheriff reported that Richardson fired several shots into the body of Felton "Bo" Jackson during a schol program last Saturday (Jan. 19).

The report explained that Jackson and several other young men entered the school building smoking and acting rowdy during the program. Richardson is reported to have asked them to remove thier hats, discontinue the noise and smoking inside of the building.

An argument resulted according to the report, and Richardson attempted to put the young men ut tempted to put the young men out of the building.

Once on the outside Richardson was struck by a rock thrown by one of the men. At this point he fired a gun, striking Jackson, stated the sheriff's report.

It is believed that Jackson was not a student at the school. The sheriff told this newspaper that he did not know Jackson's age, however, it is believed that he was in his early 20's.

Richardson's wife is reported to be a teacher in Monroe.

MISS MARIE AVERY

MRS. EVELYN AVERY HILL

Confesses In Girl's Death

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA — (INS) — Police said a youth confessed to the slaying of an attractive Atlanta typist Friday and was being questioned for connection with two other murders during the past 12 days.

Sat. 7-29-57

The third victim, Miss Joy Lee McCord, 25, a clerk-typist in a street-entrance finance office, was found brutally slashed about the head, neck and breast. Police said robbery was apparently the motive.

Henry R. Woods, 19, who was identified near the scene of the murder, was picked up and admitted the crime within a half-hour, police said. He signed a confession shortly after.

Police said Woods was being questioned for connection with two other Atlanta murders within a 12-day period.

On July 7, 53-year-old Robert Hanbury was beaten to death with a shovel in his home, and on July 13, Mrs. Inez Rosser, a 62-year-old laundry operator, was beaten and strangled in her store.

Robbery was the apparent motive for both murders, police said.

Wife Shot, Youth Slain At Griffin

Constitution
Tues. 2-5-57
Atlanta, Ga.

Leo Nahlik, former Atlanta policeman critically wounded his wife and killed a Negro youth after discovering them together, Spalding County Sheriff Burson said.

Burson identified the Negro as James Hollis, 17, who had worked as yard boy at the Nahlik farm home seven miles east of Griffin on the Jackson road. Burson said the youth was killed instantly by a shotgun blast. *P. 11*

Mrs. Floy Nahlik, 31, was wounded by four shotgun blasts two in the legs and two in the upper part of the body, Burson said. She was admitted to the Spalding County Hospital in critical condition. *13C*

SHOCK, HEART TROUBLE

Nahlik, 52, also was admitted to the hospital. Burson said Nahlik apparently was suffering from shock and aggravation of heart trouble which he has had for a long time.

The shooting occurred about 10 p.m. Sunday at the Nahlik home, Burson related. He said Nahlik telephoned him immediately afterward, told him there had been trouble and asked him to come out.

The sheriff said he found Mrs. Nahlik and the body of the Negro youth, only partially clothed, in the living room. He quoted Nahlik as saying he told his wife that he had taken a sedative at 7 p.m. and retired.

Awakening three hours later, he was quoted, he discovered his wife and the youth in the living room, got a shotgun and opened fire.

JURY'S REPORT

A Spalding County coroner's jury Monday afternoon found that Hollis came to his death by a shotgun wound inflicted by the former policeman. They made no recommendation.

Burson said the case would be presented before the Spalding County grand jury, now in session, probably Tuesday.

No charge has been placed against Nahlik, Burson said.

A one-time newspaper reporter and photographer, Nahlik joined the Atlanta police force April 7, 1932, and was considered one of the outstanding detectives here. He was on military leave in the Marine Corps from 1942 until 1944.

Nahlik was chief of the DeKalb County police from Dec. 12, 1944, until Feb. 15, 1946. He returned to the Atlanta department in 1946 and resigned March 18, 1948.

The Nahliks had two small boys.

Jury Gives No Bill in Nahlik Case

Constitution
P. 10

Constitution State News Service

GRIFFIN, Feb. 5—The Spalding County Grand Jury Tuesday refused to indict Leo Nahlik, former Atlanta detective, on charges of shooting his wife and killing a Negro youth Sunday night.

A special presentment was brought before the jury by Solicitor General Andrew Whalen Jr. Tuesday. The jury returned a no bill.

Nahlik was quoted by Sheriff Joe Buson as saying he shot and killed a 17-year-old Negro youth, James Hollis, and seriously wounded his wife, Mrs. Floy Nahlik, when he found them together partially clothed in the Nahlik living room Sunday night.

Both Nahlik and his wife were admitted to the Spalding County Hospital after the shooting. Mrs. Nahlik was hit by four shotgun blasts, two in the legs and two in the upper body. Her condition was listed Tuesday as serious. She was still unable to give authorities any statement concerning the affair.

2-6-57
Atlanta, Ga.

Nahlik was admitted to the hospital suffering from shock and an aggravation of a heart condition which he has had for a long time. His condition Tuesday was listed as "much improved."

The Negro was killed instantly by the shotgun blast.

Blood Samples To Be Tested

Daily World P.1
Wed. 2-13-57 Atlanta, Ga.

Mystery Shrouds Columbus Death

13C Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (SNS) — Mystery continued Tuesday to shroud the slaying of a white department store owner who allegedly killed Dr. Thomas H. Brewer last year.

Law enforcement officials had not yet announced the arrest of a suspect and a cloak of secrecy apparently has been placed over the investigation. While there was no word of progress, an informed source revealed that police have asked the aid of the state crime doctor.

Dr. Herman Jones, head of the state crime laboratory, arrived in Columbus Monday to take blood samples and other possible clues for scientific analysis. One source said he found what appeared to be blood leading away from the theatre, and chipped the stains from the sidewalk to analyze them

The investigation seeks to learn the identity of the early morning slayer of Lucio Flowers, who was mortally wounded across the street from his store about 6:30 A. M. He died three hours later at City Medical Center.

In the February slaying of Doctor Brewer, last year, Flowers was arrested and placed in the custody of doctors at nearby Phenix City, Ala. A grand jury later ruled he was justified in the killing and released him from custody.

Police quoted him as saying Dr. Brewer, well known Republican and civic leader, put down his medical bag hurriedly and reached toward his pocket, and he, in fear, shot the physician. Dr. Brewer had gone to Flowers store to protest his refusal to testify against a police officer accused of brutally beating a prisoner in front of Flowers' store.

1951 GEORGIA MURDER ADMITTED BY NEGRO

Commercial Appeal

McAfee Linked With Brutal Killings, Knife Attacks

Sat. 2-9-57
Memphis, Tenn.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C., Feb. 8 (AP) — A transient Negro cotton picker from Mississippi has admitted a brutal Fairburn, Ga., murder for which a 14-year-old boy, later

McAfee

ruled insane, was indicted.

Authorities said Ross McAfee, 39, of Meridian, Miss., also has admitted a knife attack on a Taylorsville bride. He also is being questioned about the knife death of a white housewife near Charlotte, N. C. in 1951 and the slaying of a 50-year-old woman at Columbia, S. C., in 1955.

In Atlanta, Solicitor General Paul Webb said his office had been looking for McAffee since soon after Miss Willie Mae Milam, 76, was beaten to death Oct. 21 and thrown in a well at her rural home near Fairburn.

James Steerman, illiterate 14-year-old white boy, admitted the crime and was indicted for it, but Mr. Webb said he never had any intention of prosecuting the boy, who subsequently was committed to the Milledgeville State Hospital for the Insane.

Glaring discrepancies in Steerman's story and the presence of McAfee in the Fairburn area as a cotton picker at the time of the crime resulted in an increasingly intense search for the Mississippi Negro, the Georgia official explained.

When McAfee was picked up here for entering the home of Mrs. Glenn Waug, 17, in the absence of her husband and slashing her throat, authorities at Meridian were informed. They relayed word of the arrest to Webb and investigators were hurried here to question the Negro.

They reported that they obtained a confession of the Milam slaying after only five minutes of questioning.

Slayer Of Ga NAACP Leader Shot, Killed

Informer
Sat. 2-16-57
Houston, Texas

COLUMBUS, Ga — Lucio Flower, a 55-year-old prominent white man who killed a Negro NAACP leader last year was slain early Monday. He was found fatally wounded in the lobby of a theatre with his .32 caliber pistol lying nearby. Police said Mr Flowers had been shot through the head with a .45 caliber bullet.

Mr Flowers fatally shot Dr T H Brewer, Columbus NAACP leader last year but a jury refused to indict him on a charge of murder, ruling that he fired in self defense. Dr Brewer was killed in Mr Flower's office. *P.1*

Police said Monday that there was no indication that the two shootings were connected, but they would investigate the possibility of racial revenge.

A patrolman found Mr Flowers slumped against a door at the theatre which is across the street from a department store owned by Mr Flowers.

Police Think Gunman Shot By Flowers

Advertiser P.7-B
Wed. 2-13-57
Montgomery, Ala.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb 12 (AP)—Police today raised the possibility that the person who killed Lucio Flowers may himself have been wounded in the exchange of gunfire.

Police were checking samples from two trails of blood near the entrance to the Negro theater where Flowers, a white man, was found dying Monday.

Detectives said one bullet had been fired from each of two pistols found at the scene. An autopsy showed that the 55-year-old department store owner died of a temple wound inflicted by a .45 caliber automatic. Powder burns indicated the gun had been fired at close range.

The other weapon—which police said belonged to Flowers—is a .25 caliber pistol.

Police said this may have been the same weapon flowers used last February to kill a Negro physician and NAACP leader, Dr. Thomas H. Brewer. That shooting took place in the office of Flowers' department store, across the street from the spot where he was found shot yesterday. A grand jury refused to indict Flowers after he pleaded self defense in the Brewer death.

Shot Five Times, Body Of Man Found In Bushes Near Fairburn

BY EDDIE WILLIAMS

Who saw Douglas Hardy between 9:15 A. M. Saturday and 8:40 A. M. Sunday?

This is the question plaguing Atlanta detectives Clinton Chafin and R. P. McGee who are investigating the mysterious death of Hardy who was found Sunday in a clump of bushes about 11 feet off Highway 29 near Fairburn, Ga.

His body was punctured with five bullet holes made with a .22 caliber weapon fired at close range His face was also scratched, it was reported.

The body was reportedly discovered by L. T. Moore, of Route 3, Fairburn, and Harold Gulley, of Union City.

Detective Chafin said Monday he hoped to find someone who saw Hardy between the time he departed a friend's car in Atlanta to catch the 9:45 bus to LaGrange Ga., and the time his bullet-riddled body was found.

KILLER OR KILLERS

He said any information concerning Hardy, whose physical description follows, may lead to the apprehension of his killer or killers: AGE: 24; WEIGHT: 159 pounds; COMPLEXION: brown; COLOR HAIR: black; COLOR EYES: brown; BIRTH MARK: small dark spot on left side of face.

Tracing Hardy's activities to the time he was last seen alive, Detective Chafin said the dead man was taken to the Atlanta bus terminal at about 9:15 a. m. by a fellow employee, Joe Dixon, of 571 Mitchell St. Dixon said Hardy got out of the car he was driving and went into the terminal to catch a bus to LaGrange.

Hardy, who lived at 225 Dodd Ave. SW, here, was reportedly on his way to see his family and parents in LaGrange. His wife, two children, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hardy, reportedly live at 120 Colquitt St.

Dixon reported that when Hardy entered the terminal he was carrying a paper bag which contained a white uniform which was used during his work at Krispy Kreme Doughnut Shop at 449 Ponce DeLeon. He was wearing a long-sleeve dress white shirt with button-down collar and dress pants, Dixon said.

IN WHITE UNIFORM

Detective Chafin said when the body was found it was clad in the white uniform shirt and there was no trace of the dress shirt or the paper bag and the uniform pants. "Robbery was apparently not the motive of the crime," he said, for the man's billfold containing $2 was found on his person.

Claflin indicated that the man may have been killed elsewhere and his body dumped along the highway. There were no signs of a struggle at the scene, he said.

Drivers of four busses which departed the Atlanta terminal at 9:45 a. m. and 10:20 a. m. Saturday have not been available for questioning, the detective said, but it is hoped they may be able to shed light on whether or not Hardy boarded a bus at the terminal.

LEFT SHOP AT 4 A. M.

Detectives indicated thy would appreciate any information concerning the activities or whereabouts of Hardy between 9:15 a. m. Saturday and Sunday morning.

Dixon, who worked with Hardy at Krispy Kreme said he and the murdered man left the shop at about 4 a. m. Saturday and arrived at Hardy's Dodd Avenue address at about 5 a. m. While there Dixon said he got a car belonging to his brother, Calvin Gates, of the same address and after Hardy changed clothes, drove to the bus terminal where Hardy asked when the bus left for LaGrange.

Leaving the terminal, Dixon said he drove back to the doughnut shop where Hardy talked with his cousin identified as Leon Hardy. They later drove back to the terminal where Hardy departed to catch his bus, he said.

KNEW OF NO ENEMIES

Mystery in the case is accentuated by the facks that the man may or may not have boarded the bus; he may have taken private auto; he may have stopped somewhere between Atlanta and LaGrange. The following questions are unanswered: What was the motive for the brutal slaying? What happened to the brown bag, uniform pants and dress shirt Hardy was last seen with?

A friend to Hardy indicated that he did not know of any trouble the man had been involved in recently. He also said he knew of no enemies the man might have had.

Ga. White Gets Life Term In Negro's Death

Zebulon, Ga. — B. T. Dukes, 71, a retired framer was recently sentenced to life imprisonment in the shotgun slaying of Mrs. Maybelle Mahone.

At the time of the shooting which occured December 5, 1956, Dukes said that Mrs. Mahone "sassed" him when he appeared at her home near here.

The jury recommended mercy after the elderly man was found guilty and the life sentence was fixed.

Mysterious Beating Fatal To Georgia Tech Teacher

ATLANTA, July 20 (AP)—The death of a Georgia Tech associate professor today after a strange beating brought to four the number of persons slain in Atlanta in less than two weeks and led to a get tough order by Police Chief Herbert Jenkins.

He directed officers to round up all "known police characters, loafers and vagrants" in an all-out effort to solve three of the crimes. An Atlanta Negro has signed a statement admitting the other slaying.

Dr. William Knox Pursley, 32, a native of Clover, S.C. who taught optics in the physics department at Georgia Tech, died at Crawford Long Hospital some 25 hours after he was attacked and beaten by two youths.

He suffered a fractured skull and bruises and cuts on the body. A spokesman for the Fulton County coroner's office said an autopsy would be performed to determine the cause of death.

Detective Lt. R. F. Jordan, who is spearheading the investigation, called the assault baffling but said his men are working on the theory the associate professor was robbed.

"We were informed that Pursley usually carried a billfold," he said. "However, a rear pocket was ripped and we couldn't find a billfold. The same informant told us that Pursley normally did not carry a large amount of money."

DR. WILLIAM PURSLEY
Dies After Beating

Witnesses told police the professor was beaten and found on a sidewalk about two blocks from his Peachtree street apartment.

The two witnesses told investigating officers they saw two youths chase Pursley down the street, overtake him, beat him to the pavement and jump on him with their feet.

One assailant was quoted as saying, "I'm going to kill him," and the other as replying, "No, you are not. I'm going to kill him myself."

Goth of the attackers were described as about 19 or 20.

Pursley's slaying was the fourth in Atlanta since July 7. Police said a 19-year-old Negro has admitted the fatal beating of a woman loan company employe, Joy Lee McCord, 25, and may be connected with the earlier slaying of another woman worker, Mrs. Inez Rosser, 62.

The first of the four deaths was that of Robert Hanbury, 53-year-old man who was fatally beaten with a laborer's shovel at his home.

Pursley earned his Bachelor's degree at Duke University, received his Master's from Columbia University and his Ph.D. in physics at the University of Michigan. He was a World War II combat veteran with the Army Air Force.

Hardy Funeral Today; Police Press Search For Gun, Killer

BY EDDIE WILLIAMS

While funeral services are held for Douglas Hardy in LaGrange, Ga., today, Atlanta homicide detectives will press the search for the .22 calibre weapon and the unidentified person who put the 24-year-old father of two to his death last week.

Final rites will be administered at 2 p. m. by the Rev. Moses Marshal Marshman at Mt. Avery Methodist Church, Mrs. Pauline Hardy the victim's wife said Wednesday. The funeral procession will leave from Leap Hill Baptist Church it was announced.

Meanwhile, Lt. R. E. Little, of the Atlanta Detective Bureau, said Wednesday the search for Hardy's killer or killers will continue today. Hardy was shot five times with a .22 calibre weapon and his body dumped in a clump of bushes about 11 feet off Highway 29 near Fairburn, Ga. The body was discovered Sunday morning.

Lt. Little said Detective Howard Baugh had been assigned to the case. Baugh said late Wednesday he had turned up nothing of real importance in his investigation of the crime. Another detective, Clinton Chafin, is also working on the mystery.

Hardy, who resided at 225 Dodd Ave. while working here, was last seen alive by a fellow employee, Joe Dixon, of 571 Mitchell St., who drove him to the Atlanta bus terminal at about 9:15 a. m. Saturday. He was scheduled to take the 9:45 bus to his home in LaGrange.

His wife, who lives at 421 Niles St., in LaGrange, said yesterday she last saw her husband on Tuesday, July 30, in LaGrange. She also said she had no idea who would want to kill him.

Hardy the father of two children, Linda Ann, and Douglas, Jr., 1 month.

Detectives have indicated that any information concerning the victim's activities or whereabouts from 9:15 a. m. Saturday until Sunday morning may lead to solving the brutal slaying to which there are no real clues at present.

The photograph of Hardy shown above was furnished by the Atlanta Police Department to help find the man's murderer, Hardy did not have a criminal record. The photograph was taken when he was picked up June 29, 1955 on suspicion of larceny. No charges were filed against him, and he was "apparently released", according to Lt. Little.

DOUGLAS HARDY

Hardy is survived by: His wife and children, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hardy, of LaGrange; sister, Miss Lena Mae Hardy, Miss Julia Hardy, and brothers, Charlie Robinson Hardy, Sylvester Hardy, and Hal Hardy, other relatives and friends.

Arrest In Hardy Slaying Case Expected Today

BY EDDIE WILLIAMS

The final chapter of the seven-day-old Douglas Hardy murder case may be written soon, pending the outcome of the arrest and interrogation of an unidentified male suspect in connection with the brutal slaying of the 24-year-old father of two.

In the wake of increased public sentiment over the slaying, Detectives Howard Baugh and Clarence Perry expressed hope Saturday that the suspect, whose identity was not disclosed, would be arrested sometime today. "If he isn't our man, we're sure he will be able to give us information which will lead to the killer," Baugh said.

Hardy was shot five times at close range with a .22 calibre weapon and his body found in a clump of bushes about 11 feet off Highway 29 near Fairburn, Ga. Although the actual scene of the crime is unknown, detectives strongly indicated the bullet-riddled body "was thrown from an automobile." It was discovered last Sunday morning by L. T. Moore, of Fairburn, and Harold Gulley, of Union City.

Hardy was last seen alive by a working companion who told police he took the victim to the bus terminal in Atlanta at about 9:15 a. m. Saturday. He said Hardy was supposed to take the 9:45 bus to LaGrange, Ga., to visit his wife, two children, and parents. Both men worked at Krispy Kreme Doughnut Shop.

RUN INTO STONE WALL

After tracing Hardy's activities in Atlanta, detectives ran into a stone wall which seemingly indicated the man vanished into thin air.

The search switched to Fairburn Thursday with detectives hoping to find a clue which would help bridge the 24-hour time gap during which Hardy was not seen and the murder was believed to have been committed.

Assisted by Fairburn police and deputies, they learned of an alleged fight and reported gun shots sometime during the 24 hours. Further investigation led them to their present number one suspect.

No motive, other than suspected sudden anger, has been established for the crime. Detective Clinton Chafin said Monday "robbery was apparently not the motive."

Public sentiment over the slaying was at a high in Atlanta and Fairburn Saturday. Detectives reported that Negroes and whites in Fairburn have volunteered their services to help catch Hardy's killer.

One man, identified by Baugh as Frank Jones, of Fayetteville, Ga., has offered a $100 reward for information leading to the arrest of the killer.

IN ATLANTA

White Man Cleared in Slap Death

ATLANTA, Aug. 23 (P) — A Fulton County coroner's jury has ruled as justifiable homicide the death of a Negro who was slapped in the face by a white man.

The jury held yesterday that James A. Gibson acted in self defense when he struck Ernest Cotton, 54, Tuesday. The jury said Cotton died as a result of a fall after the slapping.

Gibson testified he caught Cotton in his Atlanta supply house trying to carry away some sheet rock and that Cotton ran.

Later Gibson said he saw Cotton on the street and slapped him when he put his hand into his pocket.

A medical examiner said Cotton had old head injuries and a fatty liver. These factors, together with poor clotting qualities of the man's blood, caused a traumatic hemorrhage when Cotton was slapped or fell, he said.

The doctor added the blow would not have killed a normal person but was a contributing factor to Cotton's death.

Claim Beatings Caused Youth to Confess Crime

ATLANTA (ANP) — A young Atlanta Negro, Henry Wood, last week was found guilty of murder by an all-white jury and sentenced to die in the electric chair amid charges that he was beaten and forced to confess to the crime.

• **The confession was gained by two Negro detectives, but Howard Baugh and C. J. Perry, court - appointed defense counsel,, charged that Wood was beaten to make him confess.**

Wood was charged with murdering Joy Leo McCord, 26, a white office clerk of the Rose Finance Co. The jury, which deliberated two hours before returning the guilty verdict, failed to recommend mercy. Thus, the death penalty was mandatory under Georgia law.

Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye, sentenced Wood to death by electrocution and set the date as Oct. 25. He ordered Wood taken to Reidsville State Prison to await execution.

Killer Of NAACP Leader Found Fatally Wounded

Post + Herald Tues. 2-12-57 P.1
B'ham, Ala.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 11 (U.P.)—A prominent white man who killed a Negro leader last year was mysteriously slain early today and police searched for a possible motive of racial revenge.

Lucio Flowers, 55, was found at about 7 a.m. fatally wounded in the lobby of a theater, his .32 caliber pistol lying nearby.

Police said he was shot through the head with a .45 caliber bullet.

Flowers, who owned a department store just across the street from the theater, died about three hours after he was rushed to the hospital.

Flowers last year fatally shot Dr. T. H. Brewer, Columbus NAACP leader, but a jury ruled he fired in "self defense." Police said today there was no indication the two shootings were connected, but they nevertheless investigated the possibility of racial revenge.

Police said there was signs of a struggle in the theater lobby where Flowers was shot. They said a handkerchief had been stuffed in his mouth. Officers ruled out a motive of robbery since his billfold was found in his pocket.

A patrolman on his way to work found Flowers slumped against a door at the theater. He had been shot in the head and two other bullet holes were found in the door.

One person near the scene of the shooting said he heard three shots at about 6:30 and another person said he heard two.

Officers were trying to learn why Flowers was downtown so early. His department store does not open until 9 a.m. Investigators said Flowers and the manager of the theater, P. L. Taylor, were apparently on the best of terms. Taylor, police said, was unable to shed any light on the case.

Reward Grows For Killer Of Alleged Brewer Slayer

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 2-16-57 P.1

COLUMBUS, GA. -- (SNS) -- A fast growing reward for the person or persons furnishing information leading to the arrest and conviction of the slayer of Lucio Flowers now amounts to $900, it wash learned Friday.

The source of the money was not revealed, but it was being offered as incentive for anyone who might have information regarding the case to help police solve the mysterious killing.

Flowers, a 54-year-old white department store owner, was shot to death in a pistol duel with an unidentified gunman, reports said. He was found across the street from his department store in a Negro neighborhood.

Last year, Flowers was accused of firing six fatal bullets into the body of Dr. Thomas H. Brewer well-known Columbus physician and prominent Republican political leader.

Dr. Brewer was killed about 7:25 p. m. Feb. 18 when he went to Flower's office at the department store to protest the failure of Flowers to testify against a white officer accused of brutally beating a prisoner. The alleged police brutality occurred in front of Flower's store.

Flowers was killed about 6:30 a. m. in front of a theatre a week before the first anniversary of Dr. Brewer's death.

The mystery surrounding Flowers' death was heightened by the inability of his closest associates, including his wife, to explain why he was downtown at such an early hour. A business associate of the victim said he usually came to the store about 10 or 11 a. m.

Flowers was found about 7 a. m by Traffic Officer W. A. Holloway in front of the theatre. Two pistols, both of which had been fired, were laying near the victim-One a .25 calibre and the other a .45. Death was caused by a .45 bullet through the left temple and out the right side of the head.

Daily World

Only one bullet was found but police said there were indications that both weapons were fired. Officers are testing fingerprints on the pistols. The .25 calibre revolver was believed to have been Flowers. It is similar to the type used to slay Dr. Brewer last year, reports said.

Atlanta, Ga.

An unconfirmed report said Flowers suffer a blow on the head in addition to the bullet wound. However, official sources withheld information and all news was being channeled through Detective Chief H. T. Whitley.

Sat. 2-16-57

Chief Whitley said:

"We are looking for an unknown possible assailant. We do not believe at this time it was a suicide."

Flowers' pockets were turned inside out, but his billfold, laying nearby, was not disturbed, thus ruling out a robbery motive, it was reported.

A cafe operator near the scene reported hearing two shots about 6:30 a. m., and a store operator said he heard three shots - the third sounding "muffled."

Troubled Waters In Columbus

Daily World Wed. 2-13-57

Of equal mystery that shrouded the killing of Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, leading Columbus, Georgia physician and local leader, comes the gruesome drama of the killing of his alleged slayer, Lucio Flowers, white Columbus business man who was found shot Monday near the scene of the Brewer killing which occurred almost a year ago.

Atlanta Ga. P. 6

Another strange coincident is the pattern of expert marksmanship which was attendent upon the Brewer slaying.

Neither of the tragedies would suggest the work of an amateur. Both slayings bear the earmarks of somebody shooting to actually kill without leaving any margin in which the victim could give an inkling of how and by whom he met his death.

Like Banquo's ghost, there are just some acts that will not live down. However the guilty might plan to cover up their tracks and even if apparently the last lone testator has been hushed, there remains bits of fragments at times which move through the subconscious state to bring to light those hidden and unknown things.

Columbus and her neighbor, Phenix City, have been the settings of many mysteries. Organized killers, with the avenues to their identities closed, have flourished to the extent that the federal authorities had to step in, in an effort to put down the lawless uprising that menaced that area.

In the case of Dr. Brewer, he was shot six times with concentrated fire. Flowers was arrested for the Brewer death but a Grand Jury at Columbus failed to indict, in effect deciding the slaying was justified.

GEORGIA NEWS

$1,050 Reward Posted For Slayer of Flowers

Constitution P.13
Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 2-16-57

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 15 (AP)—Rewards totaling $1,050 had been made today for information in the fatal shooting of Luico Flowers.

At the same time police, continuing to investigate new leads and reports, expressed belief that the mystery will be "cracked" soon.

Detective Chief H. T. Whitley said, "We are satisfied with progress of the investigation." He believes the case will be solved in the "not-too-distant future."

Several things have been discovered in the probe that can't be revealed at this time, he said.

He announced yesterday that Mr. Flowers, 55-year-old department store owner who was slain early Monday at the Dixie Theater on First Avenue, had received a telephone call late Sunday afternoon.

His son Ronnie answered the phone and found the call was for his father. Mr. Flowers reportedly picked up the phone and then told his son to leave the living room. After the conversation, the father opened the living room door, made no comment to his son, and then went into his own bedroom and lay down.

Sol. Gen. John Land said rewards, including a $500 state reward, made available by Gov. Marvin Griffin, totaled $1,050 yesterday. Source of the rewards was not revealed, but Mr. Land said some of the money came from nearby towns.

Man Who Killed Negro Physician Year Ago Found Shot to Death

Times-Picayune P.3
Tues. 2-12-57
New Orleans

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 11 (AP)—A white department store owner who killed a Negro physician and community leader here a year ago was found slumped in a theater entrance today with a pistol shot through the head. He died at 10:08 a.m.

The eerie, mysterious shooting of Luico Flowers, 55, lacked just seven days of coming exactly a year after he poured seven pistol bullets into Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, 61, in the office of his store across the street. Flowers claimed self-defense and a grand jury refused to indict him for killing the local National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People official and member of the Republican State Central Committee.

There was evidence that at least three shots were fired in a 6:30 a.m. exchange that brought death to the merchant. Obe Moore operator of a store nearby, told officers he heard that many, two of them sounding "real loud" and the other muffled.

Flowers was slain with a .45-calibre gun. His own .32-calibre pistol was on the sidewalk near the body. Investigators did not immediately disclose whether it had been fired recently but there were bullet holes of different sizes in the theater office wall about 12 feet from the body.

Detective Chief H. T. Whitley said the merchant's pockets were turned inside out but that he was not ready to advance a robbery theory. The slain man's car was parked nearby.

Cecil Flowers, a brother, said he had no idea why Luico went down at such an early hour. The department store, which usually opens about 9 a.m. was locked. There was no indication that it had been opened.

Negro's Slayer Is Found Shot

Post & Times Herald P.19-A
Tues. 2-12-57

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 11 (AP)—A white department store owner who killed a Negro community leader here a year ago was found in a theater entrance today with a pistol shot through the head. He died at 10:08 a.m.

Washington, D.C.

The mysterious shooting of Luico Flowers, 55, lacked seven days of coming exactly a year after he fired seven pistol bullets into Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, 61. Flowers claimed self defense and a grand jury refused to indict him for killing the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People official and member of the Republican State Central Committee.

There was evidence that at least three shots were fired in a 6:30 a. m. exchange today. Obe Moore, operator of a store nearby, told officers he heard that many, two of them sounding "real loud" and the other muffled.

Flowers was slain with a .45-calibre pitsol. His own .32-calibre pistol was on the sidewalk near the body.

Det. Chief H. T. Whitley said the merchant's pockets were turned inside out but that he was not ready to advance a robbery theory. The slain

Associated Press

LUICO FLOWERS
. . . his death a mystery

man's car was parked nearby.

Officers were without clues on the slaying but they noted indications of a struggle in addition to pistol holes in the theater wall.

Killer of Negro Is Found Slain

Herald Tues. 2-12-57
Miami Fla. P.10-A

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (AP) — A white Columbus storekeeper who last year killed a Negro leader in the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was found shot fatally in the head early Monday.

Luico Flowers, 55, was found lying in the entrance way to a Negro theater across the street from Flowers' store in downtown Columbus.

He had been shot once in the temple, apparently by a .45 caliber pistol bullet. He was taken unconscious to a hospital where he died before noon.

Det. Chief H. T. Whitley said Flowers' pistol, a .32 caliber weapon, was found on the sidewalk a few feet from where he sprawled. Whitley did not disclose whether this weapon had been recently fired, in addition to the one that struck Flowers.

Whitley said the pockets of the merchant's clothes were turned inside out but he did not immediately advance a robbery motive.

Flowers shot and killed Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, 61-year-old Negro physician, in an office at Flowers' store in February of 1956. The Muscogee County Grand Jury refused to indict the merchant and he was released. Flowers claimed he shot in self-defense after Brewer threatened him.

Brewer was a Columbus official of the NAACP and a member of the Republican State Central Committee. An NAACP spokesman said Brewer had been dissatisfied with an investigation of police handling of the arrest of an intoxicated Negro outside Flowers' store and had tried unsuccessfully to get Flowers to testify that arresting officers were unnecessarily violent.

—Associated Press Wirephoto

Luico Flowers
. . . death probed

Slain Near Spot Where Negro Shot

Call P.1
Fri. 2-15-57
Kansas City, Mo.

White Merchant Believed Lured To His Death

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (INS) — A white man who shot and killed a Negro leader in Columbus a year ago was found fatally wounded Monday, Feb. 11.

Police said Lucio Flowers, 55, apparently had been lured to his death in the alcove of a Negro movie theatre, where he was overpowered, gaged and shot.

One bullet struck Flowers in the temple. He died at a Columbus hospital some three hours after his body was found behind the boxoffice of the Dixie theatre.

The shooting scene is just across the street from a department store that Flowers operated, where a leader of the Columbus Negro community was shot to death last Feb. 18.

Dr. Thomas Brewer, 72, Georgia Republican official and former head of the Columbus chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was shot seven times in Flowers' office.

He had gone there, police learned at the time, to protest over Flowers' part in the arrest of a Negro on disorderly conduct charges.

Flowers was charged with murder in Brewer's death last Feb. 20, but on Feb. 29 he was freed when a grand jury refused to return an indictment in the case.

A preliminary investigation indicated, police said, that Flowers apparently went to the shadowy theatre alcove to kee a rendezvous. His car was parked directly in front of the theatre, instead of across the street in front of his own store where he customarily parked it.

Witnesses in the neighborhood told police they heard three shots about 6:30 a.m. Monday morning. Flowers was found lying behind the theatre boxoffice about 7 a.m. There was a bullet wound in his head. Two bullets were found nearby in the manager's office of the theatre where they had shattered window glass.

Flowers' pistol, which apparently had not been fired, was found lying beside him.

Two pistols, one a .45 calibre, the other a .32 calibre, were found at the shooting scene. Flowers was struck by a .45 slug, and two bullet holes were found in the theatre office.

The .32 calibre pistol, which apparently had not been fired, belonged to Flowers.

Flowers was found with a handkerchief stuffed in his mouth, and his pockets turned inside out. Police said he may have been lured to the spot in the darkened theatre alcove.

Flowers shot Brewer, he said a year ago, when the doctor put his hand in his pocket as though to pull out a weapon.

Both Flowers and the NAACP denied at the time that Dr. Brewer's death was in any way connected with segregation.

Says Couple Embraced On Sofa

Courier P.2
Sat. 2-16-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRIFFIN, Ga. (ANP)—A white man shot to death a 16-year-old Negro youth and critically wounded his wife in a flash of gunfire that ensued after the husband said he found his attractive 31-year-old mate in the arms of the youth on the sofa in his home.

Spalding County Sheriff Burson said young James Hollis was killed instantly by a shotgun blasts and Mrs. Floy Nahlik, wife of Leo Nahlik, was seriously wounded by her husband when he pumped four shotgun blasts into her body.

■

Nahlik, a former Atlanta detective and police chief, was admitted to the hospital after the incident, reportedly because of shock and aggravation of the heart.

The dead youth reportedly had worked as a yard boy at the Nahlik farm home, seven miles east of Griffin.

Mrs. Nahlik was admitted to the Spalding County Hospital in critical condition after suffering wounds in the legs and upper part of the body.

A coroner's jury found that young Hollis came to his death by a shotgun wound at the hands of Nahlik. They made no recommendation for Nahlik, and neither has any charge been placed against him.

STORE OWNER SLAIN;
KILLED NAACP AIDE

Columbus, Feb.11(AP)
A department store owner who killed a Negro physician and NAACP official here last february was found slumped down in a theater entrance at dawn today with a pistol shot through the head. He died at 10:08 A.M. from the temple-to-temple wound. The mysterious shooting of Luico Flowers,55,came seven days less than a year after he poured seven pistol bullets into Dr. Thomas H. Brewer 61 in the office of his store across the street. Flowers claimed self defense and a grand jury refused to indict him for killing the local NAACP official and member of the Republican State Central Committee. Flowers said Brewer reached into a briefcase after protesting arrest of a Negro for drunkenness.

Constitution

Associated Press Wirephoto

MERCHANT SLAIN

Luico Flowers

Traffic Officer W. A. Holloway, walking to the police station only a block away, found Flowers at 7 a.m., apparently some 30 minutes after the fatal shot.

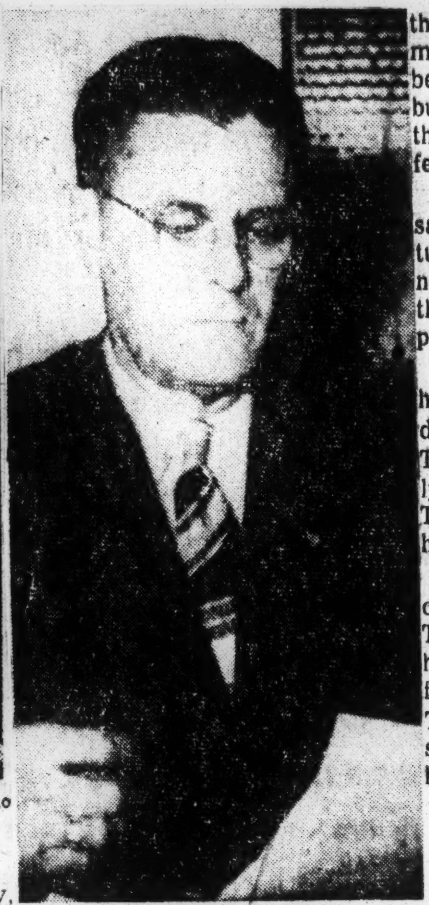
Cecil Flowers, a brother, said he had no idea why Luico Flowers went downtown at such an early hour. The department store, which usually opens about 9 a.m., was locked. There was no indication it had been opened.

Officers found themselves shy of clues or theories on the slaying. They noted vague indications of a struggle in addition to the pistol holes in the theater wall.

Obe Moore, operator of a store nearby, told officers he heard three shots, two of them sounding "real loud" and the other muffled, about 6:30 a.m. He said he though at the time they were automobile backfirings.

Flowers was slain with a .45-calibre gun. His own .32-calibre pistol was on the sidewalk nearby. Investigators did not disclose immediately whether it had been fired recently but there were bullet holes of different sizes in the theater office wall about 12 feet from the body.

Det. Chief H. T. Whitley said the merchant's pockets were turned inside out but that he was not ready to advance a robbery theory. The slain man's car was parked nearby.



LUICO FLOWERS

Mysteriously Slain

The eerie, mysterious shooting of Luico Flowers, 55, lacked just seven days of coming exactly a year after he poured seven pistol bullets into Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, 61, in the office of his store across the street. Flowers claimed self-defense and a grand jury refused to indict him for killing the local National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People official and member of the Republican State Central Committee.

There was evidence that at least three shots were fired in a

the body. Investigators did not immediately disclose whether it had been fired recently but there were bullet holes of different sizes in the theater office wall about 12 feet from the body.

Advertiser P. 2a

Detective Chief H. T. Whitley said the merchant's pockets were turned inside out but that he was not ready to advance a robbery theory. The slain man's car was parked nearby.

Cecil Flowers, a brother, said he had no idea why Luico went down town at such an early hour. The department store, which usually opens about 9 a.m. was locked. There was no indication that it had been opened.

Officers found themselves shy of clues or theories on the slaying. They theorized that Flowers may have driven or been driven to the fatal scene to meet someone. They noted vague indications of a struggle in addition to the pistol holes in the theater wall.

Georgia Merchant Who Killed NAACP Official Found Slain

Advertiser Tues. 2-12-57

Montgomery, Ala.

COLUMBUS, Ga, Feb. 11 (AP)—A white department store owner who killed a Negro physician and community leader here a year ago was found slumped in a theater entrance today with a pistol shot through the head. He died at 10:08 a.m.

6:30 a.m. exchange that brought death to the merchant. Obe Moore operator of a store nearby, told officers he heard that many, two of them sounding "real loud" and the other muffled.

Flowers was slain with a 45-caliber gun. His own .32-caliber pistol was on the sidewalk near

P. 1

Associated Press Wirephoto

LUICO FLOWERS

Slain at Columbus, Ga.

Slayer of N.A.A.C.P. Leader Found Shot Fatally In Head

Courier-Journal P. 18

Louisville, Ky.

Columbus, Ga., Feb. 11 (AP)—A white Columbus storekeeper who last year killed a Negro leader in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was found shot fatally in the head early today.

Luico Flowers, 55, was found lying in the entrance to a Negro theater across the street from Flowers' store in downtown Columbus.

Tues. 2-12-57

Shot In Temple

He had been shot once in the temple, apparently by a .45 caliber pistol. He was taken unconscious to a hospital where he died before noon.

Detective Chief H. T. Whitley said Flowers' pistol, a .32 caliber weapon was found on the sidewalk a few feet from where he sprawled.

Whitley said the pockets of the merchant's clothes were turned inside out but he did not immediately advance a robbery motive. Flowers' car was parked nearby and Whitley estimated the shooting occurred about 6:30 a.m.

No Indictment

Flowers shot and killed Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, 61-year-old **Negro physician, in an office at Flowers' store in February of 1956. The Muscogee County Grand Jury refused to indict the merchant and he was released. Flowers claimed he shot in self-**defense after Brewer threatened him.

Brewer was a Columbus official of the N.A.A.C.P. and a member of the Republican State Central Committee. An N.A.A.C.P. spokesman said Brewer had been dissatisfied with an investigation of police handling of the arrest of an intoxicated Negro outside Flowers' store and had tried unsuccessfully to get Flowers to testify that arresting officers were unnecessarily violent.

Flowers' Killer Believed Wounded in Gunfire Swap

Constitution Wed 2-13-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 6

COLUMBUS, Feb. 12 (AP)—Police today raised the possibility that the person who killed Lucio Flowers may himself have been wounded in the exchange of gunfire.

Police were checking samples from two trails of blood near the entrance to the Negro theater where Flowers, a white man, was found dying early Monday

Detectives said one bullet had been fired from each of two pistols found at the scene. An autopsy showed that the 55-year-old department store owner died of a temple wound inflicted by a .45 caliber automatic. Powder burns indicated the gun had been fired at close range.

The other weapon—which police said belonged to Flowers—is a .25 caliber pistol.

Police said this may have been the same weapon Flowers used last February to kill a Negro physician and NAACP leader, Dr. Thomas H. Brewer.

That shooting took place in the office of Flowers' department store, across the street from the spot where he was found shot yesterday. A grand jury refused to indict Flowers after he pleaded self defense in the Brewer death.

the theatre.

Two bullet holes were found in the door of the theatre manager's office. There were signs of a struggle, police said, and Flowers' .32 calibre pistol was found near the body.

Also near the body was the victim's wallet, but it was found untouched, police reported, thus ruling out a robbery motive.

Flowers had been ill for the past few days and had been confined to his home, officers said. His reoccurring illness had plagued his during and before the Brewer slaying last year, and Dr. Brewer reportedly had treated him.

Detective Chief H. T. Whitley said no arrests had been made and appearently there were no said police are still working on the case, adding: "I'm not saying anymore at this time."

The manager of the theatre, who police said was on the best of terms with Flowers, knew nothing of the shooting until he was informed.

WHITE STORE OWNER SHOT DR. T. H. BREWER

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Tues 2-19-57 P. 1

COLUMBUS, Ga. -- (SNS) -- A white department store owner, who last year killed Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, was fatally shot Monday across the street from where he fired several shots into the body of the prominent NAACP leader.

Lucio Flowers, 55, who was released after a Grand Jury hearing into the doctor's death, was shot through the head by a .45 calibre bullet. His body was found by a policeman near a theatre lobby across the street from his store--the scene where he admittedly shot to death Dr. Brewer after the physician entered his store to protest police brutality allegedly witnessed by the storekeeper.

A policeman on his way to work found Flowers lying mortally wounded about 7 a. m. in the vestibule of the Dixie Theatre. A handkerchief was stuffed in his mouth. He was rushed to City Medical Center where he died at 10:08 a. m.

Police said two persons working near the scene of the shooting said they heard two or three shots about 6:30 a. m. The victim's car was parked beside the curb near

About 7 p. m., Feb. 18, 1957 shot Dr. Brewer in the F and B. Department Store which is located in a Negro business section directly below the doctor's office. However, the more recent slaying shows no definite connection with last year's killing.

After he shooting, Dr. Brewer was placed in the custody of a doctor in a hospital at Phenix City, Ala., an adjoining town.

Some 8,000 persons gathered to pay last respects at the physician's funeral.

13c ga

SHOT IN HEAD—Lucio Flowers, department store owner, Columbus, Ga. who was found last week fatally wounded in the lobby of a theatre and his .32 caliber pistol lying nearby. Police said he was shot through the head with a .45 caliber bullet. Flowers, who died about three hours after he was rushed to the hospital, fatally shot Dr. T. H. Brewer, Columbus NAACP leader, last year. The jury ruled he fired in "self defense." However, police said there was no indication that the two shootings were connected, but they nevertheless, investigated the possibility of "revenge."

well-known Columbus physician and prominent Republican political leader.

Dr. Brewer was killed about 7:25 p. m. Feb. 18 when he went to Flower's office at the department store to protest the failure of Flowers to testify against a white officer accused of brutally beating a prisoner. The alleged police brutality occurred in front of Flower's store.

Flowers was killed about 6:30 a. m. in front of a theatre a week before the first anniversary of Dr. Brewer's death.

The mystery surrounding Flowers' death was heightened by the inability of his closest associates, including his wife, to explain why he was downtown at such an early hour. A business associate of the victim said he usually came to the store about 10 or 11 a. m.

Flowers was found about 7 a. m. by Traffic Officer W. A. Holloway in front of the theatre. Two pistols, both of which had been fired, were laying near the victim-One a .25 calibre and the other a .45. Death was caused by a .45 bullet through the left tempre and out the right side of the head.

Only one bullet was found but police said there were indications that both weapons were fired. Officers are testing fingerprints on the pistols. The .25 calibre revolver was believed to have been Flowers. It is similar to the type used to slay Dr. Brewer last year, reports said.

An unconfirmed report said Flowers suffer a blow on the head in addition to the bullet wound. However, official sources withheld information and all news was being channeled through Detective Chief H. T. Whitley.

Chief Whitley said:

"We are looking for an unknown possible assailant. We do not believe at this time it was a suicide."

Flowers' pockets were turned inside out, but his billfold, laying nearby, was not disturbed, thus ruling out a robbery motive, it was reported.

A cafe operator near the scene reported hearing two shots about 6:30 a. m., and a store operator said he heard three shots - the third sounding "muffled."

Reward Grows For Killer Of Alleged Brewer Slayer

World Wed. 2-20-57 P. 3 B'ham, Ala. 13c

COLUMBUS, GA. -- (SNS)-- A fast growing reward for the person or persons furnishing information leading to the arrest and conviction of the slayer of Lucio Flowers now amounts to $900, it was learned Friday.

The source of the money was not revealed, but it was being offered as incentive for anyone who might have information regarding the case to help police solve the mysterious killing.

Flowers, a 54-year-old white department store owner, was shot to death in a pistol duel with an unidentified gunman, reports said. He was found across the street from his department store in a Negro neighborhood.

Last year, Flowers was accused of firing six fatal bullets into the body of Dr. Thomas H. Brewer,

YOUTH SLAIN, POLICEMAN'S WIFE WOUNDED

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Tues. 2-5-57

A former Atlanta policeman fatally wounded a 17-year-old Negro boy and critically wounded his own 31-year-old wife with blasts from a shotgun, Sunday when he discovered them together in his home according to a report from Sheriff Joe Burson of Spalding County.

The policeman was identified as Leo Nahlik, 52. The dead youth was identified as James Hollis.

The sheriff said Nahlik was taken to a hospital after firing the gun. He was being treated for shock and aggravation of heart trouble. His wife, Floy, was also admitted to Spalding County hospital, suffering four shotgun blasts in both legs and two in the upper of the body.

Burson reported that the shooting occurred about 10:00 P. M. Sunday after Nahlik aroused from a three-hour sleep.

The sheriff said he found Hollis dead and Mrs. Nahlik in the living room. He said Nahlik asked him to come to the house immediately after the shooting. Hollis had worked for Nahlik as a yard boy on the farm, which is about seven miles east of Griffin.

Burson said the case would be presented to the Spalding county Grand Jury now in session. On Monday the county's coroner's jury made no recommendation after determining Hollis' death was caused by a shotgun wound inflicted by Nahlik, but had not had any charge placed against him.

Nahlik, a former newspaper reporter and photographer, resigned from the Atlanta police force in 1946 after joining in 1932. However, in the interim, he was on military leave with the Marine Corps from 1942 to 1944. In Dec. 1944 until Feb. 15, 1946 he was chief of DeKalb County police.

He is the father of two small boys.

Negro Tells of Slaying Woman, 76, Contradicts Fairburn Boy's Story

Constitution Fri. 2-8-57 P.1 Atlanta Ga.

By RICHARD ASHWORTH

A transient Negro cotton picker has confessed in North Carolina to the same killing that a 14-year-old illiterate Fairburn youth admitted last October, Fulton Sol. Gen. Paul Webb disclosed Thursday.

The admission came from Ross McAffee, 39, of Meridian, Miss., who has been sought for questioning by Webb's office since the slaying in October.

It was a payoff to more than 3½ months' work by investigator J. W. Gilbert to disprove admissions by the youth, James Steerman, in the killing of Miss Willie Mae Milam, 76, whose body was found in a well at her rural home.

The youth was committed to the mental hospital at Milledgeville after the Fulton Grand Jury indicted him in the woman's slaying. Webb said he had "no apologies" for this because the youth's own family had him committed to the hospital on a lunacy writ.

"He is in the proper place to receive treatment," Webb said.

Webb said he never had any intention of prosecuting Steerman. He said he had advised the family to swear out a lunacy warrant.

"It's up to authorities at Milledgeville as to when he can be released," Webb said.

Under the law, the youth will have to be returned to Webb's custody when released. "If they send him back to me, I'll turn him loose," the solicitor said.

The Negro was arrested by Alexandria County (N.C.) Sheriff T. E. Bebber on a charge of first-degree burglary after he allegedly entered the home of a 17-year-old white woman, slashed her throat and left her for dead, the solicitor said.

Webb's office, which had sent out lookouts for the Negro when investigation disclosed he had been working in the area of the slaying and suddenly had disappeared, was notified of the arrest by the sheriff's office in Meridian.

Gilbert, assistant Sol. Gen. Loy Milam and Deputy Sheriff E. G. Fitzgerald obtained the signed confession from the Negro after talking to him no more than five minutes, Webb said.

The solicitor said the Negro first denied the crime, but in talking to investigators revealed a knowledge of details of the case.

When questioned about how he knew the details, he told officers one of the North Carolina deputies had told him about the case. When the North Carolina deputy denied this, the Negro admitted the killing, the solicitor said.

Webb said Milam notified him of the Negro's confession about 3 p.m. Thursday.

McAfee told investigators he knocked on the door of Miss Milam's home and that when she answered the door she screamed. He said he then killed the woman and dropped her body in the well.

The Negro said he got only 30-odd cents and a radio from the woman's home. Finding of the radio by Webb's investigators was one factor which led them to believe the Steerman youth did not commit the crime.

Webb said McAfee told investigators exactly where they had found the radio on a road near the woman's home.

The solicitor said McAfee, who is being held in an undisclosed jail for security reasons, will be returned to Georgia for prosecution after North Carolina "gets through with him."

Gilbert has worked almost constantly on the case since Atlanta police turned it over to the grand jury.

Gilbert determined that the physical facts of the death scene made some of the Steerman youth's statements improbable, Webb said.

Then Gilbert began rounding up a list of suspects, among them McAfee. The investigator found out that McAfee was in the Fairburn area picking cotton. Each weekend he would travel to Atlanta to spend his money and then return to Fairburn.

The day before the killing he disappeared and left his clother, the solicitor said.

Gilbert began eliminating the suspects until he got to McAffee. After trying to locate the Negro, he informed the sheriff's office in Meridian that the Negro was wanted here for questioning.

The Steerman youth had told officers in his confession that he entered through a window in search of money to "buy a cow." But Gilbert ascertained that it was almost physically impossible for the youth to enter the Milam woman's home through the window.

The absence of the radio—later found by investigators — also aroused their suspicious because the youth did not explain its absence to their satisfaction, Webb added.

Slaying-Case Boy To Stay In Hospital

Constitution Sat. 2-9-57 P.1 Atlanta Ga.

By RICHARD ASHWORTH

James Steerman, the 14-year-old boy who admitted the Oct. 21 slaying of a Fairburn spinster, will remain in the Milledgeville State Hospital despite the confession to the murder by a transient Negro cotton picker.

The Negro is being held in an undisclosed jail near Taylorsville, N.C., after he also admitted a knife attack on a young Taylorsville bride last Friday. Police identified him as Ross McAffee of Meridian, Miss.

"MENTALLY DEFICIENT"

The Steerman youth "needs to be here even if he's not guilty" of the murder, Dr. T. G. Peacock, director of the Milledgeville hospital, told The Constitution.

Peacock said the youth was "mentally deficient" with a mental age of less than 7 years. He said the Steerman youth is not considered dangerous "but he needs somebody to take care of him."

BODY FOUND IN WELL

The boy was ruled incompetent by a lunacy commission last December. Fulton County Ordniary Eugene Gunby said the lunacy petition was brought by the youth's mother, Mrs. Alice Mae Steerman Smallwood.

The Steerman youth told Atlanta police he killed Miss Willie Mae Milam, 76. Her body was found in a well at her rural home near Fairburn.

Investigator J. W. Gilbert of Fulton Sol. Gen. Paul Webb's staff worked more than 3½ months trying to disprove the youth's confession.

The payoff came Thursday when McAffee signed a confession in the presence of Gilbert, Asst. Sol. Loy Milam and Deputy Sheriff E. G. Fitzgerald.

Officers from Charlotte, N.C., and Columbia, S.C., also are questioning McAffee about the knife slayings of housewives in their cities.

McAffee was held in Taylorsville after Mrs. Glenn Waugh, 17, identified him as the man who entered the bedroom of her home while her husband was away last Friday, and slashed her throat. She is recovering in a hospital.

Columbus, Ga. Slaying Is A 'Mystery'

Courier P.2 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 2-23-57

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Police, so far, have not been able to uncover the slayer of a white department store owner, who was fatally shot and left in the vestibule of the Negro-owned and operated Dixie Theatre, but they are apparently searching for a member of the Negro race as a suspect.

Moreover, additional fuel has been placed in the investigation with rewards totaling $9,000 offered for the slayer of Lucio Flowers, 55, who, nearly a year ago, was said to have confessed slaying Dr. Thomas H. Brewer,

popular Negro civic leader and physician.

Perplexing police in the present case was the fact that two pistols were found at the scene of the Flowers slaying. They arrested two unidentified Negroes but, so far, have not established either as the killer.

■

P. L. TAYLOR, manager of the theatre, when questioned by police could shed no light on the shooting. He confirmed the fact that, normally, no activity would be going on at such an early hour at the theatre.

There was another strange twist in the case. The theatre was showing "The Creeping Unknown," and Flowers was lying just beneath a sign which advertised the film, "Beware of 'The Creeping Unknown'."

Slayer of NAACP leader is gun victim

afro american Sat. 2-23-57

Baltimore, MD.

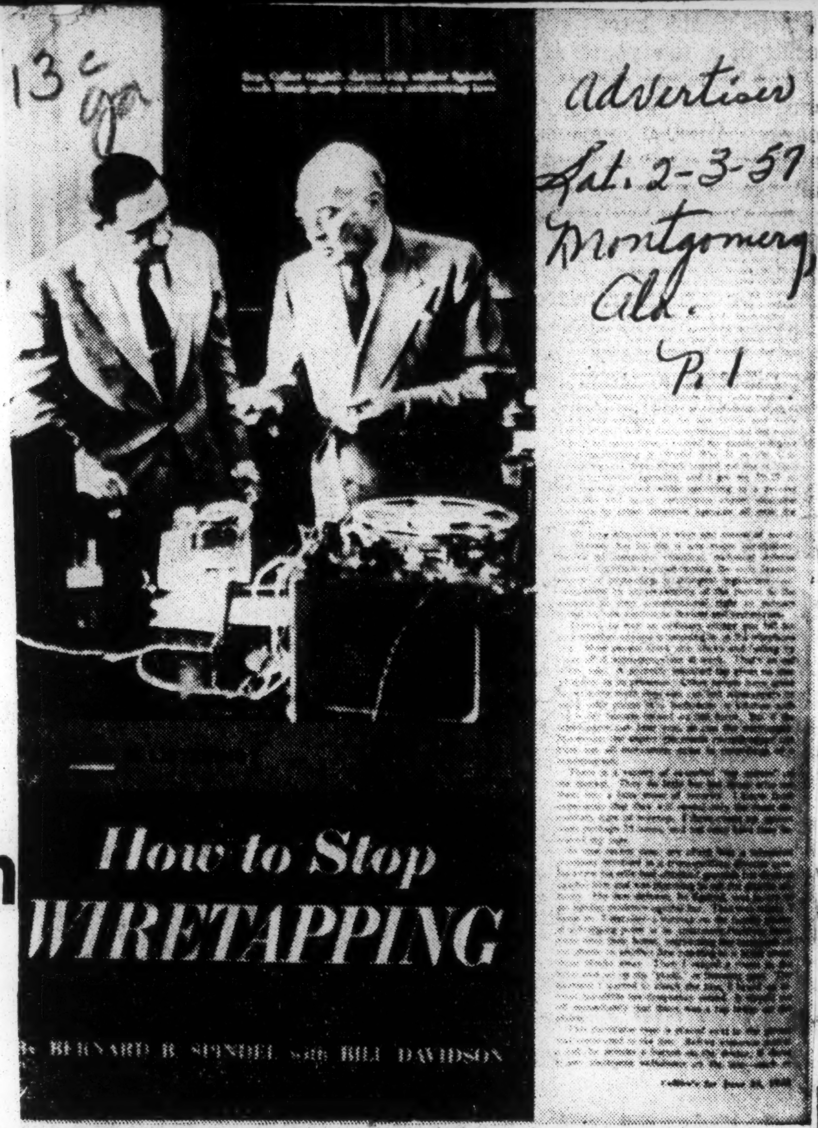
COLUMBUS, Ga. — Luico Flowers, 55, white storekeeper who last year shot and killed Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, 61, physician and local NAACP leader, was found lying in the entrance way to a colored theatre across the street from his store here last week. *P.5*

He had been shot once in the temple, apparently with a .45 calibre pistol. He died a few hours later.

* * *

ACCORDING TO police, Flowers' .32 calibre pistol was found on the sidewalk a few feet from the body. The front of buildings nearby indicated several shots had been fired, in addition to the one which struck the dead man.

It was in February 1956, in Flowers' office that the shooting of Dr. Brewer occurred. He claimed he shot in self defense when the physician threatened him. The Muscogee County grand jury refused to indict the storekeeper.



Advertiser Sat. 2-3-57 Montgomery Ala. P.1

PHENIX CITY FIGURE IN COLLIERS

This is a reproduction of the lead page of an article appearing in a June, 1955 issue of Colliers magazine concerning the wiretapping activities of Special Agent Bernard B. Spindel. Phenix City fugitive C. O. (Head) Revel saw this story and later hired Spindel to aid him in preventing another group from pinning the Albert Patterson murder on him. Reportedly Spindel later broke with Revel and only recently "fed" information to a noted syndicate columnist indicating that he had evidence which would prove Revel was the killer.

White Slayer Of Negro Doctor Is Shot to Death

Inquirer Tues. 2-12-57

Philadelphia Pa.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 11 (AP).—A white department store owner, who killed a Negro physician and community leader here a year ago, was found slumped in a theater entrance today with a pistol shot through the head. He died several hours later from the wound. *P.12*

The mysterious shooting of Luico Flowers, 55, lacked just seven days of a year after he fired seven bullets into Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, 61, in the office of his store across the street.

Flowers claimed self-defense and a grand jury refused to indict him for killing the official of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was also a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

THREE SHOTS FIRED

There was evidence that at least three shots were fired in the exchange that brought death to the merchant. Obe Moore, operator of a store nearby, told officers he heard that many shots, two of them sounding "real loud" and the other muffled.

Flowers was slain with a .45 caliber gun. His .32-caliber pistol was on the sidewalk near his body. Investigators did not disclose whether it had been fired recently, but there were bullet holes of different sizes in the theater office wall.

Detective Chief H. T. Whitley said the merchant's pockets were turned inside out but that he was not ready to advance a robbery theory.

FOUND BY OFFICER

Traffic officer W. A. Holloway found the body at 7 A. M., apparently 30 minutes after the fatal shot.

Cecil Flowers, a brother, said he had no idea why Luico went down town at such an early hour. The store, which usually opens about 9 A. M., was locked.

Officers theorized Flowers may have driven or been driven to the fatal scene to meet someone. They noted indications of a struggle.

BOTH GUNS FLOWERS, POLICE SAY

Daily World Sat. 3-16-57

Atlanta Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga. (INS) — Columbus police said Thursday they had anew lead in the mysterious pistol slaying of Luico Flowers, 55, but a lead that only deepened the mystery. *P.1*

Chief of detectives H. T. Whitley said the Feb. 11 shooting took and odd turn when it was established that the .45 automatic pistol found at the scene was Flower's own weapon and that "he had been in possession of it for months.

A .25 caliber Foreign made revolver, also beloning to Flowers had been found at the scene too. Both weapons had been fired once.

The foreign weapon was the same gun used by the dead man when he killed a Columbus Negro leader in his department store 13 months ago. Flowers had been exhonerated in the "Self-Defense" shooting by a grand jury and denied that the shooting was racially inspired.

The department store owner was killed across the street from his store, in the lobby of a Negro theater.

Flowers Killed by Own Pistol

Constitution Sat. 3-16-57

Atlanta Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 15 (AP).—Investigation of the death of Luico Flowers, 55, Columbus department store owner who was slain Feb. 11, took a bizarre turn today when it was revealed that the death weapon belonged to the victim himself. *P.13*

Detective Chief H. T. Whitley said investigators definitely have established that the .45-caliber automatic pistol found at the scene belonged to Flowers "and had been in his possession for months."

Chiew Whitley did not disclose how the identity of the murder weapon was learned, but admitted the finding gave hopes for an early solution to the baffling slaying.

The .45 weapon had been fired one time, the bullet passing through the victim's temple—also found at the scene was a .25-caliber foreign-made pistol that had been fired once. The latter was recognized instantly by officers as Flowers' pistol—presumably was the same used in the killing of Dr. Thomas A. Brewer, Negro physician and NAACP leader, about a year earlier.

Brewer was killed in the F&B Department Store on First avenue with seven bullets for a .25 pistol. Flowers said the killing was in self-defense and was freed by a grand jury that returned a "no bill" in the murder indictment.

Flowers was fatally wounded about 6:30 a.m. in the recessed entrance to the Dixie Theater—directly across the street from his department store—and died about three hours later at the medical center without regaining conscious.

Husband of Slain Mariettan Kills Assailant as He Flees Residence

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. P.1
Fri. 3-29-57

Special to The Constitution

MARIETTA, March 28—A Negro choked a woman to death Thursday and was shot and killed by her husband as he attempted to flee in the victim's automobile, Cobb County police reported.

Amos Bates, chief of Cobb County detectives, said the slain woman was Mrs. E. G. Rodgers, 39, of 108 Scott Drive.

Bates said her husband told him he killed the man with a .22-caliber revolver.

The double slaying threw the normally quiet residential section into excitement, with a crowd of between 100 and 150 persons gathering at the scene following the shooting.

Papers found on the body identified the man as Richard Jackson, of 144 Moore St., SE, Atlanta, police said. He had been shot five times in the head and once in the shoulder.

The body of Mrs. Rogers was found on the floor of her bedroom in the two-bedroom, one-story frame house. Chief Bates said the room looked as though a struggle had taken place, with articles scattered about. Mrs. Rogers' purse was on the floor, near her head, said Chief Bates.

He added blue marks on her throat indicated she had been choked. She was pronounced dead on arrival at Kennestone Hospital.

Chief Bates said Rodgers, a Lockheed worker, told him he came home from work about 9 p.m. His wife also was employed, he added, and he went to his bedroom to read a newspaper, not knowing that his wife had already returned from work and was in the house.

Rodgers said he heard footsteps and looked up from his paper to see the Negro leaving Mrs. Rodgers' bedroom. He said he took the revolver from a bureau drawer. The Negro, he said, had fled through the kitchen door.

Rodgers said the Negro got into Mrs. Rodgers' car parked near the house. Rodgers said he fired at him from the back porch.

Mrs. Rodgers' billfold, which she usually carried in her purse, was found on the front seat of the car. Rodgers said the car keys also had been taken from his wife's purse.

Chief Bates said the case also apparently involved an attempted assault.

The body of the Negro, who appeared to be about 28 years old, was removed to a funeral home.

Georgia Salesman Held For Killing Wife, Negro Man

Advertiser P.2-A
Sun. 3-31-57
Montgomery, Ala.

MARIETTA, Ga., March 30 (AP)—A warrant was issued today charging E. G. Rodgers, 51, with first degree murder in the deaths of his wife and an Atlanta Negro, Cobb County Sheriff Kermit Sanders said.

The body of Mrs. Rodgers, 39, was found in a bedroom of their home here Thursday night and police said the woman had been strangled.

Officers said the body of the Negro, Richard Jackson, 28, was discovered in Mrs. Rodgers' car. He had been shot five times in the head and shoulder, they said.

Sanders said an autopsy showed Mrs. Rodgers was either unconscious or semi-conscious when she was strangled.

Rodgers, a tombstone salesman, was quoted by Chief of Detectives Amos Bates as saying he returned from work and opened fire as the Ngro fled the residence and attempted to leave in the car.

The Rodgers were married in 1947, police said. They quoted Rodgers as saying his wife attempted to poison him in 1949, and later "put something in my whisky that made me sick" and "nagged me constantly for three years about other women."

Cobb Husband May Face Lie Test As Police Press Quiz in 2 Slayings

Constitution Sat. 3-30-57 Atlanta Ga. P.1

Special to The Constitution

MARIETTA, March 29—Cobb County officers late Friday began another round of questioning an Atlanta tombstone salesman in connection with the slayings of his wife and a Negro man.

Sheriff Kermit Sanders said investigators had spent the day talking with friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Rogers. He added there also is a possibility Rogers will be asked to take a lie detector test.

Attractive, auburn-haired Mrs. Rogers, 39, was found dead in a bedroom of the home at 108 Scott Dr., Marietta. Police said she had been strangled.

The body of Richard Jackson, 28, Negro, of a Moore street address in Atlanta, was found in Mrs. Rogers' auto. Jackson had been shot five times in the head and shoulders, officers related. Mrs. Rogers' wallet was found near the car.

Rogers, who was at the home of a neighbor when police arrived at the scene Thursday night, was quoted as saying his wife once had attempted to poison him, later "put something in my whisky that made me sick" and had "nagged me constantly for three years about other women."

Chief of Detectives Amos Bates and Sol.-Gen. Luther G. Hames Jr., said a medical examination of the body of Mrs. Rogers would be held. They added Rogers had been detained for questioning.

Dr. Herman Jones, director of the state crime laboratory, was recalled from a vacation in Virginia to assist in the case. Maj. Delmar Jones, GBI chief in Atlanta, also entered the investigation.

Jackson, who sometimes worked for Rogers, was wearing a pair of elbow length rubber gloves similar to a pair owned by Mrs. Rogers, officers said. They added Mrs. Rogers' gloves were missing.

Investigators were particularly interested in an examination of the clothing worn by Mrs. Rogers and scrapings from her fingernails.

Rogers was quoted as having said that when he reached home Wednesday night, he entered through the back door and observed that his wife's bedroom door was partly ajar as he went to his own room. He said he was not sure at the time if she had reached home.

While reading a newspaper in his bedroom, a statement said to have been made by Rogers continued, he observed a man walking down the hall. He said he shouted "Hey you," and then ran for a pistol.

Constitution P.13

The man got into Mrs. Rogers' car, shoved the door at him, striking his head and almost knocking him down, Rogers was quoted. Officers said Rogers told them he began firing at the man.

The statement said Rogers went next door, asked a neighbor to return to his house with him, but the neighbor suggested calling the police instead. Officers found the body of Mrs. Rogers in the bedroom.

Rogers was quoted as having said that Jackson called him at his Atlanta office Thursday morning and asked to borrow $5. Rogers said he refused. Thursday afternoon, Rogers said, Jackson asked him to meet him at Auburn avenue and Courtland street on "an important matter."

When he arrived at that location, Rogers said, Jackson told him he, his wife and three children had been locked out of their apartment because of non-payment of rent. Rogers said he again refused to advance Jackson money, but gave him a ride to Piedmont avenue and Linden street.

Police said Rogers and his wife, who was a Lockheed employe, were married in 1947. They quoted Rogers as saying his wife attempted to poison him in 1949 while they were residing in Chicago.

Mrs. Rogers mentioned a divorce last August, Rogers was quoted, but never filed such a suit. Officers said Rogers had three children by his first wife, from whom he had obtained a divorce. They added he and the present Mrs. Rogers had no children.

13c Ga.

Marietta Man Accused Of Murdering His Wife

Journal + Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

E. G. Rodgers, 50-year-old monument company owner, was charged Saturday with the murder of his wife in Marietta in a warrant sworn out by members of her family, police reported.

Meanwhile, an autopsy performed by state criminologist Dr. Herman E. Jones showed that Mrs. Rodgers died of strangulation, police said. However, it showed too that she had been hit on the head three times, one blow causing brain concussion, police said.

Sun 3-31-57

In another development in the double slaying which occurred Thursday night, police disclosed that the murdered woman had left "several sealed letters" with friends before her death.

* * *

THEY WERE to be opened "in case something happens to me" (Mrs. Rodgers), according to Cobb Chief of Detectives Amos Bates. Detective Bates said the letters name Rodgers and said she "feared for her life."

Mrs. Rodgers was found strangled to death in the Rodgers' home, 198 Scott Dr., Marietta, Thursday night. Richard Jackson, 28, Negro, a part-time employe of Rodgers, was found shot to death in Mrs. Rodgers' car.

Rodgers has told police he shot the Negro man after finding him prowling in the house and after the Negro shoved the car door at him, hitting him in the head, according to records. He said he later found his wife's body in her bedroom, police said.

* * *

RODGERS, who owns the Rodgers Monument Co. at 1342 Gordon St., SW, had been held in the Cobb County Jail during the investigation.

Late Saturday afternoon Rodgers declined to take a lie detector test saying he "didn't feel like doing it today," according to assistant Georgia Bureau of Investigation director Barney Ragsdale.

Police said they had been questioning a young Atlanta widow, whom officers declined to name.

She was "very cooperative," Detective Bates said, adding that her statement "certainly helped" in the investigation.

Constitution

POLICE SAID Rodgers, 50, is a graduate of Columbia University.

Graveside rites for Mrs. Rodgers will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday at Westview Cemetery in Marietta. The Rev. Fred Shellnutt will officiate.

Survivors, in addition to her husband, include seven brothers: R. C. Pierce of College Park; C. L. Pierce of Smyrna; C. C. Pierce of East Point; P. P. Pierce of East Point; T. L. Pierce of Atlanta; A. L. Pierce of Powder Springs, and C. T. Pierce of Macon. She is also survived by a sister-in-law, Mrs. H. H. Pierce of College Park.

p. 2-A

13B

Sun. 3-31-57

Freedom in August For Rosa L. Ingram And Her Two Sons

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Writer)

Sat. 4-15-57
p. 3

ATLANTA, Ga.—Freedom is expected for Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons, Sammie Lee and Wallace, sometime in August, and possibly sooner than that, the Courier learned last week from Chairman Hugh C. Carney of the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles—if nobody "rocks the boat."

1-3C

Seated in his office on the fourth floor of the State Capitol, Mr. Carney said that the parole applications of the Ingrams is due up for review again in August. He disclosed that Atty. A. T. Walden of this city, who represents Mrs. Ingram, has discussed the matter with him even recently. Mr. Walden confirmed this to the Courier.

"When Colonel Walden gets jobs for them and has their work program lined up," Mr. Carney said, "I will put the question before the full board, and I myself shall support their release. So far their records as prisoners have been fine. If the work program is arranged sooner they may be freed before August."

Mr. Carney also said that he himself voted for the release of the Ingrams two years ago, but that demonstrations put on by a group of Northern women didn't help the situation. He was outvoted two to one.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Ingrams were sentenced to die in the electric chair nine years ago following their conviction in the self-defense slaying of a white sharecropper. The death sentences later were changed to life imprisonment.

■

MR. CARNEY said he felt very badly himself when one of the women in the group "cursed me out" even though he had voted to release the Ingrams.

The Ingrams are currently in Reidsville State Prison where The Courier visited them on June 10.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-15-57
p. 3C
Ga.

Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram in prison with her two sons. Photo was made by The Courier in 1949.

Mrs. Ingram had at one time been at the Richmond County Home for the Aged, a state facility, where she cared for aged indigents and "was very happy," according to J. B. Hatchett, assistant director of the Georgia Board of Corrections.

"However, there was so much publicity raised around her, the prison director asked that she be sent elsewhere, so she was sent back to Reidsville," Mr. Hatchett said. But freedom day is near—if nothing happens to mar it.

13c 1957

Mixed Dancing Ends In Death

Advertiser P. 1

Tues. 7-23-57

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 22 (AP)—A fatal shooting resulted from an argument over Negroes dancing with a 17-year-old white woman whose husband is overseas, police said today.

Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 7-23-57

Glenn Hadley, chief of detectives, said six witnesses had agreed as to the cause of the shooting in which Willie J. McCray, 19, Dallas, Tex., was killed.

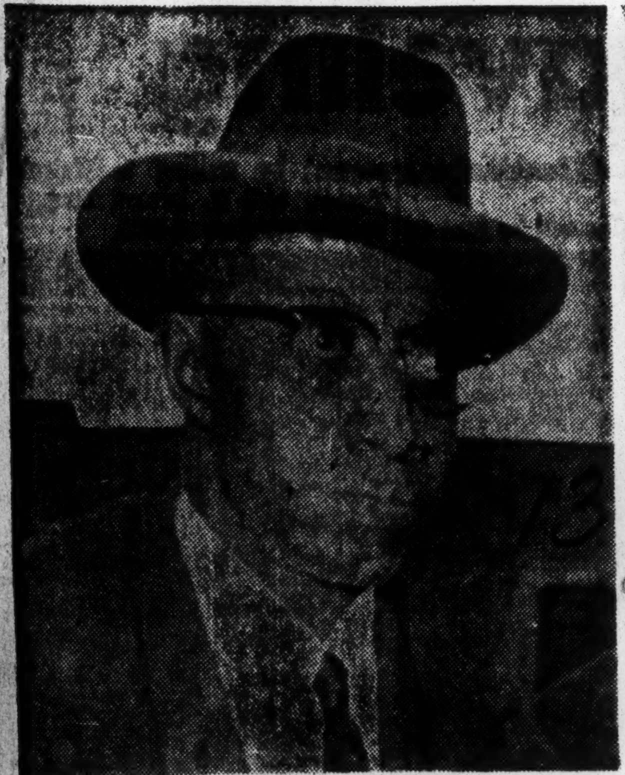
Ronald E. Davidson, 20, Gary, Ind., has been charged with first degree murder.

Idaho

Hadley said both men, airmen stationed at the Mountain Home Air Force Base south of Boise, came to Pocatello to see a Friday night jazz band performance. They were part of a group of five men and two women at a private party following the dance. Hadley said all but the one woman were Negroes.

13c 1957 ILLINOIS

Sorry For My Son's Act, Dad Says In Teen Killing



ELIJAH PALMER

WILLIAM SCHWARTZ

Parents Of Both Suffer Heartache

Defender Sat. 3-30-57
Chicago Ill. P.6

Chicago has two heartbroken, disappointed fathers. Each had a son 17, for whom he had high hopes. Neither dreamed his son would be President. But he expected him to be a good, useful, productive citizen and a credit to his family.

13c Del

The dreams of both men were blasted by one sadistic, impulsive act; one son killed the other.

Now, Elijah Palmer, father of Alvin, the dead youth, and William Schwartz, father of Joseph, the admitted killer, have more in common.

Two weeks ago they had never heard of each other. Their sons, too, were strangers.

The son's will never know each other now, for Palmer's battered body has been taken to Cleveland, Ohio, his birthplace, for interment.

AWAIT JUSTICE

Young Schwartz, along with 14 other members of a teen age gang of hoodlums known as the Rebels is in the County jail awaiting his fate as dictated by the courts of the land.

But there's a chance the fathers may come to know each other. They got glimpses of each other last week at the inquest into the tragedy involving their sons.

Each is a hardworking, modest man—like millions of other fathers throughout the world.

Elijah's Palmer, of 1135 West 59th st., had built his entire life around his son. He brought Alvin here from Cleveland almost 12 years ago, so that he could take advantage of unlimited opportunities in the "city on the go."

A GOOD STUDENT

The Palmers established a second-hand appliance store and it provided just enough for an average family to exist on They were churchgoers and Palmer, "a good student" at Farragut high school, was a Boy Scout, a member of the Junior Red Cross, the United States Marine Corps Reserve at Farragut, and the student council.

Schwartz' father, William, 47, a milk wagon driver who lives at 1717 Garfield blvd., has always been a hard-working father, hoping to provide whatever he could for his five children .He's been on the same job 15 years.

Schwartz said he never had any trouble with any of his children. William Jr., although he had moved away from home, was "a good son." Patricia, 21, stays with her father, along with two younger brothers.

But Joseph, the slayer,the youth with the hammer who wanted to "make good" in the neighborhood gang, what about him?

"He never caused me any more trouble than any other 17-year-old," Schwartz once said before start of the inquest into the March

ALVIN PALMER

11 death of young Palmer.

DAD SORRY

"I don't believe he had any hatred towards Negroes. But maybe he did. He was beaten twice by them and it stayed on his mind. I'm sorry it all happened."

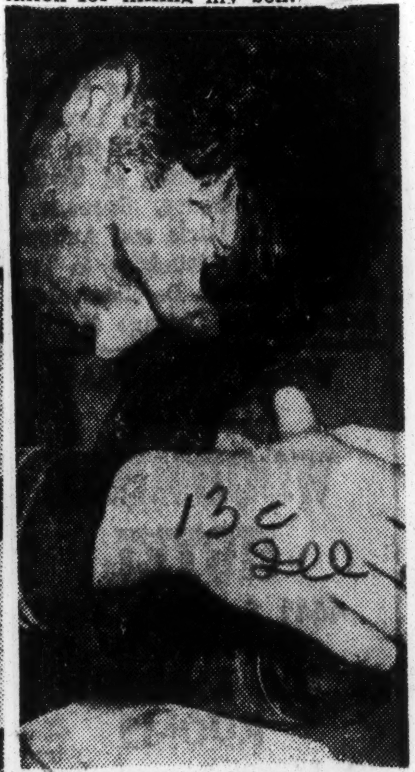
Schwartz' sister, Patricia, said "I don't know what got into him. He never caused us any trouble."

Palmer was slain at 59th st. and Kedzie ave., by Schwartz, one of a gang "out to get" a Negro. Schwartz used a 3-pound ball-pen hammer to pound Palmer in the head as he waited for a bus to take him home.

The next afternoon Schwartz was arrested along with 14 other youths who admitted taking part in the killing.

Thirteen have been indicted for murder. And State's Atty. Benjamin Adamowski said he would seek the death penalty. Two other youths were indicted as assessories after the crime.

Palmer, and his wife Iona, 41, both said "this boy should be incarcerated for the rest of his life. But I do not think a life should be taken for killing my son."



JOSEPH SCHWARTZ

Sat. 3-30-57

Chi Gang Slayers—These 15 teenagers sit with their heads bowed following coroner's inquest in Chicago at which they were all held to a grand jury on charges of murder in the hammer-slaying of a 17-year-old Negro, Alvin Palmer. The state's attorney said he will ask the death penalty for all of them. [illegible] front row, jacket across his lap, is Joseph Schwartz, 17, accused of wielding the hammer that struck the fatal blow.

Four other teenagers are to be tried for the murder of a motel owner and 13 others face murder charges in the hammer-slaying of Alvin Palmer, 17, at 59th and Kedzie ave.

Youth, 17, Gets 9 Years In Slaying Of Teenager

Defender Sat. 3-30-57 P. 2
Chicago Ill.

A 17-year-old youth Monday was sentenced to nine years in prison after admitting he fatally stabbed a teenage acquaintance last Nov. 29 on the street near 4208 Greenwood ave. after coming to the defense of a girl.

He is Willie Shannon, of 602 Oakwood blvd., who pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter before Chief Justice Wilbert Crowley in Criminal court.

Victim of the cutting was Otis Anderson, 19, of 4208 Greenwood ave., whose heart was pierced by the knife. He was dead on arrival at Chicago hospital.

Shannon was extradited from Ohio where he fled immediately after the incident. After talking to an uncle there, he gave himself up.

CITES THREAT

In court yesterday, Shannon said he stabbed Anderson because he "feared he was going to take my life." He maintained that two weeks before the stabbing Anderson had threatened to "take my life" with a gun.

The cutting incident was witnessed by some seven other teenagers who had left a hangout at 43rd and Greenwood after a fracas. Four of the witnesses testified that Anderson slapped a teenage girl known as "Tiny."

Shannon objected, saying he wouldn't take that. Anderson was quoted as saying anyone who didn't like it could take it up. The verbal exchange ended with Shannon walking some 25 feet away and returning to plunge the knife into Anderson's heart.

Immediately afterward, he said he rode a bus to Ohio.

The slaying happened less than two months after Shannon had been given a bad conduct discharge from the Air Force.

While Shannon was being sentenced before Crowley, another 17-year-old youth was on trial for murder in a courtroom across the hall.

He is Kelly Bennett who is accused of fatally stabbing a librarian.

Slayer Loses Bid to Escape Electrocution

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 5-21-57

Richard D. Carpenter, 27, convicted slayer of Detective William J. Murphy, lost another bid to escape the electric chair yesterday. His attorneys announced that they intend to file a petition in Criminal court this week claiming that he has become insane during confinement in jail.

If the petition is upheld, Carpenter would avoid execution, at least temporarily. Under the Illinois criminal code, the death sentence would be stayed until it has been shown that he has recovered. Meantime, he would be confined to a mental institution.

The Illinois Supreme court denied Carpenter a rehearing of a decision March 20 upholding his death sentence. June 7 has been set for his execution. Carpenter is in the county jail.

Will Summon Personnel

His attorneys, Daniel C. Ahern and Kevin J. Gillogly said they plan to summon jail personnel and others in an effort to prove that Carpenter has lost his sanity.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Carpenter has not spoken a word to his attorneys in a year and that he stares into space and does not appear to hear persons who seek to speak to him.

Carpenter also keeps to himself, takes no part in jail activities, and appears to have become lethargic.

Convicted by Jury

A Criminal court jury convicted Carpenter of the slaying of Murphy and fixed his sentence at death Nov. 11, 1955.

Carpenter shot and killed Murphy Aug. 15, 1955, on the Roosevelt rd. subway platform when Murphy tried to arrest him. Later he wounded Policeman Clarence Kerr, who tried to arrest him in a movie theater and held a family of four captive for 23 hours while he hid from police in their apartment.

Father Doesn't Believe His Son Was A Prowler

Although a coroner's jury of six men has found the slaying of his son, Robert, "justifiable homicide," Park Watson, 822 E. 24th St., still is not convinced that the slain boy was the prowler who attempted to enter several homes in the vicinity of 24th and Harrison and whose activities led to the killing.

The father of the 17-year-old youth who was felled by bullets fired by police officers early Friday morning, June 7, other members of the Watson family and persons who knew Robert find it difficult to believe that he would break into or attempt to enter another person's home. "He was not that type of boy," Mr. Watson said.

Cop and Prisoner Slain in Gun Battle in Chicago Jail

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

CHICAGO, June 30—A policeman and a prisoner were slain and a second policeman was wounded in a gun battle early today in the 11th floor lockup of the Chicago police headquarters building.

Policeman Michael Lukaszewski, 24, was shot in the head with his own revolver, grabbed from its holster by the prisoner, and died 3½ hours later in St. Luke's Hospital.

The prisoner, Lavern Jamieson, 30, a Negro, was shot five times by Lukaszewski's partner, Anthony Concialdi, 34, after a struggle in which Concialdi was wounded in the right arm. Jamieson died in the hospital within an hour.

It was the second police lockup shooting in two years in which a policeman has been killed with his own gun. Policeman Albert Brown, 37, lockup keeper was shot in Shakespeare station July 5, 1955, by Ronald C. Dean, 17, a prisoner, who had taken Brown's gun from a drawer.

Jamieson, arrested by other policemen for disorderly conduct, was one of four prisoners who had been taken to the lockup by Lukaszewski and Concialdi.

Lukaszewski was writing arrest slips at the lockup keeper's desk when Jamieson snatched the revolver and shot him. Concialdi lunged forward, but Jamieson twisted out of his grasp, shot him, and ran down a corridor.

Despite his wounded arm, Concialdi drew his own revolver and emptied it at Jamieson, wounding him in the neck, groin, back, chest, and right arm.

Two other prisoners, standing with Jamieson when he made his break, made no attempt to join him.

Admits His Guilt; 11 Pals Go on Trial

Schwartz Weeps as He Hears Sentence

Joseph Schwartz, 18, of 5517 S. Ashland av., a railroad employe, was sentenced to 50 years in the penitentiary by Chief Justice Wilbert F. Crowley in Criminal court yesterday in the March 11 hammer slaying of Alvin Palmer, 17, of 1135 W. 39th st., a high school pupil.

Crowley's verdict of guilty in the second day of the bench trial became a formality after Schwartz abandoned his plea of loss of memory and admitted the fatal beating. The defense described the slaying as a "drink and bravado" crime.

11 Others on Trial

Trial of 11 other youths, indicted with Schwartz on a murder charge, began before Crowley after the court's midday recess. Schwartz had been granted a separate trial after his co-defendants also waived a jury.

Palmer was assaulted as he waited for a bus at 59th st. and Kedzie av. He had caught Schwartz's eye as Schwartz and a group of companions were driving around, looking for a likely victim "to roll." Schwartz cried, "There's one," then got out and struck Palmer with a ball peen hammer as others swarmed around.

Schwartz came into court with his eyes red from weeping. Assistant Public Defender Joseph Duffy's questions elicited from Schwartz the admissions that he struck Palmer and knew he was doing so and a plea that he was sorry.

Family Rift Told

Schwartz's father, William, testified that his son had left home—then at 5207 S. Laflin st.—prior to the slaying when an elder brother, William Jr., moved out because he was asked to pay board.

Duffy then was allowed to question Thomas Meegan, executive director of the Back of the Yards neighborhood council, on mitigating circumstances, on the theory that Schwartz's changed story amounted to a plea of guilty.

Meegan said that Schwartz was "a good boy" and had an excellent reputation until he began frequenting a candy store at 51st st. and Wolcott av. Meegan said the council had appealed to the police and Mayor Daley and succeeded in having the store closed thru city health department action.

Policeman on Stand

The defense also called Policeman James Houston, 5538 S. Ashland av., who said Schwartz had been a playmate of his own two sons, was "a great little athlete," and bore a good reputation prior to the slaying.

Assistant State's Atty. Robert J. Cooney asked that Schwartz be sentenced to death on the ground that "if this boy had good training, as witnesses say he did, he is more to blame than one who had not been taught better."

Duffy pointed out that a robbery had been someone else's idea, not Schwartz's, and described the murder as 'an unfortunate combination of drink and bravado."

Weeps When Sentenced

Schwartz wept when he heard the court's sentence. As bailiffs led him away, he cried out twice, but his words were unintelligible.

Palmer's father, Elijah, who was in court, said afterward that he considered the sentence a light one in view of the crime, but added that he felt "no animosity" toward Schwartz.

State's Atty. Adamowski issued a statement criticizing the penalty as contrasted with the 110 year sentence fixed by a jury for the teen-age trigger man of a motel robbery-slaying which, he said, "in its degree of viciousness and premeditation, in no way compares with the unprovoked murder in this case."

Separate Trial for 1

The trial of 11 of Schwartz's co-defendancts started after the 12th, James Adams, 17, of 4731 Wood st., was granted a separate trial to allow him to testify against the others. Adams also was a state witness against Schwartz. The 11 are:

Ronald Rybka, 17, of 4644 S. Wolcott av.; Lawrence Pavlik, 15, of 4859 S. Seeley av.; Thomas Trybula, 16, of 4344 S. Marshfield av.; Frank Nowobielski, 18, of 4344 S. Hermitage av.; Edward Fron, 17, of 4315 S. Hermitage av.; Lawrence Adas, 16, of 4739 S. Marshfield av.; Donald Duchak, 16, of 2103 W. 70th st.; Alvin Zurek, 19, of 4914 Wood st.; Edward Gorski, 18, of 4826 S. Winchester av.; Raymond Kozlowski, 17, of 4958 S. Marshfield av., and Andrew Budz, 13, o f4750 Wood st.

Indicted as accessories and still awaiting trial are Ronald White, 17, of 4858 S. Damen av., and Jerome Bandyk, 18, of 5400 S. Hermitage av.

DIS AN' DAT

Clarion-Ledger - Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

What Is A Lynching When It Takes Place In Chicago?

By FLORENCE SILLERS OGDEN

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Our Founding Fathers knew this when they signed that once immortal document on July 4, 1776-the Declaration of Independence—181 years ago.

I think if they could look in on us this morning, they would give a salute to those intrepid Southerners whose vigilance of today may save our liberties of tomorrow. And with them, I say, God bless our Southerners — for their vigilance and their courage and their willingness to fight for the liberties of all the American people.

Through their logical debates on the floor of the Senate, they have opened the eyes of the people across the plains, over the rugged peaks of the Rocky Mountains, down the Santa Fe Trail, as to what can happen to their liberties and their freedoms. They have sounded a warning ringing down the streams of time, that eternal vigilance is the price of freedom — yesterday, today, tomorrow, and forever.

MYSTERY DRAFTER

There is many a guess as to who drafted that slick Civil Rights Bill. We all have our suspicions. And I think the author should come forward and claim his baby. I hardly think it could be Mr. Brownell. He is just not that smart, nor even that slick. We will have to look in deeper, darker waters. Indeed, I see no reason for denial of authorship. If I were willing to vote for such a devious slicker, I wouldn't mind authoring it.

I have visited the Senate gallery so often and studied the Congressional Record and how the senators vote so much, that I must admit some disappointment in some of those I have admired. I would have thought they would have put the liberties of their people above politics, no matter how tightly drawn were party lines. Among these on the Republican side of the aisle are Knowland of California, Jenner of Indiana, Martin of Pennsylvania, and Dirksen of Illinois, even if he does include Chicago in his bailiwick. Of the Northern Democrats who let me down on the Aiken-Anderson amendment there are only two, young John Kennedy of Massachusetts with the ruffled hair and boyish look, and Senator Lausche of Ohio. I was on to the rest of them long ago.

TAKES HIS STAND

In 1960 Senator Kennedy will be running for President or Vice-President on the Democratic ticket. Don't let him fool you. He has taken his stand and it was for Section No. III and a reconstruction Era Number 2 for the Colonial South.

NO LYNCHING

I was interested to read a news story from Chicago which told of the murder of Alvin Palmer, Negro high school student, by a gang of teen-age white boys (the actual killer was 18 years old) who called themselves "The Rebels."

Now the point that interested me most was that though there were 13 "Rebels" engaged in the killing, there was not a hint that this seemingly boyish prank could be termed a lynching. Possibly because it happened in Chicago and not in Mississippi. These murderers, the youngest 16, the eldest 18, are called "gang-style teenagers", not Ku Klux or lynchers.

The body of Alvin Palmer did not lie in state while millions marched around his bier. Indeed, his untimely death was not even headlined in the sensational news sheets. This murder took place as long ago as March 11, 1957, yet I, who comb the news, had never read of it nor heard it on television. I heard plenty about Emmet Till, but not a word about Alvin Palmer.

SENTENCED

The teenage "Rebel", Joseph Schwartz, who dealth the death blow to his victim with a hammer, has been sentenced to 50 years in prison, for murder, not for lynching. Of the other 12, one was found innocent, eight were pronounced quietly with sentence postponed pending appeal for a new trial. Six are yet to be sentenced. They were in the last of two cars and got there too late for the "fun."

From all I can read, Alvin Palmer had committed no offense. He had not insulted a "Rebel's" girl friend. His only offense, as far as I can see, was that his skin was black.

All I want to know is, what constitutes a lynching in Chicago?

Joseph Schwartz (left), sobbing beside his parents, William and Lillian Schwartz, in Criminal court after hearing sentence of 50 years pronounced in his hammer slaying of a youth he did not know. [TRIBUNE Photo]

Date, 17, Admits Death Of Resisting Girl, 14

Post + Times Herald Wed. 12-4-57

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (UP)—A teen-age boy has told how, primed with vodka and orange juice, he strangled a 14-year-old girl in a lovers' lane, then dumped her body in a pond, police said today.

Robert M. Fleig, 17, said he killed Mary Lou Wagner Friday night when she resisted his advances and threatened to tell their parents, according to police.

The girl's body was found last night floating in a pond west of Northfield, Ill.

Fleig, who had been questioned twice earlier in connection with Mary Lou's disappearance, broke down and admitted the slaying minutes before he was to take a voluntary lie detector test.

Rogers Park Police Capt. Ralph Petacque said Fleig told him earlier that he and a companion, Robert O'Dowd, 22, had spent Friday night together drinking vodka and orange juice. Fleig said O'Dowd lent him his car, in which he kept a date with the high school freshman, then drove her home.

He revised his story last night, recounting how he drove to a "lovers' lane" on Willow rd. beyond the city limits and made improper advances, Petaque said.

The Wagner girl resisted him, Fleig said, and threatened to tell her mother and his mother. Fleig, the son of a bakery owner, lives about 12 blocks from the Wagners.

After beating and choking her, Fleig said, he carried her partly disrobed body to a pond near the Glenview Naval Air Station and tumbled it into the water.

Police said that Fleig had nothing to do with the slaying of the Grimes sisters last January. He was serving time for auto theft in a state school for boys at the time.

Associated Press

MARY ANN WAGNER
. . . found slain

13c 1957

ILLINOIS

Capital Punishment Rate Steadily Declines in U. S.

Post + Times Herald

By Robert Goldenstein

CHICAGO (AP) — The death penalty—applied through the ages as punishment and as a crime deterrent—is headed for the direction of extinction.

A survey of current studies showed today that capital punishment is dwindling through disuse in the United States.

A world-wide trend has developed for its abolition.

The studies showed:

The number of persons in the United States condemned to "walk the last mile" to the electric chair, gas chamber or the hangman's noose has dropped rather steadily from 199 in 1935 to 76 in 1955.

The FBI's uniform crime reports show that the decline in murders during the same period has been relatively small—from 7.1 per 100,000 population in 1933 to between 4.9 urban and 5 rural in 1955.

A California subcommittee studying the problem of capital punishment concluded that the decline in the ratio of executions to murders "may be indicative of the increasing indisposition of courts and juries to inflict the death penalty."

Six of the United States—Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Maine, Minnesota and North Dakota—and 38 foreign countries have abolished the death penalty. The foreign countries include all the Western democracies except Great Britain and France. Capital punishment also has been abolished in the Soviet Union, except for political crimes.

Several states in this country have restored capital punishment after abolishing it temporarily.

The death penalty provision for murder and other major crimes is designed to punish the guilty and deter others from committing such crimes. Does it accomplish its objective?

This is a highly controversial question. Proponents of capital punishment say it does while opponents claim just as stoutly that it does not.

One of the most searching studies of the question was made by the British Royal Commission on Capital Punishment. The group made a statistical study of the deterrent theory in the United States and foreign and commonwealth countries from 1949-53. The commission made this finding:

"The general conclusion we have reached is that there is no clear-cut evidence in any of the figures we have examined that the abolition of capital punishment has led to an increase in the homicide rate, or that its reintroduction has led to a fall."

Attorney General Frank M. Harding of Maine, which has been without capital punishment since 1887, said "there has been no increase in capital crime" in his state.

Governor Orville Freeman of Minnesota, which dropped the death penalty 46 years ago, said "I don't believe it (the penalty) was a major deterrent to crime."

Attorney General Leslie R. Burgum of North Dakota said the penalty is no deterrent to crime because "the man about to kill someone doesn't stop to think about the penalty."

Francis J. Fazzano, assistant attorney general of Rhode Island which dropped capital punishment in 1915, said "there has been no increase in the number of murders since the abolishment."

Attorney General Stewart G. Honeck of Wisconsin, said: "Our experience shows without the death penalty our murder rate is one of the lowest in the country. In states where the death penalty exists it is more difficult to convict murderers. A miscarriage of justice can not be corrected if an innocent person is convicted and executed."

Various officials in Michigan reported that its crime rate has been no greater than the national average since the state took the lead in abolishing the death penalty in 1847.

Some opponents of abolition contend that without provision for additional punishment a convict serving a life sentence in a non-capital punishment state wouldn't hesitate to kill a guard or his pursuers in an escape attempt.

Looking into this situation, Dr. Donald E. Currier, surgeon-general of Massachusetts, sent questionnaires to the six states without capital punishment.

Only one such slaying came to light—a guard in a North Dakota prison was killed by a lifer 10 years ago.

All the states queried reported that the lifers presented no more morale problem than did other prisoners.

States that abolished the death penalty only to reinstate it later include Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, Tennessee, Oregon, Kansas and South Dakota.

In some cases there was an increase in murder convictions when the death penalty was reinstated and in others a decline.

Oregon, for example, had no death penalty from 1914 to 1920. In the five-year period before the death penalty was abolished, 59 convicted murderers were received at Oregon State Penitentiary. During the following five "no-death-penalty" years only 36 were received.

Conversely, Kansas had a sharp drop in homicides in the five-year period after the death sentence was reinstated in 1935.

7 Palmer Slayers Await Sentences

Defender Sat. 7-6-57 P.20

Chicago, Ill.

August 1 has been set as the date for sentencing seven teenagers who on Saturday were convicted of murder in the hammer slaying of Alvin Palmer, 17, on March 11.

Judge Wilbert F. Crowley, who heard the case without a jury, will hear motions by the youths' attorneys for new trials. If the motions are denied, he will pronounce sentence.

The same jurist, earlier in the week sentenced Joseph Schwartz, 18, to 50 years for the slaying and freed four other youths in the case.

FACING SENTENCES

The last seven to be convicted are:

Thomas Trybula, 16; Lawrence Adas, 16; Edward Fron, 17; Raymond Kozlowski, –; Andrew Budz, 18; Edward Gorski, 18, and Roland Rybka.

Those cleared in case are James Adams, 17; Lawrence Pavlik, 15; Frank Nowobielski, 18; Donald Duchak, 16, and Alvin Zurek, 19. A separate trial has been granted James Adams, 17.

The victim of the gang slaying, Alvin Palmer, a high school honor student at Farragut, was fatally beaten with a hammer as he stood waiting for a bus at 59th and Kedzie. Fifteen youths were indicted in the case.

Two of the 15 were held as accessories in the case. They are Jerome Bandyk, 18, and Ronald White, 17.

Last week Farragut posthumously awarded a diploma to Palmer.

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ — Fifty years for hammer-slaying of Alvin Palmer, 17-year-old Chicago schoolboy.

11 Others of Chicago Gang Go on Trial

Herald Fri. 6-28-57 P.3-d

Teener Gets 50 Years for Murder Of Negro He Never Saw Before

Miami, Fla.

CHICAGO —(AP)— A teenage gang member, quoted in court as saying "I'm going to get" a Negro, was sentenced to 50 years in prison for the hammer murder of a Negro youth he never saw before.

Joseph Schwartz, 17, was convicted by Chief Justice Wilbert F. Crowley in Criminal Court of hammering to death Alvin Palmer, 17-year-old high school honor student who was waiting on a street corner for a bus.

The youth broke down and sobbed when sentence was passed.

Like Schwartz, 11 other teenagers charged with Palmer's murder agreed to a trial without a jury before Judge Crowley. Their trial, as a group, began after the sentencing of Schwartz. A 12th defendant will be tried later.

Schwartz denied the attack on Palmer was inspired by racial reasons, as testimony by one gang member indicated. The curly-haired killer gave two accounts of the assault. On Tuesday he testified he was in an alcoholic daze the night of the murder, March 11. He said he remembered nothing.

Later he said he was seeking to find a "well-dressed man" and take his money, shoes and clothing. He denied having suggested the attack, but admitted hitting Palmer with a ball peen hammer.

One of the youths on trial, James Adams, 17, told the court he heard Schwartz say "I'm going to get" a Negro.

The gang, members of a teenage group who called themselves "The Rebels," drove around in two cars the night of the slaying until Schwartz suddenly shouted, "There's one!" Adams related.

Adams said the group parked the cars and walked toward Palmer. Afterward the "Rebels" went to a candy store hangout, Adams testified, where he recalled hearing Schwartz say, "I got one." Adams is the defendant who will be tried individually.

The state had asked the death penalty for Schwartz. State's Attorney Benjamin Adamowski termed the sentence too light and said after the trial that it was "the saddest day for me since I took office as state's attorney."

Three youths freed in hammer slaying

Afro-American Sat. 7-13-57

Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (ANP) — Despite the fact that they were part of a conspiracy here last March in the death of a 17-year-old high school honor student, three white youths indicted on murder and accessory after the fact charges won their freedom as a criminal court judge here dismissed the charges.

Final disposition of the case in which eight youths were found guilty of murder in the hammer slaying of Alvin Palmer as he waited for a bus in a white neighborhood will come on Aug. 1 when seven of the convicted toughs will come up on motions for a new trial.

The actual killer, Joseph Schwartz, 17-year-old gang member here, was earlier sentenced to 50 years imprisonment for the brutal and unprovoked killing of young Palmer.

* * *

IN LITIGATION against Jerome Bandyk, 18, and Ronald White, 17, charged with accessory after the fact charges, Judge Wilbert F. Crowley dismissed the charges following a motion from Asst. States Attorney Robert Cooney.

States Attorney Benjamin Adamowski had earlier said he would demand the death penalty for all the murderers.

James Adams, 17, won his freedom also from the jurist. Adams was faced with a murder charge.

All three of the youths freed turned state's evidence and four of the 13 youths in the case won their freedom in one of the most brutal cases to ever come to this city in recent years.

Public protest against the light sentences meted out to the whites by Judge Crowley began immediately after Schwartz was sentenced to 50 years for the outright murder of young Palmer.

8 Youths Guilty In Slaying of Chicago Negro

Herald Tribune Mon. 7-1-57

New York

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP).—Seven white teen-agers were convicted yesterday of murdering a Negro high school boy—a crime that merited a fifty-year prison sentence for an eighth member of their gang.

P. 11

Chief Justice Wilbert F. Crowley of Criminal Court did not sentence the youths immediately. He said he will first hear a motion for a new trial Aug. 1.

Convicted yesterday were Ronald Rybka, seventeen, Lawrence Adas, sixteen, Thomas Trybula, seventeen, Edward Fron, seventeen, Edward Gorski, eighteen, Raymond Koslowski, seventeen, and Andrew B. Hudz, thirteen. Earlier, the judge had freed three other youths accused in the killing.

Joseph Schwartz, eighteen, has been sentenced to fifty years for wielding the ball-peen hammer which killed Alvin Palmer, seventeen, a high school honor pupil, as he stood at a South Side bus stop March 11. Another youth accused in the case is to be tried separately.

2 Youths Freed In Negro Killing

Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

CHICAGO (AP)—A criminal court jury last night acquitted two white teen agers of murder in the shotgun slaying of a Negro youth.

The jury deliberated nearly four hours and then freed David VanderSteeg, 19, and Dennis Moffitt, 18, both of Chicago. They were charged with the murder of Curtis Bivins, 17, April 13.

VanderSteeg testified in the trial before Judge Harold P. O'Connell that the shooting was accidental. He said a group of Negroes began stoning his car and the shotgun went off as he ducked on the floor of the vehicle.

"I ducked and the gun went off. I didn't see Bivins," he said. He said he obtained the gun to frighten the gang.

A third defendant, Eunice Miller 17, who was riding with Moffitt and VanderSteeg in the car, will be tried later. She had testified for the state.

The jury was empowered to recommend the death penalty. The foster mother of the victim, Mrs. Elaine Williams, asked for mercy for the two teen-agers.

2 White Teen-Agers On Trial In Gun-Slaying Of Negro Boy

Advertiser Fri. 7-19-57 P.1

Montgomery, Ala.

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP) — Two white teen-agers went on trial today for murder in the shotgun death of 17-year-old Negro.

Accused of killing Curtis Bivens are David Vandersteeg, 19, and Dennis Moffitt, 18.

A third defendant, Miss Eunice Miller, 17, testified in the jury trial before criminal court Judge Harold P. O'Connell. Also charged with murder, she has been granted a separate trial.

The young woman said she, Vandersteeg and Moffitt were driving to a roller rink on the south side when several Negroes threw bricks and bottles at their car. She said she got a splinter of glass in her eye and asked to be taken home.

She quoted one of her companions as saying: "Those fellows did it, and they ought to pay."

They drove to Moffitt's home, got a shotgun and drove back to the area, she testified. Two groups of Negroes on both sides of the street began to converge on the car, she said, and then she heard a short from the rear seat. Vandersteeg was in the rear seat with the shotgun, she testified.

Bivens, who was struck in the chest, died an hour later.

Another witness, James Hale, 16, a Negro, testified that three youths in a car shouted "black niggers" and someone in the car then shot Bivens.

Defense attorneys for the two boys said they will try to prove the act was committed in self defense, was accidental and a misadventure.

17-Year-Old Girl Freed In Negro Killing Case

Advertiser P.5-a Tues. 7-23-57

Montgomery, Ala.

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—A criminal court judge today dismissed a murder charge against a 17-year-old girl who turned state's witness in the trial of two boy companions acquitted of killing a Negro youth.

Miss Eunice Miller, who was to have been tried separately in the case, testified she was with David Vandersteeg, 19, and Dennis Moffitt, 18, both of Chicago, the night Curtis Bivens, 17, was shot to death.

Vandersteeg and Moffitt were acquitted Friday of murder charges growing out of Bivens' death.

13c 1957 ILLINOIS

15 Chicago Teenagers Face Chair for Murder

'They Are All Equally Guilty'

State Will Demand Death Sentences In Hammer Slaying

Courier Sat. 3-23-57.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(By Courier Press Service) P.2

CHICAGO — A date with the electric chair may await the 15 teen-aged white killers of a 17-year-old honor student here if State's Attorney Benjamin Adamowski succeeds in successfully prosecuting the infamous Alvin Palmer murder case.

• Young Palmer was hammer-killed by a gang of young toughs as he stood on a Chicago street corner, waiting for a bus.

The state says that his slayer is Joseph Schwartz, a freight caller for the Santa Fe Railroad, and charges that 14 other youths, who were with Schwartz at the time he crept up on Palmer and felled his victim with repeated blows on the head with a hammer, are equally guilty.

• Mr. Adamowski stressed, "This is cold-blooded murder. There is no penalty we can ask, other than execution, that fits the crime. They don't seem to realize that when they work in a gang, they are all equally guilty. They've got to learn that they can't put all the blame on one culprit."

The gang which is being charged with Palmer's murder is known as The Rebels. One of the members of The Rebels was shot to death on Oct. 17 during a brawl between two gangs in Cornell Square Park. The slaying of Palmer was the fifth within the past 20 months involving Chicago teen-aged toughs.

• Mr. Adamowski said that if the gang wants to be rebels, "we will treat them like rebels."

At the coroner's inquest which followed the speedy roundup of the suspects by the Chicago police force, only parents and relatives of six of the accused youths turned up for the hearings.

■

SCHWARTZ, THE accused killer, was one of those for whom parents and relatives put in appearances.

He had been crying during the inquest and, at one point, put his hand over that of his father who, in turn, gave his son a long and penetrating gaze and then slowly withdrew his hand. Young Schwartz then dropped his head into his hands.

• Elijah Palmer, father of the slain youth, commented, "I am hoping that they get what they deserve for this crime."

• But most of the youths' parents said that their accused kin were "good, church-going youngsters."

• The accused youths are Schwartz, 17; Ronald Rybka, 17; James Adams, 17; Lawrence Pavlick, 16; Thomas Trybula, 16; Frank Nowobielski, 18; Edward Fron, 17; Lawrence Adas, 16; Donald Duchak, 16; Alvin Zurek, 19; Edward Gorski, 18; Raymond Koslowski, 17; Andrew Budz, 13; Ronald White, 17, and Jerome Bandyk, 18.

The grand jury voted murder and conspiracy true bills against 13 of the youths and accessory true bills against the other two, Bandyk and White.

• A parent of one of the boys, Mrs. John Pavlik said, "Lawrence would never have gone along with the others if he had known what it was for, or that Schwartz had the hammer. He's never been in court before. This is the first time in his life he's been away from home overnight." Another, Ted J. Adams, maintained that he was "positive our boy is innocent . . . We don't believe everything they say about our boy."

A juvenile officer, Joseph Nemec, described the boys as being "careful not to get into trouble, do not hang around the neighborhood and always get home by curfew time."

■

BUT YOUNG Schwartz asserted that the entire gang was armed with weapons which ranged from beer bottles to hammers and wrenches. He told police that he had been drinking on the night of the attack.

• In his confession, he stated, "A guy said, 'What are we going to do?' Some of the guys said, 'I don't know.' Someone said, 'Let's go out and get a coon.'"

• Schwartz' dad, William, a 48-year-old milkman, said, "My son never got any racial prejudice or hatred of Negroes at our house. I've delivered milk to Negroes for 14 years. I ordered the boy out of the house two weeks ago when he refused to pay board. I haven't seen him since. I'm shocked. I feel sorry for Mr. and Mrs. Palmer. You know, it could have been my boy who was killed."

Mr. Schwartz also revealed that the accused slayer's mother, Lillian, 46, is in a mental institution in Southern Illinois.

■

THE SLAIN youth, Alvin Palmer, was an honor student at Farragut High School and a member of the Marine Corps Reserve. He died 10 hours after his attack, in the Holy Cross Hospital, after living long enough to describe his assailants.

Alvin's father, 43 years old, owns an appliance store here.

Boy Killed 'On Impulse' With Hammer

Call P.1
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 3-22-57

CHICAGO. — (INS) — An inquest was to be held Thursday in the hammer slaying of a 17-year-old youth while police said a teen-age boy now being held has admitted the crime.

Joseph Schwartz, 17-year-old white boy, told police he bashed in the head of Alvin Palmer "on an impulse" as the Negro youth stood on a street corner waiting for a bus Monday night.

Police said Schwartz did not know Palmer, who apparently was attacked because of the color of his skin.

Palmer was found unconscious on the street and died a few hours later in a hospital.

Schwartz was arrested Wednesday in his apartment on information supplied to police by other teen-agers. Also picked up were five youths with whom Schwartz was riding before and after the assault.

The other youths said they were joy riding when Schwartz spotted Palmer standing on the corner. Schwartz was quoted as telling the others:

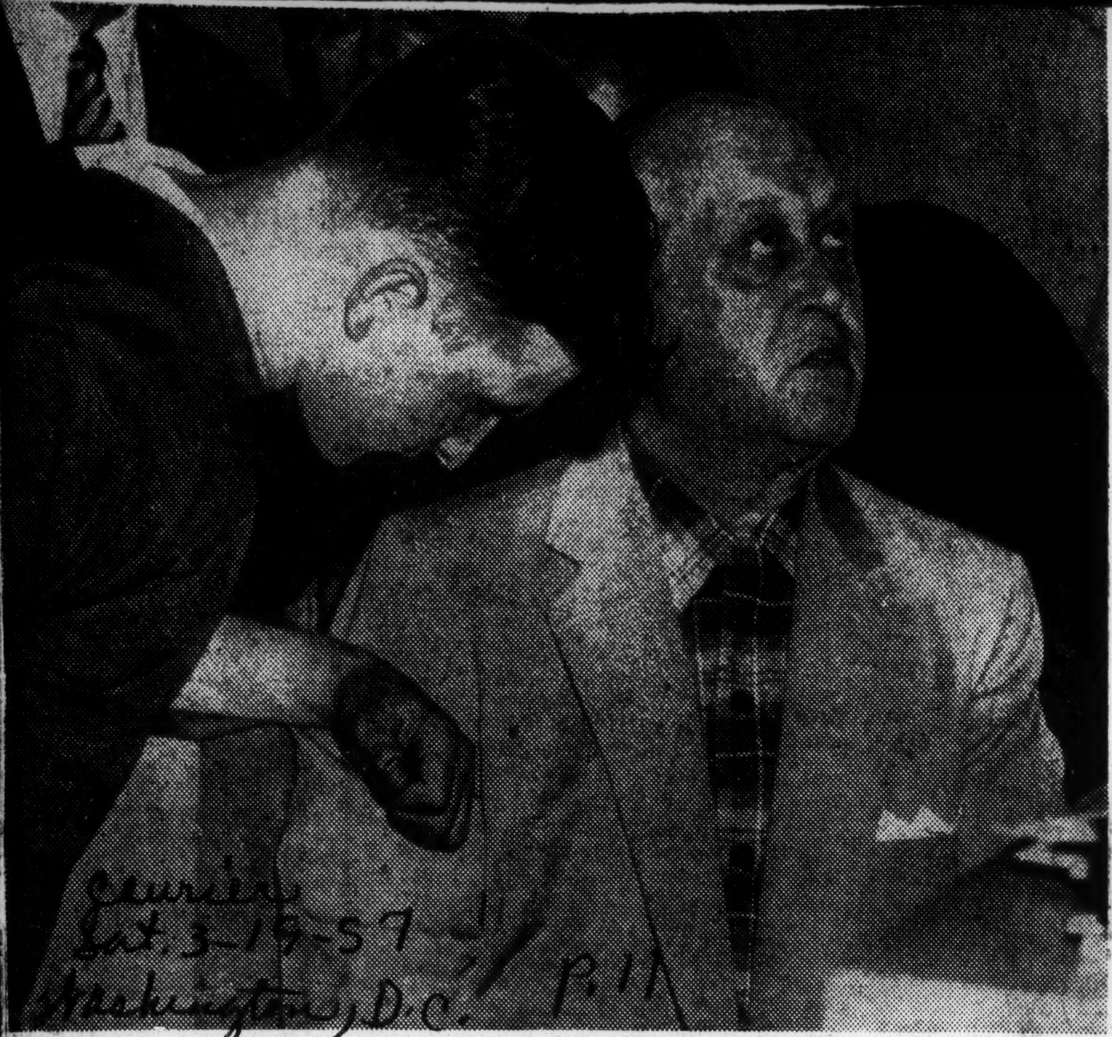
"I'm going to get that guy."

The youths parked the car and all got out and went to where Palmer stood. Schwartz, police said, pulled out a hammer which was concealed under his coat, and struck the Negro.

Returing to the car, Schwartz was quoted as saying: "I got him."

Schwartz' father, William, 47, a milk wagon driver, said his son had never been in trouble before and that he was unaware the boy ever had any ill feeling toward Negroes.

Schwartz' mother, Lillian, was not told the news about her son's serious involvement because she is seriously ill in a rest home.



Courier Sat. 3-19-57 Washington, D.C. P. 11

13c Dee

Associated Press

Father Turns From Son, Held as Slayer

William Schwartz turns his gaze away from his son, Joseph, 17, as the latter approached him at a Chicago coroner's inquest into the hammer slaying of Alvin Palmer, 17. The younger Schwartz is charged with murder along with 14 other members of a gang of white youths in the death of Palmer, a Negro. The State's Attorney says he would ask the death penalty. Joseph Schwartz is accused of striking the fatal blows with a hammer.

Call P. 1 Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 3-22-57

Call P. 1 13c Dee

DEATHBED SCENE. — Seventeen-year-old Alvin Palmer of Chicago is administered to by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Palmer, at the Holy Cross hospital in Chicago just before the youth died of head injuries received when he was set upon by a gang of teen-agers as he was waiting for a bus on the South side. Detectives Clyde Wheeler and Kenneth Fryer said a witness to the attack said a gang of eight white youths surrounded Palmer and smashed his head with a single blow.—World Wide Photo.

5 Youths Draw Prison Terms In Hammer-Slaying Of Negro

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 8-2-57

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP) — Five white teen-agers charged with murder in the hammer slaying of a 17-year-old Negro today received prison terms ranging from 14 to 20 years. Two others were granted new trials. P. 1

The youths were among 15 originally named in an indictment as the slayers of Alvin Palmer. Palmer was struck down March 11 as he stood at a South Side corner waiting for a bus.

One of the pack, Joseph Schwartz, 18, admitted wielding the ball-peen hammer and earlier received a 50-year prison sentence.

Chief Justice Wilbert F. Crowley of Criminal Court sentenced Ronald Rybka, 17, to 20 years; Thomas Trybula, 16, to 14 years; Edward Fron, 17, to 14 years; Andrea Budz, 17, to 14 years and Edward Groski, 17, to 14 years. Judge Crowley recently convicted the youths at a nonjury trial.

Raymond Kozlowski, 17, and Lawrence Adas, 16, had their hearing continued to Aug. 6 to set the date for a new trial. Judge Crowley said in the cases of Kozlowski and Adas the state failed to prove the defendants had advance knowledge of the assault. He said he did not want to retry the two cases himself.

Conspiracy charges against the seven youths also were continued until Aug. 6

The seven were ashen-faced and hung their heads as the sentences were passed. Some of their parents sobbed in the rear of the courtroom.

Charges against six other youths have been dropped. All of the teen-agers were members of a gang called the Rebels who had been involved in street brawls and other violence.

Adas testified earlier the gang had bought liquor the evening of the murder.

13c 1957 ILLINOIS

Say Manslaughter In Cop's Death

Defender Sat. 4-25-57
Chicago Ill. P.1

By LOWELL WOODS

A coroner's jury ordered a Southsider held for manslaughter Monday in the death of a police officer although the accused neither fired the shot which killed the officer or owned the gun.

Held is Lee Foster, 39, of 1322 W. 110th st. Dead is James E. Mitchell, 24, a policeman since last Sept. 1. He recently completed his probationary period.

According to testimony at the inquest, Foster was captured at 1322 W. 110th pl. as he fled from his car after being chased by several officers.

Jelderks

As the officers, Mitchell and his partner, Henry Jelderks, took Foster in custody, Mitchell held his gun on Foster and Jelderks pulled his gun and struck Foster over the head. As he did so, Foster said, the gun went off and he heard Mitchell, yell that he had been shot.

Mitchell was dead on arrival at Roseland Community hospital.

The entire incident grew out of Foster's being evicted from 1313 W. 109th st.. where he had been visiting. Witnesses said that after Foster started to his car, he turned around and fired his gun, in the direction on the ground near Miss Evelyn Nichols and Fred Hawkins who had put Foster out of the house.

The police were called and given the description and address of Foster. After cruising the neighborhood, the police found Foster seated in his car in front of his home. Foster sped away, but was overtaken.

However, just before he was taken, he threw his .25 calibre gun away. Mitchell was struck by a .38 calibre gun.

In ordering Foster held for manslaughter, the jury ruled that he caused the accidental shooting by resisting arrest. Foster suffered a laceration of the scalp from the blow.

An employee at Wisconsin Steel Foster is the father of three children. He reportedly had been drinking heavily on Sunday.

LEE FOSTER

Hangs Self On Death Row

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Convicted killer Robert Lee Jones who was to die in the electric chair on June 7, was found hanged in a shower of the maximum security (death row) section of the Cook County jail last Saturday.

The 28-year-old slayer of a Chicago grocer was found by a guard at 2:15 p.m. and pronounced dead at 3:40 p.m.

Jones was convicted for slaying Karl Suggs, 39, on March 4, 1955.

The guard, Charles Middleton, found the body swinging in a noose made from a cell sheet in the shower. Another guard, George F. Novakovic, said he saw Jones enter the shower about 45 minutes before he was discovered hanging.

Warden Jack Johnson said Jones apparently had a sheet concealed under his jacket when he went to the shower around 1 p.m.

Ten others are awaiting execution. Sat. 4-4-57

Johnson added that Jones did not remove his jail jacket or denim pants.

ROBERT LEE JONES

NEGRO, 17, SLAIN BY WHITE YOUTH

Times-Picayune

Gun Fired in Retaliation for Stoning of Car

Thurs. 4-25-57

CHICAGO, April 24 (AP)—A 17-year-old Negro youth was shot and killed by a shotgun blast last night as he walked along a far South Side street and police said a white teen-aged boy admitted the slaying.

New Orleans La.

The fatal shooting of Curtis Bevins climaxed a fresh outbreak of teen-age violence in Chicago. P.4

Bevins died in a hospital about an hour after he was wounded in the chest by a shotgun blast fired from a moving car containing two white youths and a 17-year-old white girl. Bevins was walking with two youths in 111th st. near Ashland ave., in the Morgan Park district.

Police said David Vandersteeg, 19, a laborer, admitted he fired the shotgun from the rear seat of the car, driven by Dennis Moffitt, 18, a factory worker. The girl, Eunice Miller, a high school junior, was in the front seat.

Car Stoned Earlier

William Touhy, chief of the uniform police, said Vandersteeg told him that the shot was only intended to frighten Bevins and his two companions. Touhy said the youth told him he fired it in retaliation of the stoning of his car earlier last night by a group of Negro youths.

Police credited Sylvester Rhodes, 20, a Negro, with aiding in the arrest of Vandersteeg. They said he pursued the assailants' car and obtained its license number which he reported to Morgan Park police. The number was traced to Vandersteeg.

The two youth who were talking with Bevisn, James Hale, 16, and Thomas Webster, 20, told police before the shooting a car drive past and its occupants, two youths and a girl, hurled insults at them. They said the car made a U turn and passed them a second time, made a second U turn and passed them again at which time the shot which struck Bevins was fired.

Girl's Face Cut

Touhy said Vandersteeg told him a group of Negro youth had stoned his car, breaking a hole in the windshield, with the shattered glass cutting Miss Miller's face. Polce said a report had been made of a car being stoned about a half hour before the shooting.

Touhy said the youth related he and his companions drove around for awhile and then decided to get Moffitts shotgun and "scare some Negroes." He told Touhy that when he fired the weapon he believed the pellets would go over the heads of the three Negro youths.

'Teen' Murders Spurred by Hate Groups!

Courier Sat. 5-4-57
Pittsburgh Pa. P.3

With race hatred providing the beat, another Chicago teen-ager has been slain in the latest tragedy to hit the "rock and roll" set.

• Curtis Bivens, 17, was the victim. He died as the result of a blast from a shotgun which was fired at him from a range of no more than six feet by one of three white teen-agers in a moving car.

Held for the slaying is David Vander Steeg, 18. Also arrested with Vander Steeg were Dennis Moffit, 18, and Eunice Miller, 17.

■

THE EXECUTION of Bivens marked the second such slaying of a Negro teen-ager by white teen-agers, within a period of two months, and has set the tongues of Chicago's social workers and municipal officials to wagging about the resultant tension which has begun to rear its head in and around Chicago's South Side.

• Being blamed for the tragedy are the spewers of race hate who have been cued by the White Citizens Council and the Ku Klux Klan.

In Chicago, the chief propagandists for the white supremacists are members of the White Circle League and it is beginning to be a general belief that these groups have become extremely active amidst Chicago's white teen-agers.

About two months ago, Alvin Palmer, 17, was beaten to death by a hammer wielded by one of 13 white youths who attacked him as he stood on a street corner. Two other boys, both white, are being held as accessories to the death of Palmer.

■

WHEN VANDER STEEG was arrested he made the statement that, "I thought I fired into the air. I didn't mean to hit anybody."

• The two Chicago slayings have resulted in increasing demands for the death penalty. However, their counterpart in Longview, Tex., resulted in Perry Dean Ross, 22, receiving a five-year suspended sentence for his 1955 murder of a 13-year-old Negro child, John Earl Reece.

Ross fired nine shots into a cafe in October of 1955, killing Reece and wounded two other Negro youngsters in the process. Reece had also shot up the Negro school, a school bus, the bus driver's home, and the school principal's home. He received the suspended sentence when defense attorneys plead that demands for integration had influenced Ross.

■

ARGUED ROSS' defense attorney, Gordon Welborn, "This boy (Ross) wanted to scare somebody and keep the n——rs and the whites from going tro school together. Now that's the truth about it, and this is the result of other trouble."

But, the wheels of justice rolled quickly for three 15-year-old Chicago Negro boys who were accused of rape and robbery. Eugene Malone, 15; George Goodlow, 15, and Alfred B. Reese, 15, received sentences of 50, 35, and 30 years, respectively for the crime which involved a 38-year-old white woman.

The boys admitted robbing the woman but denied raping her. Chief Justice Wilbert Crowley turned down pleas of mercy which were made on behalf of the youths because of their age.

Hundreds Protest Chicago Killings

World Wed. 5-8-57 P. 1
B'ham, Ala.

BY BAKER E. MORTEN

CHICAGO — (ANP) — An estimate 1,700 persons gathered in Mount Calvary Baptist church here in this city's suburb last week and staged a mass demonstration against recent teenaged slaying and the shotgun killing of 17-year-old Curtis Bevins in particular.

The meeting, in Morgan Park, came in the aftermath of Bevins death by three white teenagers last April 23 at the corner of 111th and Ashland where the youth was shot down in gangland fashion by 19-year-old David Vandersteeg, who admits the killing.

Many civic dignitaries attended the interracial meeting where a resolution calling for community mobilization and prosecution for the three youths who perpetrated the act, was urged.

ACTION DEMANDED

The resolution also demanded that Mayor Daley and Police Commissioner Timothy O'Conner bring about action against racial crime and tension in the city.

Capt. Theodore Greghan of the 13th district police station addressed the crowd and told them his district has "had a lot of incidents in the last several months." He assured citizens that the police department was doing all it could to control the flare-ups.

He called for public aid in an effort to bring about the arrest of persons involved in racial crimes.

1,700 Protest Chicago's Tense Race Situation

Informer 5-18
Houston, Tex.
Sat. 5-11-57

CHICAGO — An estimated 1,700 persons gathered in Mount Calvary Baptist Church here and staged a mass demonstration against recent teen-aged slayings and the shotgun killing of 17-year-old Curtis Bevins in particular.

The meeting, in Morgan Park, came in the aftermath of Bevins' murder by three white teen-agers last April 23. The youth was shot down in gangland fashion by 19-year-old David Vandersteeg, who admits the killing.

Many civic dignitaries attended the interracial meeting where a resolution calling for community mobilization and prosecution for the three youths who perpetrated the act, was urged.

The resolution also demanded that Mayor Daley and Police Commissioner Timothy O'Connor bring about action against racial crime and tension in the city.

Captain Theodore Greghan of the Thirteenth District Police Station addressed the crowd and told them his district has "has a lot of incidents in the last several months." He assured citizens that the police department was doing all it could to control the flareups.

He called for public aid in an effort to bring about the arrest of persons involved in racial crimes.

Sylvester Rhodes, 24, who was responsible for the apprehension of the white youths who slayed Bevins stated, "parents are responsible for these violent crimes. Anyone ommitting such acts should get the full penalty of the law, whether they are white colored." Rhodes said he would testify against the Bevins killers despite threats against himself and his family.

Meanwhile, State's Attorney Benjamin Adamski has declared he would seek murder indictments against the two white youths and th girl who make up the trio who were involved in the killing of Bevins.

Vandersteeg, 19, confessed firing the shot that killed Bevins.

Accused with Vandersteeg in the crime are 17-year-old David Moffitt and Eunice Miller, also 17. The girl has been out of school for more than a month.

Palmer Slayers Ask New Trial

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-8-57 P. 3

The attorney for seven teenagers indicted for murder in the hammer-slaying of Alvin Palmer, Wednesday asked for a change of venue on grounds that Judge Elmer N. Holmgren is prejudiced against his clients.

Atty. Edmund H. Grant filed a petition for the change with Judge Holmgren before whom the case was scheduled to go on trial June 10.

The jurist continued until Tuesday action on the petition in order to allow other defendants in the case to express themselves on the petition.

In the petition, the defendants named other judges whom they do not want to hear the case.

Following Tuesday's action, the case will go to Chief Justice Wilbert F. Crowley for reassignment.

Requesting the change of venue were:

Thomas Trybula, 16, of 4340 S. Marshfield ave.; Lawrence Pavlik, 16, of 4659 S. Seeley; Frank Nowobielski, 18, of 4355 S. Hermitage; Lawrence Adas, 16, of 4730 S. Marshfield; Raymond Kozlowski, 17, of 4858 S. Damen ave.; Andrew Budz, 17, of 4750 S. Wood, and Donald Duchak, 16, of 2103 W. 70th st.

The seven were indicted, along with six others, for murder in the slaying of Palmer, 17, of 1135 W. 59th st., as he waited for a CTA bus at 59th and Kedzie last March 11.

Joseph Schwartz, 17, of 5208 S. Laflin ave., reportedly has admitted fatally beating Palmer with a hammer. Others indicted for murder are:

Ronald Rybka, 17, of 4644 S. Wolcott; James Adams, 17, of 4751 S. Wood st.; Edward Fron, 17, of 4315 S. Hermitage; Edward Gorski, 18, of 4825 S. Winchester, and Alvin Zurek, 19, of 4914 S. Wood.

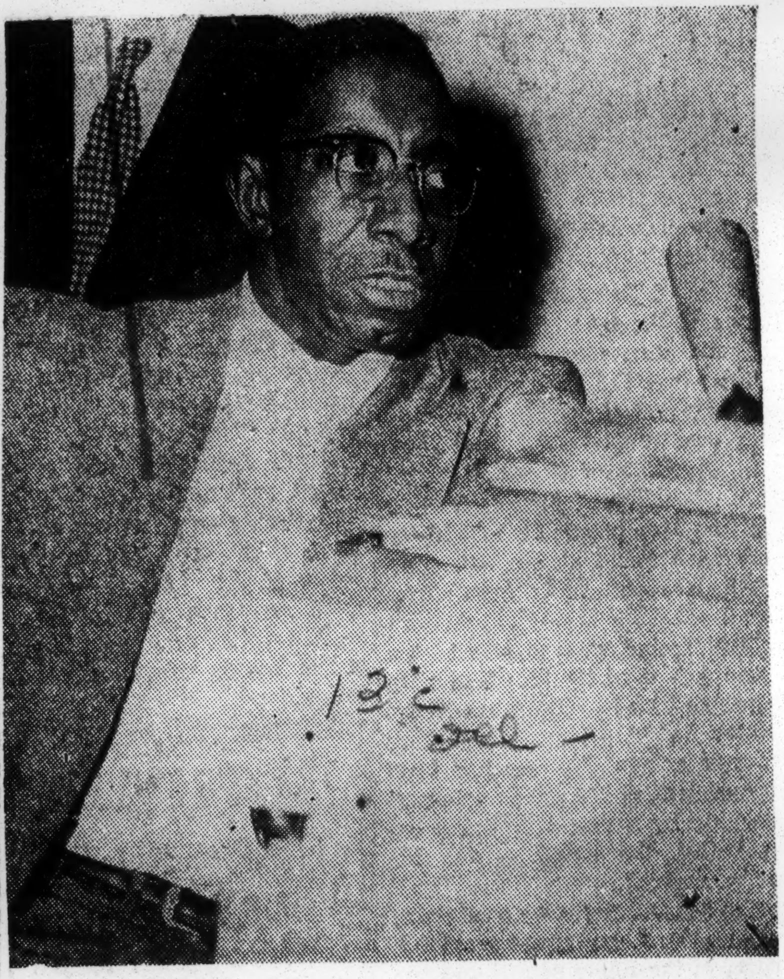
Two other teenagers were indicted as accessories. They are Jerome Bandyk, 18, of 5400 S. Hermitage, and Ronald White, 17, of 4858 S. Damen ave. Both are out on bond, as are six of those **indicted for murder.**

Reaction to the release of the six ranged from consternation to disbelief. Judge Holmgren granted bail over the vigorous protest of Robert Cooney, assistant state's attorney assigned to prosecute the case.

According to law, bail can be set in a murder case when the "proof is not evident and the presumption is not great."

Released on bond were those who rode in the second car which never arrived at the scene of the crime.

TEEN-AGERS held in hammer-slaying of 17-year-old Alvin Palmer, honor student at Chicago's Farragut High school, appear glum at inquest held last week. Thirteen of 15 youths arrested in the tragedy were indicted for murder. Final rites for Palmer were held Tuesday in Chicago. Burial was in Cleveland, Ohio.



ELIJAH PALMER, father of slain 17-year-old Chicago honor student, Alvin Palmer, testifies at inquest into son's death. Palmer, a Chicago businessman, said he held no malice in his heart toward Alvin's killer but feels that those responsible should receive just punishment.

Youth Attacked Waiting For Bus

Defender Sat. 3-23-57
Chicago, Ill. P. 1

The father of a high school senior slain last week by a gang of young hoodlums who were "out to get a Negro," said he had no room in his heart for hate.

But as he testified Thursday at the inquest into the death of his only child, Elijah Palmer, an appliance store owner, of 1135 W. 59th st., said: "I cannot ask the court for mercy for any person who would commit such a crime."

Palmer's son, Alvin, 17, was beaten to death with a hammer Monday night as he waited for a bus at 59th st. and Kedzie ave.

FARRAGUT STUDENT

A senior at Farragut high school, Palmer was en route home from visiting a classmate, Garland Reed, 17, of 1934 S. Homan ave.

A 17-year-old railroad freight caller admitted the brutal slaying and appeared at an inquest held at the Englewood district police station.

He is Joseph Schwartz, 17, of 5208 S. Laflin ave.

Fourteen other youths, all ranging from 16 to 18 years, appeared with Schwartz at the inquest which was conducted by Coroner Walter E. McCarron. None of the youths testified.

In testimony given by Police Lt. James Riordon, 12 of the youths, including Schwartz, met in a candy store at 51st st. and Woods ave., shortly before the slaying Monday night.

"Schwartz told us," Riordon testified, "that they were out to beat up a Negro — any Negro."

Lt. Riordon said the youths piled into two cars, driven by Ronald Rybka, 17, of 4644 S. Wolcott, and Lawrence Adas, 16, of 4730 S. Marshfield.

Wilmore Johnson, a grocery clerk, of 5922 S. Wentworth ave., who was standing on the corner near Palmer shortly before the attack, said the youths drove around the block after spotting Palmer waiting for the bus.

Johnson said Schwartz jumped out of the car, leaned against a stop-and-go light and "gave us the dirtiest look I've ever seen," before attacking young Palmer.

HELD IN ARM LOCK

"Schwartz grabbed Palmer's head in an arm lock," Johnson said, "and rained blows on his head with the hammer.

"When I ran to Palmer and asked the Schwartz boy what he was doing, he told me 'I'll kill you,' and made a profane threat against my life."

Johnson said Schwartz also hit him on the arm with the hammer before fleeing.

Thursday, however, Johnson could not give positive identification of Schwartz as the killer. A day earlier he told a coroner's jury "never could I forget him." Schwartz then had sideburns and needed a haircut, Johnson said.

Police said after beating Palmer, who died 10 hours later in Holy Cross hospital, the youths met again on the corner near the candy store and "talked over" the incident.

EXHIBITED HAMMER

Schwartz reportedly showed off the blood-stained hammer he had used moments earlier to bludgeon Palmer to death.

The hammer, police said belonged to the Adas youth. Another youth who appeared at the inquest but refused to testify was 18-year-old Jerome Bandyk, of 5400 S. Hermitage.

Bandyk, although not involved in the slaying, met Schwartz after the gang dispersed and agreed to hide the hammer for him. Police found the hammer Wednesday in Bandyk's father's garage.

All 15 of the youths were recommended held over to the grand jury for murder.

Most of the youths are students at Gage Park high school.

Schwartz is a former student of De La Salle high school and the Princeton Continuation school.

The boy's father, William, sr., a milkman, said he was "dumbfounded" over his son's actions. "But I'm going to stick by him," he said.

MOTIVE: REVENGE P. 2

Schwartz said his son had been beaten up by Negroes on two occasions this year. "I guess it stayed on his mind," he said.

Young Schwartz lived with his older brother, William jr., at the Laflin street address, because he refused to pay rent at his father's

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-23-57 p.15

MOB VICTIM — Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Palmer of Chicago, stand at bedside of their son, Alvin, 17, just before he died last week. Alvin was found partially paralyzed and unconscious on a sidewalk, but regained consciousness long enough to tell police a gang of white teenagers attacked him with a claw hammer while he waited for a bus.

home. *Sat. 3-23-57*

The weapon Schwartz used was a 3-pound ball-pen machinist hammer, with a 15-inch handle.

Schwartz was arrested in his home by Dets. Albert Kroll and Joseph Patt after two Gage Park students found by Officer Joseph Mildice of the Task Force, implicated the other youths who named Schwartz.

The other youths implicated in the slaying are:

Edward Fron, 17, of 4315 S. Hermitage; Ronald White, 17, of 4858 S. Damen ave.; Raymond Kozlowski, 17, of 4958 S. Marshfield; Andrew Budz, 17, 4750 S. Wood st.; Frank Nowobielski, 18, 4355 S. Hermitage; Donald Duchak, 16, of 2103 W. 70th st.; Alvin Zurek, 19, of 4914 S. Wood st.; Edward Garski, 18, of 4825 S. Winchester; Thomas Thybula, 16, of 4340 S. Marshfield; James Adams, 17, of 4751 S. Wood st., and Lawrence Pasuik, 16, of 4859 S. Seeley.

Palmer's mother was unable to attend the inquest because of illness. Funeral arrangements for the youth were not complete Thursday.

Find Witness in Bus Stop Slaying

Daily Tribune

Says Killer Also Attacked Him

Wed. 3-13-57 Chicago, Ill.

A grocery clerk, found by police late yesterday, said he witnessed the fatal beating of a 17 year old high school pupil at 59th st. and Kedzie av. Monday night and that the slayer also attacked him. *P.3*

The clerk, Wilmore Johnson, 41, of 5922 Wentworth av., described the killer as 18 to 20 years of age. He said the attacker was 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighed 160 pounds, and had dark bushy hair. He wore a blue and black jacket with white trimming.

Johnson said he was standing next to the pupil, Alvin Palmer, 1135 W. 59th st., at the bus stop on the southwest corner of the intersection when the slayer seized Palmer, locked one arm around Palmer's head, and then struck him on the head with a hammer.

Uses Hammer Again

When Palmer fell, Johnson continued, the attacker struck the clerk on the shoulder with the hammer and then fled south in Kedzie av.

Palmer, who was attaacked at 10:05 p. m. Monday night, died at 7:30 a. m. yesterday in Holy Cross hospital of a skull fracture which paralyzed his left side.

Before losing consciousness, Palmer told police he was struck by one of eight teen-

Alvin Palmer

age youths. Johnson told police that the teen-agers did walk past Palmer shortly before the attack but that they were not involved.

Slayer Just Glares

Johnson said he arrived at the intersection on a southbound Kedzie av. bus five to 10 minutes before Palmer alighted from another southbound bus. Johnson said that as he and Palmer waited at the bus stop, the slayer stood nearby next to a light pole and glared at them for "at least five minutes," before attacking Palmer.

Johnson said the eight teen-agers were half a block from the intersection when Palmer was attacked. He said they rushed up as soon as the assault began and probably would be able to identify the attacker. Johnson gave police a description of a third man who was standing nearby when Palmer was beaten.

After the killer fled, Johnson related, he remained with Palmer until the ambulance took the youth to the hospital. Meanwhile, an unidentified CTA bus driver obtained Johnson's name and address in the belief that Palmer may have been injured by a CTA bus. He later turned this information over to police.

Works in Loop

Palmer attended Farragut High school, 2345 S. Christiana av. He told police he was at school until 4 p .m. Monday, worked until 8 p. m. at his part time job as stockboy in a Loop wholesale clothing firm, and visited a classmate, Garland Reed, 17, of 1934 S. Homan av., before boarding a Kedzie av. bus at 19th st. at 9 p. m.

Sixty patrolmen and detectives from the homicide detail, south detective division, special task force, and the Chicago Lawn police district searched for the slayer. The search was centered in the area bounded by 55th and 63d sts. and Western and Central Park avs.

CHICAGO — A Cook County grand jury has been asked to return first degree murder indictments against three white teenagers charged with the senseless killing of 17-year-old Curtis Bevins as he crossed a Southside intersection. Confessed triggerman was David Vandersteed, 17. Riding with him in the death car were Eunice Miller, 17; and Sylvester Rhodes, 20.

International News

Lawrence Madsen, 14, left, has admitted, Chicago police reported, that he killed Lise Jorgensen, 3, right, who was found strangled to death after a long search.

Boy, 14, Says He Strangled, Buried Girl, 3

Post + Times Herald P.3-A Wed. 5-15-57 Washington, D.C.

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—A 3-year-old girl was strangled and buried under the front porch of her home yesterday and police said a 14-year-old boy who lived downstairs admitted the crime shortly after the child's body was found early today.

Capt. Robert Ryan, deputy chief of the uniformed police, said the youth, Lawrence (Larry) Madsen, admitted he strangled Lise Jorgensen in his basement bedroom, took off her clothes and hid the nude body.

The body was found about 12:30 a. m. by police, who had been searching for the blue-eyed blonde girl since she was reported missing about 4 p. m. yesterday.

Ryan quoted Madsen as saying he had lured the girl into his bedroom to play records for her.

"She started crying," Ryan quoted the boy. "Something uncontrollable came over me. I don't know why I did it but I took off my tie, tied it around her neck, and strangled her. She turned blue."

Madsen further related, Ryan said, that he disrobed the girl but did not molest her, and then buried her in about 6 inches of soft dirt. He returned to his room and finished his school homework.

Lise lived in a third-floor apartment with her mother, Inger, 27, and father, Arnold, 33, an electronics engineer, and a 6-month-old brother, Lars. The Jorgensens came to this country about 16 months ago from Norway.

Charged In Deaths Of Grimes Sisters, Drifter Tells Of Sordid Week Of Sex

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. p.1

Mon. 1-28-57

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Edward (Bennie) Bedwell today retraced the last day of a sordid week of sex and drinking which, he told police, ended in the beating of the two Grimes sisters and the dumping of their nude bodies beside a lonely road.

Sheriff Joseph Lohman said the 21-year-old Skid Row illiterate, part-time dishwasher signed a statement early today. It came after four days of what police described as inconsistent accounts and vague answers to questions about the slain girls—Barbara, 15, and Pat, 13.

The sheriff said the signed statement related that Bedwell and a friend he knew only as Frank "kept" the girls for seven days in cheap hotels and rooming houses in the squalid West Madison Street district and that, when the sisters finally rebelled against more sex activity in an auto, the two men knocked them out, stripped them and abandoned them, unconscious, to below-zero temperatures.

Late today, Bedwell was booked on a murder charge in Bedford Park Sheriff's Police Court. Judge Irving W. Eiserman told Bedwell he would be allowed no bail and ordered him confined in the county jail.

Authorities, meanwhile, pointed out some inconsistencies in the statement as signed by Bedwell. It said the girls were slugged, but an autopsy showed no significant marks of violence on the bodies. Also, the statement said the girls ate a hot dog shortly before their bodies were tossed away. The coroner says there was no trace of food in one of the bodies.

The managers of two hotels which Bedwell said rented him and Frank rooms for sex parties with the girls denied that he'd registered at their places with the girls—either under his own or an assumed name. Owners of taverns allegedly visited by the two couples made similiar denials.

Friends and relatives of the two teen-agers have scoffed at the idea the two girls would allow themselves to be picked up and taken on a fling such as the statement described. They just weren't the type, these sources maintain.

Taken on what Lohman described as a brief re-enactment of the slayings this afternoon, Bedwell appeared confused and nervous.

Advertiser

More than 80 cars originally were in a caravan headed by police officials and at each of four stops made by the parade of autos still more cars hooked on. Hundreds of spectators swarmed around the officers and Bedwell whenever it stopped. p. 2-A

First stop was the Sunny Lane drive-in restaurant in suburban Summit. It was here, Bedwell said, that he, the two girls, and Frank had hot dogs on the last afternoon of the sisters' lives.

Bedwell looked over the place very carefully today and said, "Yes, this is the place."

From there, the caravan went to a gas station about four miles away—in Willow Springs. It was here Bedwell's statement related, the two girls went briefly to a restroom. Bedwell did not get out of the police car at the station.

Then the ever-lengthening parade of cars journeyed about three blocks to Willow Springs Woods where, the statement said, the girls were beaten and stripped. Here, also, Bedwell remained in the car.

Mon. 1-28-57

Finally, the officers took Bedwell to a nearby culvert of German Church Road in Willow Springs. The tall, sideburned Bedwell got out of the police car, but when asked to describe how the bodies were disposed of, stood mute for several moments.

Sheriff Lohman prodded him with questions and Bedwell began talking and pointing. However, he spoke so low newsmen couldn't catch his words.

After this, Bedwell was returned to the Bedford Park police station.

At several stages during the reconstruction, the girls' father, Joseph Grimes, and some women relatives of the sisters attempted to push up to Bedwell but officers kept them back.

Lohman said that in his signed statement, Bedwell related that the week of sin began Jan. 7—a Monday, when he met the girls with Frank in a bar, and ended Jan. 13, a Sunday.

It was "about 9 o'clock" the night of Jan. 13, his statement said, that he and Frank, angered because the girls resisted their advances, beat them in a car they had driven to Willow Springs, "got scared" and tossed the nude bodies beside the culvert.

The girls were stripped, the illiterate Tennessee-born drifter said, "to get rid of the fingerprints."

FOUND NUDE IN WOODED AREA

2 Missing Chicago Sisters Murdered

Advertiser p.1

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—The nude and pierced bodies of the missing Grimes sisters were found today—tossed like cordwood—in a scraggy stretch of freshly thawed land along a highway southwest of Chicago.

The discovery marked the Chicago area's second multiple murder of children in 15 months. Police said the girls appeared to have been dead about two weeks.

Boh crimes are unsolved and Sheriff Joseph Lohman said there are "marked similarities" in the cases.

Montgomery, Ala.

The Grimes girls, Barbara, 15, and Patricia, 13, disappeared from their South Side home Dec. 28 after attending an Elvis Presley movie they had seen several times.

Wed. 1-23-57

At first, their disappearance aroused little official concern. As the days dragged on however, a vast police hunt was started.

Fears grew that the girls might have met the same fate that befell three Chicago schoolboys. The nude bodies of Robert Peterson, 14; John Schuessler, 13, and his brother, Anton, 11, were found in a forest preserve northwest of Chicago on Oct. 18, 1955. 2-A

Police sought for questioning a man who a week ago was questioned about the missing girls case. He was seized after stating in a tavern that the girls' bodies could be found in Santa Fe Park—from where their bodies were discovered.

Advertiser

The bodies were about 10 feet away from a two-lane blacktop highway some 16 miles southwest of downtown Chicago.

There was not a stitch of clothing in the vicinity.

Montgomery

A storm buried the area under a foot of snow on Jan. 9 but this melted during a fast thaw yesterday. Police said the bodies apparently had been in the area at least since the snowstorm. Ala.

Cook County Sheriff Joseph Lohman said there were these similarities in the multiple murders.

1. The bodies overlapped, as if they had been dumped or tossed from a car or truck.

2. The slayer or slayers stripped the bodies in both cases and disposed of the clothing elsewhere. Not a stitch of the boys' clothing ever has been recovered.

3. The bodies bore signs of violence.

Wed. 1-23-57

4. A cursory police examination showed puncture marks on Patricia's chest, inflicted by a small caliber bullet, or an ice pick. The boys' bodies showed similar markings inflicted with a pronged tool.

$100,000 Offered For Key To Killing Of 3 Chicago Boys

Advertiser

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—A dramatic new approach for deterring crime and solving hard-to-crack major cases was put into action today. A reward offer of "at least $100,000" for solution of the October 1955 slaying of three Chicago schoolboys got the program started.

Wed. 1-23-57

The offer was made by a group of prominent Chicagoans who have formed an organization known as the Crime Detection Institute.

Col. Henry Crown, Chicago business executive who owns the Empire State Building in New York, is chairman of the institute.

Circuit Judge Julius H. Miner, was named the first president. Directors include George Halas, owner of the Chicago Bears professional football team; Gen. Robert E. Wood, retired chairman of Sears, Roebuck and Co., P K. Wrigley, chewing gum executive and owner of the Chicago Cubs baseball team.

Montgomery, Ala.

Miner said the institute has pledges in excess of $100,000 for solution of the slayings of Robert Peterson, 12; John Schuessler, 12, and his brother, Anton, 11. Their strangled naked bodies were found in a forest preserve northwest of Chicago on Oct. 18, 1955. The pledges will not be collected unless the crime is solved. p. 3

Rewards totaling $33,630 had been offered in the case previously.

Slain Sisters Often in Slums

Evening Star

Sat. 1-26-57

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP).—The relentless search for clues in the murder of the Grimes sisters sent police back into the Skid Row district today after persistent reports the girls had been seen there many times after their disappearance from home.

Two men, both reported as habitues of the West Madison street Skid Row section, were held for questioning in connection with the slaying of the Grimes sisters, Barbara, 15, and Patricia, 13.

Washington, D.C.

The men held are Edward Lee (Bennie) Bedwell, 21, formerly of Paris, Tenn., a part-time dishwasher in a Skid Row restaurant, and Richard W. Whittemire, 28, who police said, at one time worked with Bedwell in a factory. p. 3

Girl Supports Alibi

Bedwell has been identified by several persons as having been with the girls and another man on West Madison street shortly after the sisters were reported missing from their South Side home December 28.

The girls' nude, frozen bodies were found Tuesday in a

ditch near suburban Willow Springs. The cause and date of their deaths has not ben determined.

Police said a 19-year-old girl of Indian descent, Irene Dean, last night told them she and a cousin, Carol King, 18, were picked up by Bedwell and a companion December 29 or 30. She said they were in a Madison street restaurant and theater, as Bedwell had claimed earlier in denying he had been with the Grimes girls.

Bedwell, police said, admitted he and a man whose name he did not know accompanied two girls on a round of bars on West Madison street on the night of December 28 and morning of December 29. The girl he was with, he said, was named Carol.

Doesn't Fit Description

Police said Whittemire, who is separated from his wife and is the father of two children, does not fit the description of Bedwell's companion the night he escorted the girls. They said he came to Chicago last November from Mansfield, Ohio, where his mother lives and met Bedwell in December. Whittemire told investigators Bedwell had invited him on a double date several weeks ago, but he refused.

Sheriff Joseph Lohman, coordinator of the investigating group, said police had information indicating the Grimes girls were in the company of "other unnamed persons unrelated to Bennie, some in the Madison street area and some removed."

Most of the witnesses said that Bedwell and two young girls, fitting the description of the Grimes sisters were seen in the company of another man, swarthy complexion.

A buddy of the dishwasher was taken into custody in a search for the second man, but Sheriff Joseph Lohman said Bedwell's admitted pal didn't match the description given by witnesses to the double dates.

Bedwell repeatedly has denied that the girls were the Grimes sisters, he said he knew only one of their first names. First he said it was "Carol" and then he said it was "Gloria."

The dishwasher, a native of Tennessee, also could not recall the name of the man who accompanied him and the teen-agers to restaurants and drive-ins.

Sheriff Lohman, who has been holding Bedwell for intensive questioning and lie-detector tests, declared flatly that the young dishwasher with an Elvis Presley-style haircut "is not telling the truth." The sheriff said Bedwell "has contradicted himself flatly in several instances."

Daily World

While police continued a search for Bedwell's reported companion, funeral arrangements were fixed for the sisters. The double funeral will be held Monday with a requiem mass at St. Maurice's Church (3615 S. Hoyne Ave.) and burial at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery (6001 W. 111th St.)

Sat. 1-26-57

Extensive labortory tests are underway to learn what killed the girls. Authorities have not ruled out the possibility that the sisters might have died from exposure to the cold, perhaps after being drugged.

EDWARD BEDWELL
Talks With Newsmen

Dishwasher Linked To Slain Girls

Daily World Sat. 1-26-57 Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO — (INS) — Several new witnesses came forward today to single out a 21-year-old skid row dishwasher as the escort of two teenage Chicago sisters found dead in a ditch.

Ten persons now have identified Edward (Bennie) Bedwell as the companion on four separate occasions of Barbara Grimes, 15, and her sister, Patricia, 13, after the pair disappeared Dec. 28.

The girls' nude bodies were found sprawled in a gully near Willow Springs, a suburb southwest of Chicago, three days ago.

Although city and county officers are conducting a murder investigations, the cause of the girls' deaths has not yet been determined.

AP Wirephoto

SISTERS FOUND DEAD IN CHICAGO DITCH
Search Ends For Patricia Grimes (Left), 12; Barbara, 15

Police Say Boy, 17, Admits Killing Negro

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. 3-14-57 P. 3

Chicago, March 13 (UP)—Police said today a 17-year-old white boy confessed bludgeoning a young Negro to death with a claw hammer because the victim was waiting for a bus in a white neighborhood.

"It was just one of those things," police said the admitted killer told them.

The youth was identified as Joseph Schwartz, a stocky Santa Fe Railroad freight caller.

Police said he calmly admitted the Monday-night murder of Alvin Palmer, 17, after three companions had named him as the killer.

Tells of Resentment

Police Capt. Jerome McCarthy said Schwartz told him he jumped from a cruising car and attacked Palmer because he resented seeing a Negro in a white neighborhood.

The other youths, aged 17 and 16, told Police Lt. Patrick Deeley that "Schwartzy" apparently turned killer on impulse.

Deeley said five youths, including Schwartz and a 17-year-old not yet in custody, were cruising about Chicago's Southwest Side when they spotted Palmer on a street corner.

'Going To Get That Guy'

"Schwartzy said, 'I'm going to get that guy,'" the youths told Deeley.

The car stopped and Schwartz picked up a hammer from the auto floor, police said.

The boys told police they saw Schwartz run up to Palmer, grab him with a hammerlock around the head, and batter his head with the hammer.

Found Unconscious

As Palmer slumped to the concrete, Schwartz ran back to the car, shouting, "I got him," police quoted the youths.

The boys then drove away.

Palmer was found unconscious and partially paralyzed. He died yesterday, but not before telling police that eight white youths had attacked him without provocation.

The dead youth was a high-school honor student who had been saving money to go to college. His parents said there was no blot on his record except a street fight a year and a half ago.

Cell Slaying Confessed by Chicagoan, 15

Daily Tribune Mon. 3-4-57 Chicago Ill.

A 13 year old inmate of the state training school for girls at Geneva was strangled yesterday by another occupant of a security unit cell.

The dead girl was identified as Saith Ann Fry, of Decatur, Macon county, by Miss Mary Shaughnessy, superintendent of the Illinois youth commission institution.

Confined for Infractions

Walt Honert, chief sheriff's deputy of Kane county, said the killing was admitted by the other cell occupant, Sheila Grubbs, 15, of 3743 W. 15th st. Both girls were in the security cell for disciplinary infractions.

The Fry's girl's body was found lying face down on the floor of the cell by a nurse making a routine check of the cell in the basement of the dispensary building.

Miss Shaughnessy said Dr. John O'Dwyer of the school staff found bruises on the Fry girl's throat. There were no other apparent signs of injury.

Punishment for Escape

The Fry girl, committed to the school last April 6, by Macon county juvenile authorities, had been housed in the security unit cell since Feb. 18, after her recapture after a few hours of freedom following an escape from the school. The Fry girl had been committed for truancy and incorrigibility.

The Grubbs girl was placed in the cell Saturday night for continued disturbances in the cottage in which she lived, Miss Shaughnessy said.

Miss Shaughnessy said the Grubbs girl was returned to Geneva last Feb. 11, as a parole violator. She had been paroled Dec. 21. She first was committed to the school for incorrigibility by Cook county Family court on Aug. 22, 1955.

The body was taken to a funeral chapel in Geneva. No inquest date has been set.

Claims Urge to Kill

Kane County Coroner L. Victor Peterson said the Grubbs girl, described as unusually large for her age, told police "I had the urge to kill."

Peterson said the girl first tore a strip from a blanket and knotted it around the Fry girl's throat. She struck the Fry girl in the face and knocked her on her back as she struggled against the blanket strip.

Peterson said the Grubbs girl admitted jumping several times on the Fry girl's abdomen and when she went limp, sat on her and strangled her with her hands.

Teen Thrill Killer Gets 50-Yr. Term

Afro-American P.1
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-6-57

12 others facing trial for murder

By GEORGE DANIELS

CHICAGO — A white teen-age tough who often helped out his dad on a milk route in the heart of Chicago's "black belt," Wednesday was given a 50-year prison term for the March 11 hammer slaying of a colored youth.

Chief Justice Wilbert F. Crowley in Criminal Court meted out the sentence to Joseph Schwartz, 18, one of 12 teen-age hoodlums, all white, who were "out to get" a colored person that night to prove "how tough they were."

Their victim was 17-year-old Alvin Palmer, a high school honor student, son of a used home appliance store owner. All 12 were indicted for the murder, but it was young Schwartz who wielded the 3-pound ball-peen hammer and struck Palmer in the head as he was waiting for a bus on the darkened corner of 59th and Kedzie Ave.

* * *

SCHWARTZ ADMITTED the slaying when he testified before Judge Crowley during a bench trial as several hundred spectators crowded the courtroom.

In two days of testimony Schwartz testified he was in an alcoholic haze the night of the slaying and remembered nothing. But one of his teen-age gang members, himself facing trial for the murder, testified how he heard Schwartz say "I'm going to get me a n---r tonight."

The witness, James Adams, 17, then told a hushed courtroom how the "hunt for a n----r" got underway. He told of 12 teenagers piling into two automobiles.

Adams said he and four other youths got into the auto with Schwartz and the two cars cruised around for a half hour or less when they spotted young Palmer standing on a corner, waiting for a bus to take him home.

* * *

THE CAR carrying Schwartz halted around the corner from the bus stop. Schwartz got out, according to testimony, and approached Palmer, who was unaware that his time was running out.

A bystander who saw the slaying, Wilmore Johnson, 41, a grocery store clerk, said Schwartz "brushed against me" as he struck out at Palmer. Johnson, a colored man, said Schwartz crashed the hammer hard against the back of Palmer's head, sending him to the ground. Palmer died less than a hour later.

Throughout the trial Schwartz maintained he was "drunked up," that he didn't know what had happened until "somebody told me."

* * *

DRESSED IN a short-sleeved sport shirt and gray summer pants, Schwartz said plaintively:

"I like colored people and they like me.

"I helped my dad with his milk route in a colored neighborhood since I was 9. Sometimes the colored customers would give me gifts. Why would I have wanted to hurt that boy?'

Then the following questions and answers were given by the young slayer and his attorney:

Q. Are you the one who hit Alvin Palmer?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Are you sorry for it?

A. Yes, Sir.

* * *

AFTER HEARING Judge Crowley impose the 50-year prison sentence upon him, Schwartz walked slowly and hesitantly to an anteroom, where he broke into convulsive sobbing.

With this case disposed of, trial began of 11 of the 12 other youths accused with Schwartz in the murder. Adams was granted a separate trial.

If Schwartz served his whole term, he would be 68 when he got out.

He is, however, eligible for parole after serving one third of his term, but parole rarely is granted so early in murder cases here.

He would be more likely to be paroled — if his prison conduct is good — at the two-thirds mark, or 33 years.

* * *

STATE ATTY. BENJAMIN ADAMOWSKI termed the Schwartz sentence so light that it made "Wednesday the saddest day for me since I took office as state's attorney."

Adamowski sought the death penalty for Schwartz and the other gang members.

Joseph Schwartz, 17, weeps as he hears himself sentenced to 50 years for the ball hammer thrill killing of a teen-age youth last March. He is joined by his tearful mother, Mrs. Lillian Schwartz.

Judge sentences 5 more in killing

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

CHICAGO — Five more of the 15 teenagers indicted for the ball-peen hammer slaying of a 17-year-old colored youth drew prison terms last week ranging from 14 to 20 years.

Chief Justice Wilbert F. Crowley of Criminal Court sentenced Ronald Rybka, 17, to 20 years; and terms of 14 years to Thomas Trybula, 16, Edward Fron, 17, Andrea Budz, 17, and Edward Groski, 17.

Joseph Schwartz, 18, who admittedly wielded the hammer recently was sentenced to 50 years in prison. Charges against six others have been dismissed.

17-Year-Old Girl Freed In Negro Killing Case

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP) — A criminal court judge has dismissed a murder charge against a 17-year-old girl who turned state's witness in the trial of two boy companions acquitted of killing a Negro youth.

Wed. 7-24-57

Miss Eunice Miller, who was to have been tried separately in the case, testified she was with David Vandersteeg, 19, and Dennis Moffitt, 18, both of Chicago, the night Curtis Bivens, 17, was shot to death.

P. 1-A

Vandersteeg and Moffitt were acquitted Friday of murder charges growing out of Bivens' death.

Attorneys Serve Notice Of Appeal

By LLOYD GENERAL

A jury of 10 men and two women were apparently unconvinced by Marshall Abraham's plea of insanity and sentenced him to 199 years in prison for the killing and beheading of his girl friend last April.

The jury took only a short time to reach its verdict, despite an impressive array of witnesses who testified that the "Mad Butcher" had been "insane" at least a month before he killed Mrs. Anna Lee Jones and cut off her head.

Defender

Even the appearance of Abraham on the witness stand and his incoherent answers to questions were not sufficient to convince the jury that the defendant was insane.

P. 1 Sat. 10-19-57

The verdict climaxed a four-day hearing in which the brilliant defense attorneys, George N. Leighton and Robert L. Tucker hammered away at the state's contention that Abraham was sane when he murdered Mrs. Jones.

On the last day of the Criminal Court trial Robert J. Cooney, assistant state's attorney, called to stand Drs. Harry R. Hoffman and William H. Haines, of the Criminal Court Behavior clinic.

The two psychiatrists testified that they had examined Abraham a few weeks after the killing and found him sane, although there "were symptoms of "insane behavior.

Chicago, Ill.

This was in direct conflict to earlier testimony given by defense witnesses that Abraham was not sane for at least one month before the murder.

The guilty verdict came as a surprise to most of the spectators, many of whom had expressed the opinion that Abraham was definitely insane and would probably be committed to an institution.

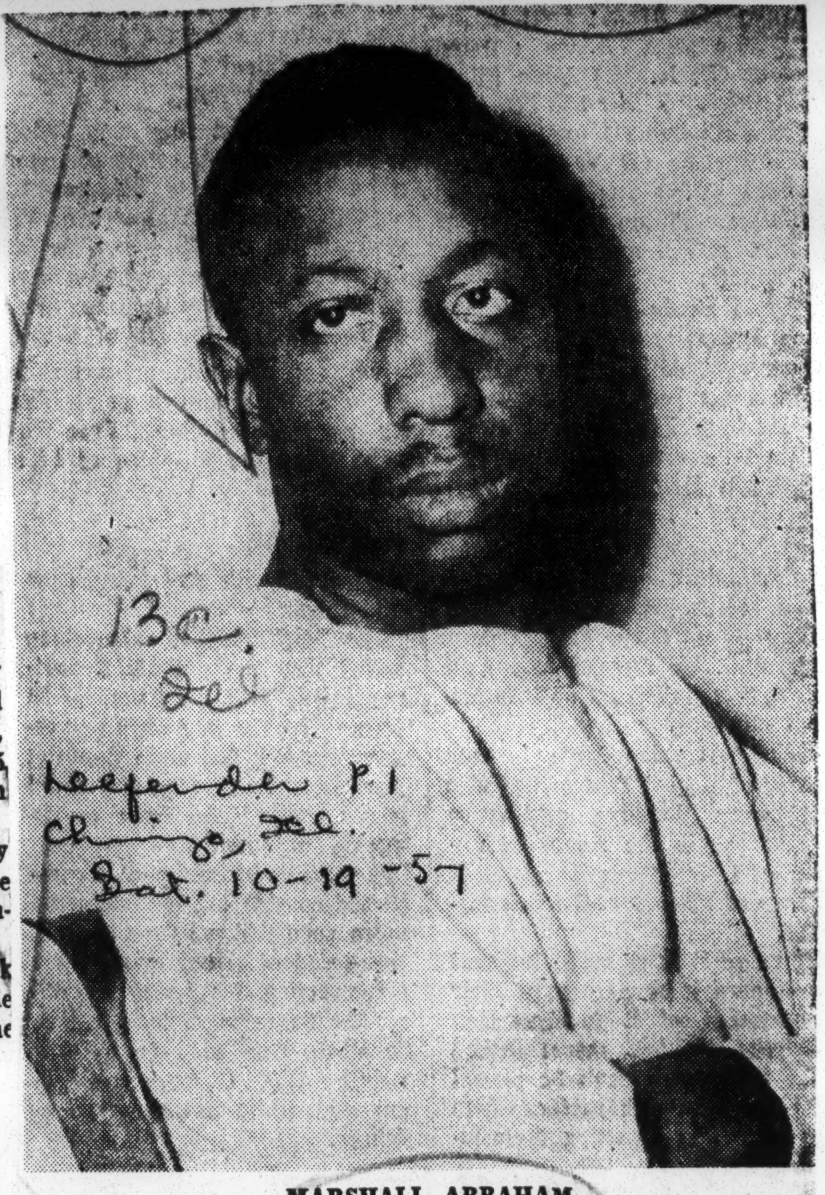
Neither Abraham nor his attorneys was available for comment after the verdict, but Leighton and Tucker filed immediate notice of appeal. Judge Edward B. Casey set a hearing date for the writ.

The case of the "Mad Butcher" was one of the most sensational in years.

It began early Easter Sunday morning when Abraham, angered because of Mrs. Jones' actions, took a knife and stabbed her 15 times in front of her children, then cut off her head.

Abraham then carried the grisly object more than four blocks before depositing it in a street waste container.

On the witness stand last week Abraham said he was unable to remember any details of the killing.



MARSHALL ABRAHAM

13c
Ill.
Defender P. 1
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-19-57

Chopped Off Sweetie's Head

'Mad Butcher' Goes On Trial in Chicago

CHICAGO (ANP) — One of the most famous criminals in Chicago's history went on trial early last week.

Courier

He is Marshall Abraham, more frequently identified as the "Mad Butcher" because of a heinous crime he committed last Easter Sunday mornig.

P. 20

Then, as an erstwhile cheerful street audience watched, Abraham dumped the decapitated head of a woman he had just stabbed to death in a trash basket, then walked away nonchalantly.

SOME HORRIFIED onlookers rushed from the scene, informing others of their sordid experiences, and shortly afterwards the police apprehended Marshall.

His victim was Mrs. Anna Lee Jones, whose three orphaned children were in court as Abraham's trial opened. Two of them, both boys, took the stand to testify for the state, which is demanding the death penalty. The third, a girl, did not take the stand.

Prior to the murder, Marshall, a former packinghouse worker here, was said to be at odds with Mrs. Jones, with whom he had kept company. He was also said to have been acting "queer" by a man with whom he lived.

THIS LATTER statement, provided by A. T. Joyce, appears to be the angle upon which the defense will make its stand.

Defense Atty. George N. Leighton and Robert L. Tucker are contending that Marshall was in a state of insanity when he committed the act.

James Jones, one of Mrs. Jones' children, testified, however, that Abraham appeared sane as he repeatedly plunged a hunting knife into the victim's back, ignoring his pleas.

A jury of 12 persons, ten men and two women, is hearing the case in the Criminal Court of Judge Edward B. Casey.

Man Reveals Slain Girl's Burial Spot

Courier-Journal Wed. 5-1-57 Louisville Ky.

Body 2d Found In Indiana Area Within 8 Months

P. 1

Gary, Ind., April 30 (AP) — A prisoner led officers today to the shallow grave of the second woman to be found within eight months at an airport near Hobart.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Sandor Singer said George Robert Brown, 25, East Gary, admitted robbing, strangling, and trying to rape Miss Mildred Grigonis, 29, and burying her.

Miss Grigonis, an East Gary beauty operator who had been missing since last August, was found buried near the north end of a runway at Cole Sky Ranch, east of New Chicago.

To Ask About Other

The body of Miss Lana Brock, 16, New Chicago, was found in a shallow sand grave near the south end of the same runway October 2, with strangulation marks on her neck. Sand in her lungs indicated she may have been buried alive.

Singer said Brown would be questioned later about the Brock girl's death.

13C

The deputy said Brown told him he found Miss Grigonis in her car, stalled by rain, on U. S. 6 near the airport August 17 and offered her a ride. Her car was found near the airport at that time.

Brown was quoted as saying he put Miss Grigonis' body in a small ravine, covering it almost completely with stones and pieces of cement block. He said he later dumped tin cans at the spot from time to time.

Tip linked Him

Singer said Brown led officers to the scene, but was uncertain about the exact location of the makeshift grave. A crane was about to start digging when officers found the body. Identification was made later through clothing and dentures.

The linking of Brown with Miss Grigonis' death was credited to an anonymous telephone tip that came when Brown was arrested in Gary several weeks ago on automobile-theft and burglary charges.

Singer said Brown started talking about the killing last night.

Son Admits Killing Mother, Cutting Up, Burying Body

Daily Tribune Fri. 5-17-57 Chicago, Ill.

Crawfordsville, Ind., May 16 [Special]—A cache of human bones was found today under a farmhouse where a man had told Cincinnati police he buried his mother after killing her and dismembering her body.

P. 1

The confession by Augustus Watson, 41, apparently solved the 2½ year old mystery surrounding the disappearance of his mother, Mrs. Pearl Hartlage, 57, from Evansville, Ind., in October, 1954.

Watson, whose whereabouts had been unknown to Indiana authorities, made his dramatic and belated explanation when he was pointed out to Cincinnati police by a man who had seen his picture in a detective magazine. Mickey Cosmah, 23, recognized Watson as the missing son named in a story entitled "What Became of Pearl Hartlage?"

Quarreled Over Money

Police said his confession, which was tape recorded, gave this account:

He and his mother, who had remarried and was widowed, jointly owned a gasoline station and restaurant business in Evansville. They quarreled over his mother's protests that she wasn't getting enough income from the business.

Watson had taken some bottled beer to his mother's home, where they were discussing the matter, and he had had several glasses. At the height of their quarrel, he said, his mother hit him on the head with a beer bottle.

He drew a pistol and his mother grabbed for it. During their struggle, the gun was

Watson [left] and Cosmah

discharged, the bullet hitting his mother in the head and killing her.

Body Put in Box

Knowing that "no one would believe it was accidental," Watson said he decided to hide the body. He tried to fit it into a wooden box. Because the bov was too small, he dismembered the body and put the pieces in the box.

For nine months—from the date of the shooting on Oct. 15, 1954, until July, 1955—Watson kept his mother's body in an oil shed in his gasoline station in Evansville.

Then he rented a farm near Crawfordsville and took the box there. He said his family, who moved to the farm with him, knew nothing of the slaying. They are his wife, Mary, and their three children, Peter, 8, Juanita, 7, and Janice, 2.

13C

Buried Under Floor

During a time when his family went away from the farm for a visit, Watson said, he buried his mother's remains under the floor of a clothes closet off a bedroom. Investigators found a floor there newer than the rest of the house and with the cracks carefully puttied.

Neighbors in the vicinity of Watsons' rented farm home became suspicious about their stay there in the summer of 1955. County authorities investigated but couldn't find Watson. His wife and children were there but they wouldn't talk of his whereabouts. They left the farm after a two months' stay.

Sold Farm and Auto

Watson said he sold his mother's automobile and forged a deed and sold for $2,700 a farm she had owned. More than a year ago, he said, he moved his family to Cincinnati where he had been operating a "fix-it" shop.

After learning of Watson's confession, sheriff's deputies went to the farm he had designated, now occupied by a farm couple and six children.

They ripped out the closet floor and found the grave. Near the surface they found small animal bones, apparently those of a dog. Below them, at a depth of 3 feet, they found three bags of human bones.

STRANGLER ADMITS BURYING GIRL ALIVE

Commercial Appeal Thurs. 5-2-57

Steelworker Tells Of Second Indiana Slaying

Memphis, Tenn.

TERMED 'SEX MANIAC'

P. 44

By The United Press

CROWN POINT, Ind., May 1. —The "sex mad" strangler of a beauty operator Wednesday confessed he had also murdered a 16-year-old girl by burying her alive in an Indiana sand dune.

Sheriff Jack West announced that, after a day of ceaseless questioning, George Robert Brown, 25, had admitted he ambushed Lana Brock near Gary, Ind., last Aug. 24 and buried her still-living body under tons of sand.

Faces More Questioning

Even as the confession was revealed, authorities from nearby Chicago waited their turn to question Brown, a diminutive steelworker, about the murders of two sisters, Barbara Grimes, 15, and Patricia Grimes, 13, whose nude, frozen bodies were found in a ditch near the city last January.

Chicago authorities also planned to question Brown about another multiple murder, that of three schoolboys whose naked bodies were discovered in a forest preserve ditch in October, 1955.

Sheriff West and other officials had grilled Brown about the Lana Brock murder ever since he led deputies to a rock-filled ditch Tuesday and showed them the skeleton of a Gary beautician, Mrs. Mildred Grigonis, 30, who had disappeared last Aug. 18.

The dates of the Grigonis and Brock murders were less than a week apart and the bodies were buried only two miles away from each other in the lonely dunes country surrounding Gary.

Brown, married and the father of a son, is a convicted rapist and ex-mental patient described as a "sex maniac."

Dumped Garbage On Victim

He confessed he found Mrs. Grigonis trying to start her stalled car in a rain storm, offered her a ride, and strangled her when she resisted his sexual advances. He stole $300 from her purse and rolled her body into a roadside ditch.

Brown was trapped because of his morbid compulsion to return to the grave and dump garbage on his victim's skeleton "so no one could find her."

Brown became a suspect in the Grimes murder case because of his record as a sexual psychopath.

The Grimes sisters left their home last Dec. 28 to see a movie and their bodies were not discovered until Jan. 22. A Skid Row drifter was charged with the killings and then released and polce have yet to find a clue to the mystery.

3-Year Term Suspended

Girard Goes Free In Jap's Shooting

'Excessive Mischief' Ruled In Face-Saving Decision

MASEBASHI, Japan —(AP)— A Japanese court Monday convicted GI William S. Girard of killing a woman brass scavenger on a "childish whim" and gave him a suspended sentence of three years.

The suspension provides for four years' good behavior.

It permits 22-year-old Specialist Third Class Girard of Ottawa, Ill., to return to the U.S. if neither defense nor prosecution appeals within 14 days.

Either side may appeal a verdict in Japan.

The three-judge, no-jury district court also ordered Girard to pay witness fees of the trial. It had convened in 15 intermittent sessions since Aug. 26. The fees are expected to total about $20.

The court sharply rejected defense claims that the U.S. Army, not Japan, should have tried Girard because he was performing military duties.

Neither side disclosed appeal plans immediately.

There were strong signs, however that both were satisfied with the verdict in the Jan. 30 shooting that brought a crisis in U. S.-Japan relations last summer.

Girard, facing the black-robed judges, was told by presiding Judge Yuzo Kawachi that he had committed "excessive mischief" in a "momentary caprice" when he fired an empty brass casing into the back of Mrs. Naka Sakai, 46, from a rifle grenade launcher.

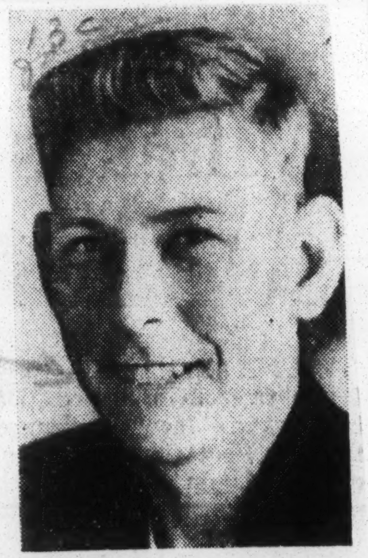
The judge rejected Girard's denials and accepted testimony of fellow GI Victor Nickel, Inkster, Mich., and Japanese witnesses that Girard exceeded his guard duties by enticing shell pickers with hand motions and shouts.

Conviction could have meant a possible penalty of 2 to 15 years at hard labor. The prosecution had asked for a five-year sentence.

The judge said he suspended sentence because Girard was not completely to blame.

Judge Kawachi scolded the trespassing Japanese metal scavangers.

"They cannot escape being shouldered with the burden of half the criticism . . ." he declared. "It is not appropriate to



William Girard

. . . long ordeal over

place the entire responsibility . . . upon a simple soldier, the accused, immature as is his thinking.

"Further, the court feels the accused himself has adequately repented of his former crime and feels there is no fear of repetition."

The defense had asked either acquittal or dismissal on grounds Girard was strictly carrying out orders to guard a machine gun.

Kawachi rejected that in these words:

"The action cannot but be regarded as excessive mischief, completely irrelevant to the performance of the duty of guarding light machine guns. . (It was) an action simply carried out for the sole purpose of satisfying a momentary caprice of the accused himself . . . such actions as inviting brass pickers to approach and then chasing them away cannot in any sense be regarded as the performance of official duty."

The court scolded not only the trespassing brass pickers but also the U. S. Army, saying officials "showed practically no concern" in disposing of the valuable scrap and allowed well-meaning officers and soldiers to give it freely to the Japanese trespassers.

The court noted that one reason the suspended sentence is justified is that Army officials "have shown anxiety in the future of the bereaved family of Naka Sakai and have formulated measures of consoling the bereaved and have completed preparations to give to the family a considerable sum of money ($1,748) as soon as acquiescence is received. ."

The court's decision answered the prayers of Girard's wife, "Candy," who knelt before a Shinto shrine Monday and prayed that the court would show mercy toward her husband.

The Army and Giard's counsel did not immediately permit him to comment.

Japan Won't Appeal Ruling In Girard Case

MAEBASHI, Japan, Tuesday, Dec. 3 (AP) — Japan announced today it will not appeal the three-year suspended sentence imposed in the William S. Girard manslaughter case.

This means he and his Japanese bride may return to the United States immediately.

In Japan either the prosecution or defense may appeal.

Maebashi prosecutor Kaname Watanabe made the announcement. There was no immediate elaboration.

MAY LEAVE FRIDAY

The decision clears the way for Girard, central figure in the celebrated firing range death of a Japanese shell collector, to leave for the States on a military transport ship Friday with his wife, Haru (Candy).

She was already packing for the trip.

Girard was sentenced Nov. 19 to three years imprisonment but the sentence was suspended by the Maebashi District Court conditional on his good behavior for four years.

If he leaves for the States the four years probation does not apply.

TO BE BUSTED

Girard, now a specialist third class, is expected to be demoted to private before his departure. Army regulations provide for reductions in rank for any soldier convicted of a felony.

So ended the celebrated firing range case that brought U.S.-Japanese relations under their most severe strain of postwar years.

Japan Decides Not to Appeal Girard Decision

MAEBASHI, Japan, Dec. 3 (Tuesday) (AP). — Japan announced today it would not appeal the three-year sentence imposed on GI William S. Girard for manslaughter.

This means he and his Japanese bride may return to the United States immediately.

In Japan either the prosecution or defense may appeal.

Maebashi prosecutor Kaname Watanabe made the announcement. There was no immediate elaboration.

The decision clears the way for Girard, central figure in the celebrated Japanese shell collector, to leave for the States on a military transport ship Friday with his wife Haru (Candy).

She was already packing for the trip.

Girard, 22, from Ottawa, Ill., was sentenced Nov. 19 to three years' imprisonment but the sentence was suspended by the Maebashi District Court conditional on his good behavior for four years.

If he leaves for the States the four years probation does not apply.

Girard, now a specialist 3/c, is expected to be demoted to private before his departure. Army regulations provide for reductions in rank for any soldier convicted of a felony.

So ended the celebrated firing range case that brought U. S.-Japanese relations under their most severe strain of postwar years.

Girard's lawyers insisted the soldier was innocent of manslaughter because he was carrying out his guard duties—but they had indicated they would not appeal the conviction if the government did not.

Girard and Wife on Train at Oakland
(AP Wirephoto)

BOOED BY TROOPS

Girard Is Jeered On Return to U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (UP)—Pvt. William S. Girard, whose trial on charges of slaying a Japanese woman strained relations between the United States and Japan, returned home with his Japanese bride today to a jeering reception from GIs and civilians.

Boos and catcalls sounded as the demoted specialist third class descended the gangway from the transport Anderson to the Ft. Mason pier.

"Yeah, you too," Girard spat back at the troops who lined the ship's rail watching him descend.

Photographers and newsmen blocked his way for several minutes as officers sought to hustle him into a waiting car. He was driven to a conference room in the Ft. Mason administration building where he refused to answer reporters' questions.

"Crucified By Press"

"I am not going to say anything, and I am not going to have my picture taken," Girard said as photographers snapped away busily. "I have been crucified by the press both in this country and Japan."

Then the 22-year-old soldier stalked from the room with his wife, Haru (Candy) Sueyama, 30, who had not spoken. He was taken to the Oakland Army Terminal for final processing before entraining for Chicago.

He will be separated from the service almost one month to the day after his conviction for killing Mrs. Naka Sakai, 46, last Jan. 30 on a rifle range at Camp Weir, Japan, where the woman and other Japanese had been scavenging metal. A Japanese court gave him a three-year suspended sentence.

Girard was quartered in the troop section of the transport on his return trip to the United States with nearly 1,000 other military personnel and dependents. His wife was assigned quarters with other dependents.

He remained aboard the ship for a half-hour after the docking but sent word that he did not want to be interviewed. His only show of emotion as he walked down the gangway came when he retorted to the boos of some of the troops still aboard and relatives and friends of the servicemen waiting on the dock.

Associated Press wirephoto

Girards Leave for U. S.

Bound for the United States, William S. Girard (foreground), now demoted to private after his conviction in the killing of a Japanese woman, being led by embarkation officer to the Army transport Gen. A. E. Anderson in Yokohama Friday. His wife, Haru "Candy," follows. Pvt. Girard was given a three-year suspended sentence.

WIFE TO MAKE TRIP

Girard Reduced in Rank, To Leave for U.S. Soon

Picture on Page 1

CAMP DREW, Japan, Wed., Dec. 4 (UP) — The U. S. Army today broke Specialist 3.c. William S. Girard to the rank of private and announced the Illinois GI and his Japanese wife would leave for the United States in two days.

The Army said Girard, whose shooting of a Japanese woman shell picker last January strained Japanese - American relations, would be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for "processing and discharge."

Whether Girard will be given an honorable discharge will be determined by Army Secretary Wilbur M. Brucker after he reviews the recommendations to be made by the Department of Army.

The 22-year-old soldier and his wife, Haru, are scheduled to leave from Yokohama aboard the military transport USS Anderson on Dec. 6. The ship is due to arrive in San Francisco Dec. 16.

Girard was convicted of manslaughter by the Maebashi district court Nov. 19. He was sentenced to three years at hard labor, but the sentence was suspended for four years. He was free to leave the country yesterday when the Japanese prosecutor's office declined to appeal the lenient sentence.

Supreme Court Decrees Girard Should Be Tried By Japanese

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 7-12-57

BY JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Supreme Court unanimously decreed Thursday that the United States can surrender Army Specialist 3/C William S. Girard to Japan for trial on manslaughter charges without violating the soldier's constitutional rights.

The immediate effect of the far-reaching decision was to clear the way for Girard's trial in a Japanese Court, probably in August, for killing Mrs. Naka Sakai, 46 on a target range used by American troops.

REVERSED RULING

Meeting in solemn, extraodinary session, the eight justices of the high tribunal reversed the June 18 ruling of Federal Judge Joseph C. McGarroghy, who prohibited Girard's surrender.

The high court, upholding the government's contention that McGarraghy was "clearly wrong" in ruling that the surrender would violate Girard's rights under the constitution, held:

--There is "no constitutional or statutory barrier" to the U. S. decision to yield trial jurisdiction of Girard to Japan.

WISDOM OF STATUS

--It is "exclusively for the executive and legislative branches of the Government to "determine the wisdom's of status of forces agreements governing jurisdiction of U. S. Military personnel stationed in foreign countries.

A wave of congressional efforts to force changes in status of troops treaties was anticipated in the wake of the momentous ruling.

The White House said President Eisenhower who firmly backed the decision of Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to turn Girard over to the Japanese, would have no immediate comment.

GLAD ITS OVER

At the Pentagon, Wilson declared:

"I'm glad the matter is settled. There is every reason to believe the Girard's trial in the Japanese court will be conducted with utmost fairness."

The Defense Secretary said the U. S. "will render every proper assistance to Girard and his counsel for the protection of his rights."

Dayton M. Harrington, the only member of Girard's volunteer battery of counsel present when the Supreme Court handed down its unsigned, unanimous opinion, told newsmen.

CONGRESSMEN SCORE RULING TO SURRENDER GIRARD TO JAPANESE

Commercial Appeal

Fri. 7-12-57

Unanimous Supreme Court Decision Gives GI To Foreign Jurisdiction

Memphis Tenn.

WILSON, 'IKE' UPHELD

Justices Declare They Find 'No Barrier' To U.S. Pact Under Which Army Man Will Be Tried

(Texts on Pages 8 and 9)

By CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON

United Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Supreme Court Thursday unanimously upheld the Administration's decision to surrender GI William S. Girard to Japan for manslaughter trial on charges of fatally shooting a Japanese woman.

The court said in its historic decision that there was nothing in the Constitution — and Congress had passed no law — to prevent the Government from agreeing to let United States servicemen be tried in foreign courts.

Senate Approval

It also said the Senate, in effect, had approved the agreement with Japan covering the Girard case.

The decision was immediately denounced by veterans organizations and some members of congress who called for prompt passage of the "Bow Resolution" to prevent foreign trials of servicemen.

A move also was launched for a new congressional investigation of the Girard case.

Girard's Japanese trial will begin in the Maebashi District Court in Japan Aug. 26. Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson promised the 21-year-old Ottawa, Ill., Army specialist "every proper assistance" in protecting his rights.

From Ottawa, Girard's mother, Mrs. Dorothy Girard, and his brother, Louis, sent President Eisenhower a telegram begging him "on bended knee" not to turn 'Bill' over to the Japanese.

Louis said he would tell Girard not to move off United States property in Japan until "we hear the President's decision."

'As An American'

In their telegram, the mother and brother appealed to Mr. Eisenhower to "look at this situation as an American and not as an international appeaser."

They told the President that "you, as a former soldier . . . know that Bill was only carrying out his assigned duties."

The White House declined to comment on the telegram. Asked about the Girard family plea, Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said only that "the telegram was received at 5:17 p.m."

In Tokyo, Japanese officials welcomed the court's decision. Roused from their beds when the news was received shortly after midnight, they agreed almost to a man that the decision would help remove hard feelings aroused in Japan by the shooting.

Lower Court Overruled

Girard is charged with shooting Mrs. Naka Sakai, 46, mother of five, last Jan. 30 with a cartridge hurled by a grenade launcher. She was collectin[g] scrap shells on a firing rang[e] where Girard was on guard duty. Girard has denied charges h[e] "enticed" the woman into close range.

The Supreme Court ruling, which overturned a lower court decision calling for Army court-martial of Girard, was a major victory for President Eisenhower, Defense Secretary Wilson and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

They had said, America's entire overseas bases program would be endangered if the United States refused to grant foreign nations any authority over United States troops stationed abroad in peacetime. They said few, if any, governments would agree to waive such rights.

The eight-man court said it found "no constitutional or statutory barrier" to the agreement under which Girard was ordered turned over to Japan. In fact, it said, the Senate had given its approval to the pact.

"In the absence of such encroachment," the court said, "the wisdom of the arrangement is exclusive for the determination of the Executive and Legislative Branches.

Underscoring the unanimity of their decision, the justices issued a "per curiam" opinion for the entire court rather than rendering individual opinions. This usually is done only in minor issues or where there is no disagreement.

Administrative Agreement

The court noted Japan and the United States signed a security treaty Sept. 8, 1951, and it was ratified by the Senate March 20, 1952. Under this treaty, the two countries made an "administrative agreement" governing trials of United States servicemen.

However, the court noted the Administrative agreement became efective on the same date as the security treaty "and was considered by the Senate before consent was given to the treaty." Therefore, it said, the Senate approved signing of the agreement that figured in the Girard case.

The court's decision overturned a ruling by Federal District Judge oJseph C. McGarraghy that the Government had no legal right to turn Girard over to Japan because his alleged offense was committed on duty. Girard's attorneys claimed the United States action violated his "constitutional rights."

The Government argued successfully that American soldiers take overseas only those constitutional trial rights which the foreign country specifically grants them—or which are provided for in status-of-forces agreements between the two nations.

'Exclusive Jurisdiction'

The Supreme Court pointed out that it decided many years ago that "a sovereign nation has exclusive jurisdiction to punish offenses against its laws committed within its borders, unless it expressly or impliedly consents to surrender its jurisdiction."

Thus the court overturned Judge McGarraghy's ruling in favor of a court-martial for Girard, but upheld his denial of a writ of habeas corpus which would have forced the Government to bring Girard back to this country, out of reach of the Japanese.

The marble-pillared courtroom was about two-thirds full of tourists and a large group of Government attorneys when the tribunal handed down its decision. They listened intently while the opinion was read by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

When the court left the bench, a number of attorneys rushed up to congratulate Solicitor Gen. J. Lee Rankin, who presented the Government's case in oral arguments last Monday. Mr. Rankin said only that the decision "speaks for itself."

Girard's Washington attorney, Dayton M. Harrington, also was present. He declined to comment.

No Comment From Girard

Girard, who is confined at Camp Whittington, Japan, could not be reached for comment by reporters in the Far East. But his Army attorney, Maj. Stanley F. Levin, said he didn't think Girard would be disappointed with the verdict.

Several members of Congress said they believed Girard would fare better in a Japanese court than in an Army court-martial.

Girard's Japanese wife, Haru (Candy) Girard, told Japanese reporters at her home she hoped "for an impartial and fair trial."

Defense Secretary Wilson, the appellant in "Wilson vs. Girard," issued a statement in which he said "there is every reason to believe" that Girard's Japanese trial "will be conducted with utmost fairness."

As provided by law, he said, the United States will pay for Girard's defense counsel and see that he has such rights as confrontation of witnesses, a competent interpreter, "the right of communication with United States authorities and the presence of a United States representative as an official observer at the trial."

Observer To Report

"This observer is required to report to United States authorities on all aspects of the trial and the fairness of the court proceedings," Mr. Wilson said.

Among members of Congress denouncing the court's decision were Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.), Representative H. R. Gross (R., Iowa), Chairman Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee and Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.).

Senator Russell said he realized "the dilemma in which this country has been placed, but in my opinion the constitutional rights of a citizen are principles to be protected in any event."

Senator Kefauver said Girard should have been tried by court-martial because he was "on duty."

The court included in an appendix to its opinion an "interpretation of official duty" which was circularized among Far East servicemen in January, 1956.

It said the term "official duty" is not meant to include all acts performed while servicemen are on duty. It is "meant to apply only to acts which are required to be done as a function of those duties which the individuals are performing."

'Substantial Departure'

"Thus," it said, "a substantial departure from the acts a person is required to perform in a particular duty usually will indicate an act outside of his 'official duty.'"

The court also officially took the secrecy label off a Defense Department affidavit in which Army Specialist Victor N. Nickel swore Girard coaxed the Japanese woman nearer to himself and Nickel before shooting her.

BECKONED TO WOMAN, FELLOW GI CHARGED

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Soldier Is No Hero, Burleson Of Texas Says

Fri. 7-5-57

'U.S. SHOULD TRY HIM'

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, July 4. — A soldier who saw GI William S. Girard shoot a Japanese woman has told investigators that Girard "coaxed" her to come near his foxhole before he fired. Representative Omar Burleson said Thursday.

The Texas Democrat said information made available to his House Foreign Affairs subcommittee indicated Girard pulled "a smart aleck trick" so he could get a shot at the woman, who died of her wounds.

Nickel
—UP Telephoto

The Girard case has created an international furor because of the United States decision to let the 21-year-old Army specialist be tried for manslaughter by a Japanese court.

Girard's attorneys, however, obtained a Federal court ruling that barred a foreign trial. The Supreme Court will hear arguments Monday on the Government's appeal of this ruling.

Girard's answer to the Government appeal is expected to be filed in the Supreme Court late Friday. A short Government reply probably will be filed Saturday as a prelude to the Monday hearings.

'Not Too Many Tears'

Representative Burleson said he agreed that Girard should be tried by a United States military court rather than a Japanese tribunal. He said the court-martial punishment would be "considerably more severe than that meted out by a Japanese court."

Because of the controversy over the trial, he said, Girard has been pictured as a "hero" in this country whereas he actually deserved to be punished.

Representative Burleson, who said he had been briefed by official sources on the shooting, told a reporter the account he received "will not cause too many tears and heartaches for Girard."

According to this version, Girard and Victor M. Nickel, both specialists third class, were ordered to guard a machinegun and some field jackets during a training exercise at the camp Weir range in Japan.

The officers in charge were having some trouble with Japanese civilians who were picking up empty cartridge shells.

Representative Burleson said Nickel signed a sworn statement that Girard suggested he throw some shell casings closer to their foxhole so Girard could take a shot at the Japanese who came after them.

Woman Bled To Death

The statement said Girard then climbed out with his rifle and beckoned to the Japanese to come after the casings. As some came closer, Nickel's statement said, Girard put an empty case in the grenade launcher on his rifle and fired it at a Japanese man, who ran away.

Burleson said Girard was quoted as calling to the civilians in Japanese: "OK, old man; OK, old woman." Meanwhile, he reloaded his grenade launcher, Nickel's statement said.

After Girard had summoned the Japanese back again, the statement said, he ran to within about 10 yards of Mrs. Naka Sakai, put the rifle to his shoulder, aimed and fired.

The shell casing penetrated her back from 3½ to 4 inches and she bled to death, according to the account related by Representative Burleson.

At least two members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee—Representatives Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.) and Brooks Hays (D., Ark.) — said the court's decision upheld the constitutionality of the status-of-forces agreements.

But Representative Frank T. Bow (R., Ohio) renewed the drive for approval of his resolution calling on Mr. Eisenhower to seek revision of the agreements or to renounce them if foreign nations refuse to give up their right to try United States servicemen.

Girard and Bride Leave Chapel

Girard Asks Court to Kill Trials Pacts

Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat. 7-6-57

Agreements with Allies Are Termed Illegal, Morally Wrong

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UP)—Attorneys for GI William S. Girard asked the Supreme Court today to nullify this nation's Status-of-Forces agreements with its allies on grounds they are unconstitutional and "morally wrong."

They said in a brief filed with the high court that U.S. servicemen were stripped of "every vestige of constitutional right" by agreements allowing American servicemen to be tried by foreign courts for off-duty crimes.

The brief was Girard's answer to the government's demand that the GI be tried by a Japanese court on manslaughter charges for killing a Japanese woman on a military firing range. The court will hear oral arguments in the case Monday.

The case was carried to the high court by the government after a federal district court ordered a U.S. courtmartial for Girard and ruled that the military's decision to let Japan try him was illegal.

Nullify Other Agreements

If the court should overturn the U.S.-Japanese agreement, the ruling also would nullify similar agreements the United States has with its European allies. Administration leaders have said this would jeopardize America's overseas bases program.

Girard's lawyers told the court that Congress alone "has the power to determine jurisdiction in cases involving the military forces." They asked the court to order Girard's release from custody "forthwith."

Replied To Brownell

The attorneys also replied to the argument of Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. that Japan would have the right to try Girard even if the high court ruled that the Army had no right to turn him over to Japan.

Brownell said any sovereign nation has authority to punish local law violations by visiting troops, limited only by specific agreement with the soldier's government.

Girard's attorneys countered that "an Army in the territory of a foreign nation is not subject to the criminal laws of that nation whether it entered by force or by consent."

SENDS BRIDE HOME ON BUS

GI Restricted to Base Weds Jap Sweetheart

Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat. 7-6-57

CAMP WHITTINGTON, Japan, July 5 (UP)—U.S. Army Specialist William S. Girard married his Japanese sweetheart in a Methodist ceremony today and then sent her home on a bus after a reception at the home of a buddy.

Girard, 21, could not go with her because he is restricted to the base under guard pending disposition of charges that he killed a Japanese woman on a U. S. firing range.

The Ottawa, Ill., soldier and the tiny Japanese woman, Haru (Candy) Sueyama, 29, a divorcee, were married in a quiet ceremony at the post chapel.

He was in uniform. She wore a multi-colored kimona, predominantly red, which she rented for $6.

Sgt. Gilbert Saylor, of Albuquerque, N.M., took on the dual role of Girard's best man and Military Police guard and then held the reception for the couple at his home on the post.

Girard and Candy appeared radiantly happy after the ceremony and at the reception even though they cannot live together for some time.

Candy took a sip of champagne and made a grimace. Girard emptied her glass into his, drank it down and asked for another.

At 10 p.m., Girard took Candy to the bus stop with a Military Policeman tagging along. He kissed her goodbye and put her on a bus for home in nearby Kagohara and then returned to his quarters for "lights out" at 11 p.m.

Court Orders Hearing On Girard Case Legality

Post & Times Herald Fri. 6-7-57

GI Can Get Fair Trial, Lawyers in Tokyo Say

Post & Times Herald P. 3-A Fri. 6-7-57 Washington D.C.

TOKYO, June 5 (AP)—Three Western attorneys who practice law here agreed today that U. S. Army Specialist 3/c William S. Girard would receive a fair trial in a Japanese court with the "right kind" of defense.

Girard, 21, of Ottawa, Ill., is accused of shooting and killing Mrs. Naka Sakai while she was scavenging metal from a U. S. firing range Jan. 30. He is charged with manslaughter.

The Japanese Government has pledged Girard will receive a fair trail, and Mrs. Sakai's husband said, "I pray that the court will give him a fair trail."

American and British attorneys who practice law here said Girard faced a radically different judicial system under Japanese law.

George A. Furness, one of the deans of foreign attorneys in Japan, noted that all trials were held before judges without juries and the prosecution could appeal a verdict of innocent in contrast to the U. S. and British rules against double jeopardy.

Japanese courts permit hearsay evidence, rumor and emotional outbursts on the ground that the judges have the experience to shift the "chaff from the wheat," Furness said.

An American attorney who declined use of his name said Girard would be judged partly by his attitude.

"If a defendant is arrogant or defiant in a Japanese court, he usually receives a much stiffer sentence on conviction than one who is contrite and modest," he said.

A third Western lawyer said that under normal conditions the case could drag out for months or years because the Japanese system permitted long delays between testimony in order for each side to prepare adequate answers.

Chief Judge Yuzo Kawachi, who will preside over Girard's trial, said that if both sides agreed he could speed this system.

Shell Hits Japanese

TOKYO, June 6 (AP)—A Japanese scrap metal collector was injured today when a bazooka shell exploded as he picked up shells during target practice at the United States Marine firing range at Gotemba, about 60 miles south of Tokyo. Hiroshi Katsumata, 22, of Gotemba City, was hit below both knees by flying splinters.

The United States Government was ordered by a Federal judge here yesterday to "show cause" why it should not bring specialist 3rd class William S. Girard back to the United States for a court hearing on the legality of its action in agreeing to hand him over to Japanese authorities.

Washington D.C. P. 3-A

District Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy scheduled arguments for next Tuesday on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed here by Girard's attorneys.

If McGarraghy grants the writ, Girard would be returned from Tokyo for further proceedings. His lawyers contend that the Government is violating his constitutional and legal rights by allowing him to stand trial in the Japanese court.

McaGrraghy also ordered the Army to retain custody of Girard until a final decision is made on the petition. He refused to issue the writ yesterday as requested, on grounds that the facts before him were insufficient to justify it.

Manslaughter Charge

Girard, 21, of Ottawa, Ill., is charged with manslaughter for killing a Japanese woman on an Army firing range. The announcement early this week by Defense and State Departments that he would be tried in a Japanese court has raised sharp protest.

Earl J. Carroll of New York and Dayton M. Harrington of Washington, representing Girard, told Judge McGarrahy yesterday that the Japanese have no legal claim to try the soldier. He is being used, Carroll charged, "as a sacrificial lamb merely for the purpose of appeasement."

Girard is about to be handed over, Carroll charged, "in order to pacify the Japanese" and to quiet threats "to the peaceful relations our State Department would like to maintain with Japan."

If the action stands, Carroll said, it would set the principle that every soldier is immediately reduced to the state of "the individual having the least civil rights in the world."

This would happen, he charged, because soldiers would become almost completely subject to the laws of the country in which they serve. This would subject them to inferior judicial systems in some cases, he said, although not necessarily so in Japan.

Carroll argued that the firing range on which the woman was killed was under the jurisdiction of the United States when the shooting took place. This gave the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the offense, he said, because of treaty provisions with Japan.

In addition, he argued, Girard was on duty at the time. These two factors made the offense "against the United States not against the laws of Japan," he said.

United States Attorney Oliver Gasch did not oppose Carroll's effort to obtain a court hearing on the legality of the Government action. He did, however, dispute Carroll's claim that the release of Girard to Japan would violate any basic rights.

The problem, Gasch said, is an "important political question

Associated Press

ITSURO HAYASHI EARL J. CARROLL

. . . they'll defend American GI William S. Girard

—basically and primarily. The United States Government is attempting to live up to its agreements, as indeed, I imagine every man would expect it to."

The Government's action, Gasch said, was in accord with treaties that it has signed with the Japanese Government.

Crroll told McGarrghy that if treaties could be construed so as to allow Girard to be tried in Japanese courts, he would then attack the constitutionality of the treaty.

Carroll and Harrington were employed as counsel by Girard's brother, Louis, who lives in Ottawa, Ill.

Mother Hires Lawyers

Meanwhile, Attorneys James C. Reynolds and Elliott Young, retained by Girard's mother, Dorothy Girard of Ottawa, flew here from Peoria seeking reversal of the decision to turn the GI over to Japanese authorities.

They conferred with Defense Department General Counsel Robert Dechert. Young said Dechert indicated that Girard's surrender was "necessitated by the recent difficulties in Formosa and apparently by threats of the Japanese in future matters concerning American soldiers."

In Japan, Girard picked Itsure Hayashi, 64, a defense attorney in the World War II Japanese war crimes, to head his defense. Girard asked Maj. Stanley F. Levin, 49, of Hollywood, Calif., to serve as his personal legal adviser. Levin, who has served as a law officer of courts-martial in Japan, Europe and the United States, now is a member of the Judge Advocate's office of the 1st Cavalry Division.

The two lawyers met with Girard and Levin said he had explained the Washington habeas corpus proceedings. He quoted the soldier as saying: "It looks good to me."

Hayashi expressed doubt however, that the Washington moves would succeed in blocking the trial in Japan.

Girard's Brother Headed To Capital

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala. Mon. 6-10-57

Wants To See Ike, Protest Trial Site

CHICAGO, June 9 (UP)—The brother of American Soldier William S. Girard headed for the White House today, armed with 325 petitions signed by almost 7000 persons protesting his trial in a Japanese court.

Louis Girard, 28, and his wife, Shirley, paused in Chicago between trains en route to Washington, D. C., where they hope to present the petitions to President Eisenhower.

"I'd like to see Eisenhower," Louis said, "But I don't know how I'm going to go about it.

"I'll meet my attorney, Mr. (Earl) Carroll, when I get there and make some kind of plan."

The petitions carried by the Girards were presented to the couple shortly before they left their home town of Ottawa, Ill., earlier today.

"We'll guard these with our lives," Mrs. Girard said.

The petitions decry the U. S. government decision to allow Girard, 21, an Army specialist third class, to be tried by the Japanese courts for the death of a Japanese woman scavenger.

"I'd also like to see Secretary of State (John Foster) Dulles, if I can catch him," Louis said.

Post-Herald Mon. 6-10-57

The soldier's brother, an auto mechanic, said he had studied the case thoroughly and was "not sorry" he started it.

"It isn't just my brother," he said, "but I believe any American citizen, particularly a serviceman, should be tried in American courts and not courts of any foreign country."

Louis said he understood Japanese courts were lenient in regard to crimes by American servicemen.

"I don't care as much about the sentence as to where my brother is tried," he said. "I just plain want him tried by American courts."

Although Girard may not see President Eisenhower, he'll have an opportunity to meet with Edward McCabe, associate counsel to the chief executive.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) arranged a meeting with McCabe for Girard and a three-man civic group which will fly to Washington tomorrow bearing a declaration of protest containing 5000 more signatures. The declaration was displayed in the lobby of an Ottawa movie theater for protest signatures.

The number of persons signing protest climbed past 14,000 today. Girard also carried about 200 protest letters and telegrams he had received from every state except Georgia since the case broke into an international uproar.

Louis said his mother, Dorothy, 45, had intended to make the Washington trip but wasn't able because she was "too nervous" about the furor caused by the incident.

He and his wife also will attend a federal court hearing on a writ of habeas corpus seeking the return of his brother to the United States and restraining the government from turning him over to the Japanese.

Japan To Try Accused GI; U. S. Ruling Stirs Uproar

Commercial Appeal Wed. 6-5-57 Memphis, Tenn. P. 1

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Eisenhower Administration announced Tuesday it is going through with its decision to let Japan try an American soldier for killing a Japanese woman.

The action pleased Japan and angered congressional critics.

A joint statement by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson indicated the decision was made with concern for (1) Japanese pressures to take over the case and (2) angry frictions generated elsewhere in the Far East by presence of American armed forces.

Specifically, the announcement said the decision was necessary "to preserve the integrity of the pledges of the United States" which had previously agreed Japan should try the soldier.

Gathering Scrap Metal

The case arose out of the shooting Jan. 30 of a 46-year-old woman, Naka Sakai while she was gathering scrap metal on a Japanese firing range used by American forces. She was hit by an empty brass rifle shell case fired from a grenade launcher.

The American soldier accused of the shooting is 21-year-old William C. Girard, an Army specialist third class from Ottawa-La-Salle, Ill.

Girard was on duty at the time, having been assigned by his platoon leader to guard a machine gun together with another GI. The Wilson-Dulles statement said "firing empty shell cases from the rifle grenade launcher was not authorized."

A Japanese judge pledged Tuesday that Girard will get a fair hearing.

"For the sake of good relations between Japan and America . . . we shall conduct a fair trial," said the judge, Chief District Justice Yuzo Kawachi.

By Earlier Agreement

The United States has with Japan, as with many other countries where United States forces are stationed, a "status of forces" agreement providing trial by the local government rather than by American courts in specified circumstances. Under this agreement the United States had told Japan on May 16 it agreed to a Japanese trial for Girard.

Japanese judicial authorities then indicted Girard on a charge of causing a death by wounding. This carries a potential penalty on conviction of two to 15 years imprisonment. The statement Tuesday said it was "the least serious homicide charge for which he could have been indicted under Japanese law."

Secretary Wilson subsequently delayed turning over Girard to Japanese authorities pending a full review of the case. Meanwhile tensions built up here and in Japan over what the final decision would be.

Mr. Dulles as well as Mr. Wilson participated in the review and the White House said President Eisenhower was fully informed of the outcome.

Legion Head Hits Ruling

In a statement issued here, commander Dan Daniel of the American Legion called for repeal of the status of forces treaties.

Daniel, of Danville, Va., said "it is tragic . . . that any American citizen be deprived of his constitutionality guaranteed rights to trial under our system of justice."

Senator Sam Ervin (D., N. C.) and Senator Ralph Flanders (R., Vt.) summoned the Defense Department general counsel, Robert Dechert, for questioning at a closed hearing Wednesday.

Senator John Bricker (R., Ohio) said the Girard ruling meant the "sacrifice of an American soldier to appease Japanese public opinion."

Senate Republican leader William Knowland, of California, said he thought President Eisenhower, on the basis of the facts with which he was confronted, "made a decision he believed was in conformity with the best interests of our foreign policy and our defense policy."

At the State Department press officer Lincoln White said the department was satisfied Girard "will be given a fair trial."

The Dulles-Wilson statement said the United States would pay for legal counsel for Girard and would get a full official report from its own observers on "all aspects of the trial and the fairness of the court proceedings."

It promised to give Girard "every yproper assistance . . . in protection of his rights."

Sergeant Is Unavailable For Comment On Action

TOKYO, June 4.—(AP)—Command officials in Japan under pressure ever since the Girard shooting case was taken up by Japan as a test case, expressed great interest Tuesday in the Washington announcement, but had no comment.

Word was lacking also from Camp Whittington, where Girard is restricted to the camp area.

The handsome, brown-haired youth said last month, however, he did not want to talk until he had Gotten a lawyer.

"I'm in trouble and there ain't nobody who can help me except at the very top," he said. "I'm playing ball wit hthe Army, but the Army isn't doing everything. I'll have something to say after I get a lawyer and the jurisdiction question is settled."

Girard has a Japanese financee, Haru Sueyama, 27. She has been permitted to visit him. They had planned to marry in March.

"I will wait forever, and if we can't marry because of this I want to die," Miss Sueyama said. "I will throw myself on that firing range."

Sometimes Japanese courts suspend part or all of a sentence. They have often done so in trials of United States servicemen incidents.

Japan does not have trial by jury. Judges hear all cases. Both the defense and the prosecution have the right to appeal the judges' decisions.

Ruling Stirs Ilinois Town Where Soldiers Lived

OTTAWA, Ill., June 4.—(UP)—The brother and fellow townspeople of William S. Girard Tuesday planned to fight all the way to the White House to keep the Ottawa soldier from standing trial in a Japanese court.

Louis Girard, 28, said he would like to tell President Eisenhower personally what he thought of him for turning his younger brother to the Japanese for trial on manslaughter charges.

"I'd sure have plenty to say to him," Girard, an auto mechanic, said bitterly.

Other Ottawa residents who never knew the 21-year-old soldier were fighting mad over the Government's decision.

Girard's widowed mother, Dorothy, 45, could not believe it at first when newsmen told her her boy would face Japanese justice.

"It doesn't seem fair," she said. "The boys enlist and then they treat them like dogs. My boy was acting in the line of duty."

Mrs. Girard has been a voluntary patient at the Peoria, Ill., state hospital ever since her husband died last December. Doctors said she was suffering from "a nervous condition" and let her go home a few weeks ago. She had to return when she heard for the first time about her son's predicament.

Ottawa, a "river town" of 20,000 located 80 miles southwest of Chicago, had taken the Girard case quietly until Tuesday.

Controversy Over Girard Threat to Good Relations

Times Picayune 1:2 New Orleans, La.

US Soldier Center of International Uproar

Sat. 6-8-57

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

For the second time in two weeks an American soldier has become the center of an international uproar threatening good relations of the United States and Allies.

On May 24 riots broke out in Taipei, Formosa, as the result of the acquittal by a U.S. court-martial of a sergeant who killed a Chinese. The sergeant, Robert R. Reynolds of Colora, Md., said the man was peeping through a bath room window at his wife and tried to attack him.

Now the U.S.-Japanese controversy over young William S. Girard of Ottawa, Ill., a 3rd-class specialist, rages over whether he should be tried by a court-martial or by Japan.

Indicted by Court

Girard, 21, has been indicted by a Japanese court on a charge of inflicting bodily injury causing death on Jan. 9 of a Japanese woman, Mrs. Naka Sakai. She was killed by an empty cartridge case propelled by a blank and fired from a grenade launcher attached to a rifle.

The woman was one of many Japanese who for years have made a living by scavenging scrap metal on the Somagahara firing range used by the U.S. Army. Formerly it was used by the Japanese army.

Army officials have quoted Girard as saying he may have fired the fatal missile to warn the scavengers off the range during a rest period in the firing practice. The soldier at a news conference this week said the shooting was "a complete accident." He emphatically denied Japanese charges that he had scattered shells on the range to lure the woman to her death.

Plans Marriage

Girard had planned to marry a petite, freckled Japanese girl, Haru (Candy) Sueyama, last March. She has strongly defended him, and has prayed daily before a Buddhist altar that "Bill will be cleared."

She has said the shooting was an accident and that Girard could not kill anyone.

She has blamed the opposition Socialist party in Japan for the outcry over his case.

"Somebody is always waiting to make two friends become enemies," she said recently.

Girard's Army buddies have described him as a good soldier. Japanese who know him have been quoted as saying he was a nice man who liked Japanese people.

Army Clams Up

Little attention was paid to the case at first. Americans in Japan who watched it from the start have been quoted as saying the situation might have been avoided had the Army not clammed up, or had quickly summoned a court-martial to determine Girard's responsibility.

Only small items appeared in the Japanese press the day after the shooting, saying that a woman had been killed.

It was not until the second day that the Army, as a result of queries, prepared an announcement naming Girard and saying proper punishment would be administered if an investigation showed it was deserved.

The announcement never was issued, however. Some officers said Army headquarters ordered that nothing be said about the case.

Case Played Up

As inquiries at the various commands and supreme headquarters increased, the Japanese press played up the case.

Angry editorials followed one newspaper report quoting villagers near the firing range as saying Mrs. Sakai was lured onto the field and deliberately shot.

Leftist political leaders took up the outcry and debated the case in Parliament. Premier Nobusuke Kishi, forced into a corner by the political pressure, finally told Parliament, "Japan can't stomach this."

The commotion finally simmered down when the United States and Japan undertook negotiations through diplomatic channels over jurisdiction in the case.

Invokes Clause

The U. S.-Japanese "status-of-forces agreement," outlining jurisdiction over American soldiers in Japan, provides for a Japanese trial only when the alleged offense takes place off U. S. premises and to decide whether the GI was on or off duty.

In Girard's case, Japan invoked that clause for the first time in the more than 14,000 times U. S. servicemen have been accused of breaking Japanese laws. Japan has claimed jurisdiction in about 460 cases, has tried 435 and has recorded convictions in 89.

The Girard case attracted wide attention in the United States for the first time on May 16, when the U. S. Far East Command in Tokyo finally yielded to Japan the right to try Girard. Feeling erupted on both sides of the Pacific.

Butler Protests

Sen. Butler (R-Md) called it an agreement to "throw an American soldier to the wolves." The next day Secretary of Defense Wilson temporarily blocked any Japanese trial by ordering U. S. authorities in Japan to keep Girard in custody pending a complete review of the case.

It was Japan's turn to raise an outcry. Some of Tokyo's largest newspapers called Wilson's order a breach of faith. Some of them called Girard a "madman."

The million-circulation Sankei-Jiji, however, counseled a cooling off period on both sides and said the heat both in Japan and the United States was being generated by "sentiment."

A Japanese court formally indicted the Illinois soldier. The justice minister declared Japan would prosecute Girard despite Wilson's order. Three judges were named to preside over the trial.

13c 1957

Bias Is Not Girard Issue, Plea Tells Supreme Court

Inquirer Fri. 5-24-57 Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of City Trusts asked the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday to hear new arguments on its decision opening Girard College to Negro boys.

In its capacity of administrator of the college under the will of Stephen Girard, 19th century merchant prince, the board appealed to the high court to permit its lawyers to present in full their contention that the will's provision that only "poor white male orphans" were eligible for admission does not involve the segregation issue.

The Supreme Court ruled on April 29 without a public hearing that because the Board of City Trusts is a public body under State control, the racial limitation amounted to a violation of the 14th Amendment guaranteeing equal rights.

RIGHTS OF WILLS ISSUE

In the petition filed in Washington yesterday, the board maintained that the question at issue is not one of "discrimination" but of the whole field of rights affecting wills, trusts and charities encompassed in the "right to endow a private institution benefiting a limited number of people."

In such a case, where questions both novel and far-reaching in their involvement of constitutional rights have been raised, the board said, fairness demands the fullest possible hearing and the most careful consideration. This presumably referred to the Supreme Court's summary action without public hearing.

"Appellee (the board) has, in effect, been silenced before it could utter a word or submit an argument in defense of the conclusion reached by the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and one of the Commonwealth's finest lower courts," the appeal stated.

REFERS TO ORPHANS' COURT

This last phrase referred to the Philadelphia Orphans' Court, where the round of legal battles began after the Board of Trusts denied admission to Girard to two Negro boys, William Ashe Foust and Robert Felder. The Orphans' Court decision upheld the board and was in turn upheld by the State Supreme Court.

The board petition, filed by Joseph P. Gaffney, Sr., board solicitor, and Owen B. Rhoads, associate counsel, declared that "never before this has the board, the city, the Commonwealth or any court assumed or asserted the power to decide any question relating to the administration of Girard College except by reference to Girard's will."

"Since, in the last analysis," the appeal continued, "the rights (of Foust and Felder) to share in the trust proceeds depend upon the will, it was to the question of the validity of the terms of the will that the Pennsylvania courts turned their principal attention.

Because the issues involved were important, said the appeal, there should have been full hearing on the merits of the case.

DISCRIMINATION DENIED

"Appellants (the boys) have asserted the right to be freed of racial discrimination practiced by the State," the appeal went on "(The board) asserts that no such discrimination exists here and stresses the right of an individual to dispose of his property at his death as he wishes... Against the rights asserted by the appellants (the board) has earnestly advanced the right to endow a private institution benefiting a limited number of people, the right to make a will and the right to create a trust and have it carried out in accordance with its terms."

In its brief filed before the April 29 decision, the board said it dealt only with jurisdictional questions, dealing only briefly with the merits of the Federal questions involved. The question of the merits should now be heard in full, it said.

Representatives of the two boys have been at pains in the whole proceedings to hammer at the issue of "discrimination," the appeal asserted.

"Today, 'discrimination' is a label," said the board's lawyers. "The appellants have repeated that label so often that they have successfully created the illusion that the case involves something it does not—i.e., 'discrimination.'"

"Those persons who look with deep concern not only to the future of Girard's 'orphanage,' but also to their status as a trustee of charitable trusts identical in many respects to Girard's, ask an opportunity to present their case, convinced that by briefs on the merits and oral argument they will be able to establish to the satisfaction of this court that theirs is not an action which in any sense deserves the label 'discrimination.'"

Inquirer P.47

DECISION HELD UP ON GIRARD'S PLEA

Times P.3-C

Federal Judge Reserves It Pending More Argument on Petition for G.I.'s Return

Wed. 6-12-57

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times.

New York

WASHINGTON, June 11—A Federal judge reserved decision today pending further argument on a habeas corpus petition to return Army Specialist 3/c William S. Girard to this country.

The 21-year-old soldier from Ottawa, Ill., is accused in the death of a Japanese woman who was shot while collecting scrap metal in a United States Army firing range. He is now in United States custody in Japan while awaiting trial.

After hearing oral argument for four hours, United States District Court Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy gave Specialist Girard's attorneys until Friday to submit a written memorandum of citations in support of their contention that the Administration's decision to allow the soldier to be tried by Japanese courts violated his Constitutional rights.

United States Attorney Oliver Gasch said he would "probably stand" on the memorandum he submitted yesterday and his argument today.

Speedy Ruling Is Sought

Mr. Gasch asked for as speedy a ruling as possible "so we can look other nations in the eye and not be accused of reneging on our obligations."

Judge McGarraghy said he regarded the case as being of great importance, but he indicated that his decision might quickly follow Friday's argument.

Meanwhile, Judge McGarraghy granted the Government's motion to quash subpoenas by which Specialist Girard's lawyers sought to compel the Secretaries of Defense, State and the Army to testify personally and bring with them all the records in the Girard case, including negotia- between the United States and Japan.

The soldier's attorneys, Earl J. Carroll of New York and Joseph S. Robinson of Miami, maintained that many facts of the case were either in dispute or had been obscured by the Government.

The two attorneys contrasted the statement issued last week by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Secretary of State Dulles with an affidavit filed for Mr. Dulles today.

Statements Contrasted

Specialist Girard's lawyers noted that in the statement last week the two secretaries had said that the decision to permit the soldier's trial by Japanese courts was "in full accord" with the status-of-forces agreement with Japan, and that any prolonging of the dispute over jurisdiction "could basically affect United States relations, not only with Japan, but with many other nations."

In the affidavit today, Mr. Dulles said:

"Until after agreement had been reached to permit the Japanese authorities to try petitioner, an agreement that I did not make and upon which I was not consulted, I had no personal knowledge of the Girard case."

In quashing the subpoenas, Judge McGarraghy agreed with defense counsel's argument that the facts in the case were "clear," and that the question of granting a writ of habeas corpus concerned issues of law and not fact.

Mr. Gasch's argument that the Government had a right to waive jurisdiction over Specialist Girard was based largely on the ruling of Chief Justice John Marshall in the Schooner Exchange case in 1812, and a court finding in the Waterman Steamship case of 1948.

In the Schooner Exchange case Chief Justice Marshall held that the jurisdiction of a nation within its own territory was "necessarily exclusive and absolute," and "susceptible of no limitation not imposed by itself."

Mr. Gasch conceded that in the status-of-forces agreement, Japan agreed to limitations on her jurisdiction in cases involving offenses by the United States in "performance of official duty." But Japan also has the right, under the agreement, to ask that the United States waive its jurisdiction.

Japan, Mr. Gasch said, asked for this waiver, and it was granted for "political" reasons.

"The decision by the United States not to exercise jurisdiction in this case," Mr. Gasch said, "is a discretionary decision of the executive branch in the conduct of foreign affairs, and as such is not subject to judicial review."

The Government has said that Specialist Girard was on military duty when Mme. Naka Sakai was killed, but that he had performed an "unauthorized" act. The Japanese contend that the soldier was not on official duty at the time of the shooting.

The Waterman Steamship ruling, cited by Mr. Gasch in support of this argument, held that: "The very nature of executive decisions as to foreign policy is political, not judicial," and that these decisions were "not subject to judicial intrusion or inquiry."

Attorneys Carroll and Robinson argued in reply that the executive department had exceeded its "discretionary" authority, both when it negotiated the agreement on status-of-forces and when it waived jurisdiction in the Girard case.

JAPAN

U. S. STANDS FIRM ON GIRARD RULING

Times P.28-E

Sun. 6-16-57

Clamor Upsets Washington, but Administration Upholds Japanese Right of Trial

New York

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16 — The White House, Pentagon and State Department were puzzled and aggrieved this week at the mounting clamor over the Girard case.

However, the intensity of the criticism has not swayed the Administration from its belief that the decision to turn Specialist 3/c William S. Girard of the Army over to Japanese courts for trial was not only defensible but right.

Under the status-of-forces agreement with Japan, the United States has primary, but not exclusive, jurisdiction over servicemen in cases involving offenses "arising out of performance of official duty." Japan has primary, but not exclusive, jurisdiction in all other offenses.

But the agreement also provides that either nation can request the other to waive jurisdiction. Japan asked the United States to waive jurisdiction over Specialist Girard, who was charged with firing an empty shell from a grenade launcher and killing Mme. Naka Sakai as she was gathering shell casings. The United States, which maintains that the soldier was on duty but that he performed an "unauthorized" act, granted the waiver.

Pact Terms Seen Upheld

Therefore, the Administration is convinced that it acted according to the letter and the spirit of the status-of-forces agreement. Moreover, officials here believe that if other cases had been as widely publicized as the Girard case, Congress and the public would have a better understanding of why every nation with the power to do so has always insisted upon retaining the ultimate right of jurisdiction over offenses committed by members of friendly foreign forces on its soil.

There was, for example, the case of a United States military policeman who is alleged to have entered a house in the Tokyo district he was patrolling and to have raped a girl.

The soldier's commanding officer at first filed a certificate that the offense had taken place on duty and therefore came within United States jurisdiction. The Defense Department general counsel, Robert Dechert, told a Senate Armed Services subcommittee two weeks ago that this certificate was later withdrawn. Mr. Dechert explained:

"We withdrew that certificate, presumably because what he [the M. P.] was doing was so far removed from the duty obligation that even though he was

Four Who Are Concerned in the Disputed Girard Case

Earl J. Carroll, left, lawyer who is seeking to prevent United States from surrendering Army Specialist 3/C William S. Girard for trial in Japanese court, conferring yesterday in Washington with Specialist Girard's brother Louis and the latter's wife. U. S. Court reserved decision on the petition to bring the accused soldier back to the United States.

Associated Press Wirephotos

Yoriko Sakai, 4, one of five children of the late Mme. Naka Sakai, plays with empty shells at her home in Somagahara, Japan. Specialist Girard is accused of having caused death of child's mother on a firing range where the woman was following a general local custom of gathering shells.

at the moment in a duty status he was off on some enterprise of his own."

Convicted by Japanese Court

A Japanese court convicted the soldier of housebreaking and attempted rape with injuries and sentenced him to two and one-half years in prison. In a United States court-martial, if found guilty, he could have received life for attempted rape with injury.

There was another case involving a soldier who went absent without leave from his unit and began living with a Japanese girl. They supported themselves by robbery. One night the A. W. O. L. soldier mugged a sergeant too forcefully and broke his neck.

A few days later the soldier and the girl broke into a house, tied up the Japanese housewife, collected all they could carry, locked the door and set fire to the house. The housewife burned to death.

At a court-martial trial for killing the sergeant the soldier got life. In a Japanese trial for the murder by arson the prosecutor asked for life imprisonment for both the A. W. O. L. and the girl. The court handed down a death sentence. The case is on appeal, and the prosecutor has again asked for life imprisonment.

What particularly disturbs the Administration about the Girard case is that it has set off a demand on Capitol Hill for revocation of the status-of-forces agreements. In the last two weeks dozens of legislators have said the United States should insist on the immunity of its forces from trial by foreign courts.

The Administration maintains that the agreement with Japan has worked well and operated to the benefit of United States servicemen charged with offenses. It offers these figures to support its argument:

From the time the agreement went into effect on Oct. 29, 1953, until last Dec. 1, United States servicemen were charged with 12,581 offenses within the primary jurisdiction of Japan (a vast majority were traffic violations).

396 Cases Tried by Japanese

Only 396 cases came to trial in Japanese courts, however. In all other cases Japan either waived jurisdiction at United States request or dropped the charges. She has, in fact, waived jurisdiction in 97 per cent of the cases over which she could claim jurisdiction.

Of the 396 cases tried, jail sentences were carried out in only eighty-seven cases. In other cases, there were fines or suspended sentences. These were the cases in which jail sentences were carried out:

Murder: four convictions, with two sentences for fifteen years, one for eight years and one for five years; rape: nine convictions, with sentences ranging from two to eight years, for an average sentence of four years; manslaughter (including negligent homicide): three convictions, with two sentences for eight months and one for a year.

Robbery (including armed robbery and robbery with injury): fifty-five convictions, with sentences ranging from two to eight years for an average sentence of three years, eight months; aggravated assault: six convictions, with sentences ranging from two months to two years, for an average sentence of one year; traffic (drunken and hit-and-run driving): six convictions, with sentences averaging nine months; miscellaneous: four convictions, with sentences ranging from six months to two and a half years.

Those officials here who have had any experience in dealing with the whole tangled question of criminal jurisdiction over visiting friendly forces are quite convinced that none of the United States' major allies would consent to the kind of extraterritoriality that some legislators are now demanding.

Witness Involved in Brawl

MAEBASHI, Japan, June 15 (UP)—The main Japanese witness in the manslaughter case against Specialist Girard got drunk and beat an American soldier with a club in a brawl last Saturday night, it was disclosed today.

Japanese and United States officials agreed that incident apparently had nothing to do with Specialist Girard. But Japanese legal experts said the actions of Hidetsugu Onozeki, a 29-year-old farmer, might have injured his credibility as a witness should Specialist Girard be brought to trial in a Japanese court.

HIGH COURT WEIGHING FATE OF ACCUSED GI

Debates Case For Hours, But Ends Day Without Decision

WASHINGTON, July 9.—(UP)—The Supreme Court Tuesday weighed the fate of GI William S. Girard for four and one-half hours. But it gave no indications when it will rule on whether he should be tried for manslaughter in a Japanese court.

The eight justices conferred for two and one-half hours during the morning and held a second two-hour meeting in the afternoon. The court clerk's office was unable to say whether there would be further conferences Wednesday.

Girard's attorneys took advantage of the opportunity afforded them Monday to file a list of treatises on international law in support of their contention Girard should be returned to this country and released from Army custody.

The Government, which was given the same privilege, filed nothing further in the case.

The Government has agreed to turn the 21-year-old Girard over to the Japanese for trial on charges of fatally shooting a Japanese woman on a military firing range last Jan. 30.

Girard's attorneys won an order forbidding surrender of the soldier to Japan.

The Government appealed to the Supreme Court.

13c 1957

JAPAN

Girard 'Coaxing' of Victim Told

Post + Times Herald Fri. 7-5-57 Washington, D.C. P.4-A

By Neil MacNeil
United Press

A soldier who saw GI William S. Girard shoot a Japanese woman has told investigators that Girard "coaxed" her to come near his foxhole before fired, Rep. Omar Burleson said yesterday.

The Texas Democrat said information made available to his House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee indicated Girard pulled "a smart-aleck trick" so he could get a shot at the woman, who died of her wounds.

In Ottawa, Ill., Girard's brother said that the Congressman's story was hitting "below the belt."

The brother, Louis Girard, said "it looks to me as though a lot of people in our Government are trying to get off the hook.

"I guess the only way they think they can do that is to try my brother before the public. Whatever happened on that firing range should be brought out in a court of law."

"He is sounding off just a few days before the Supreme Court hearing and I don't have to be a politician to understand why," the brother said.

International Furor

The Girard case has created an international furor because of the United States decision to let the 21year-old Army specialist be tried for manslaughter by a Japanese court.

Girard's attorneys, however obtained a Federal Court ruling that barred a foreign trial. The Supreme Court will hear arguments Monday on the Government's appeal of this ruling.

Girard's answer to the Government appeal is expected to be filed in the Supreme Court late tomorrow. A short Government reply probably will be filed Saturday as a prelude to the Monday hearings.

Burleson said he agreed that Girard should be tried by a United States military court rather than a Japanese tribunal. He said the court martial punishment would be "considerably more severe than that meted out by a Japanese court."

Because of the controversy over the trial, he said, Girard has been pictured as a "hero" in this country whereas he actually deserved to be punished.

Burleson, who said he had been briefed by official sources on the shooting, told a reporter the account he received will not cause too many tears and heartaches for Girard."

Ordered to Guard Gun

According to this version, Girard and Victor M. Nickel, both specialists 3/c, were ordered to guard a machinegun and some field jackets during a training exercise at the Camp Weir range in Japan.

The officers in charge were having some trouble with Japanese civilians who were picking up empty cartrdige shells.

Burleson said Nickel signed a sworn statement that Girard suggested he throw some shell casings closer to their foxhole so Girard could take a shot at the Japanese who came after them.

The statement said Girard then climbed out with his rifle **and beckoned to the Japanese to come after the casings. As some came closer, Nickel's statement said, Girard put an** empty case in the grenade launcher on his rifle and fired it at a Japanese man, who ran away.

Burleson said Girard was quoted as calling to the civilians in Japanese: "Okay, old man; okay, old woman." Meanwhile, he reloaded his grenade launcher, Nickel's statement said.

After Girard had summoned the Japanese back, the statement said, he ran to within about 10 yards of Mrs. Naka Sakai, put the rifle to his shoulder, aimed and fired.

Doctor Summoned

Nickel said Girard at first asked the other Japanese to take the woman away and asked him to say nothing about the incident. Then they called their lieutenant who summoned an Army doctor.

Burleson said Nickel gave this statement after originally telling investigators he had seen nothing and had heard only one shot. He said Girard also changed his original story.

According to Burleson, Girard claimed he was ordered to clear the area of Japanese and intended to fire over the woman's head. No one has verified that Girard was acting under orders, he said.

"All he was guarding was one machinegun and three or four field jackets belonging to his companions," Burleson said. "It would hardly seem necessary that he shoot at anyone to protect himself or that property, whether or not he intended to kill.

"My conclusion is that it was a smart aleck trick and he should pay a penalty commensurate with his childish and smart aleck action, but I do htink it should be done by our own officials."

Burleson said the dead woman was the mother of several children "and her life was as dear to her as any other mother."

Associated Press

Haru (Candy) Sueyama Girard, bride of the 21-year-old United States soldier accused of shooting a Japanese woman, smiles as she holds up the ring she was to place on Girard's finger at a church wedding at Camp Whittington, Japan. Candy is dressed in a flowered silk kimono for the ceremony.

GIs in Court Abroad

Some of those who are bewailing the Supreme Court's decision in the case of William S. Girard talk as if he were the only American serviceman to be tried in a foreign court. Actually American soldiers accused of crimes committed not in performance of duty have been tried in foreign courts since 1953. In the year ending Nov. 30, 1956, a total of 14,394 persons in the American military services were accused of offenses subject to the primary or exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts, although 9555 of these cases involved traffic offenses.

Have the courts of other countries abused their right to try American servicemen for off-duty crimes? In 67 per cent of the cases arising last year, the foreign courts waived their jurisdiction and allowed the allegedly offending servicemen to be court-martialed. Courts in many different foreign countries actually tried 4437 cases against GIs last year, including 3123 traffic cases. Of these men, 275 were acquitted and 67 were released with reprimands or similar discipline. A total of 3809 were fined. Sentences to confinement were imposed in 286 cases, but 178 of these sentences were suspended. Only three American servicemen were sent to prison by foreign courts last year under sentences of more than five years.

At the end of last November, 88 GIs were in foreign jails, but only 12 of them were serving sentences longer than five years. Only one death sentence has been imposed in a case of this sort, and it was later reversed because of additional evidence disclosed after the trial. In general the record shows that the courts of the countries in which American troops are stationed have been extremely lenient in dealing with American offenders. Defense officials say that in an overwhelming majority of these cases the offending servicemen would have been punished twice or three times as severely if they had faced a court-martial instead of a foreign judge.

This tendency of our allies to be lenient with offending American soldiers undoubtedly stems from the fact that these troops are contributing to the common defense. GIs tend to get much lighter sentences than natives of the country imposing the sentences. Judges and juries in foreign lands where our troops are stationed are apparently leaning backward to avoid giving any offense under the status-of-forces treaties and agreements. Any arbitrary action on the part of the United States Congress or people as a result of the Girard decision would thus be quite incomprehensible to them. Instead of trying to undermine the sensible arrangement under which crimes by American troops abroad are handled, Congress ought to express its gratification for the restraints our allies have imposed on themselves in handling cases of this kind.

Girard Denies Intent To Kill Jap Woman

MAEBASHI, Japan (AP)— William S. Girard today denied Japanese charges that he lured a woman brass scavenger to her death on a U.S. firing range.

Japanese prosecutors entered a new accusation that the Army specialist from Ottawa, Ill., shot at four other Japanese before an empty cartridge case fired from his grenade launcher killed Mrs. Naka Sakai Jan. 30.

"The facts in the indictment are not correct," the 22-year-old GI told the three black-robed judges as his trial on a manslaughter charge opened in the Japanese District Court here.

In a brief statement Girard told the court Mrs. Sakai's death "was an accident as far as I'm concerned and I'm sorry it happened." The prosecution charged that he threw out empty shell casings to entice the scavengers onto the firing range, then shot at them.

"The facts in the indictment are not correct. . . I did not throw brass or lure anyone.

"I did not intend to hit anybody. I was doing my job of protecting a machine gun. . . I fired over their heads to scare people, not to hurt them."

Moving that the indictment be dismissed, the soldier's chief Japanese attorney Itsuro Hayashi renewed the claim that Girard was carrying out his official duty and therefore is not subject to Japanese jurisdiction.

DELAYS RULING

This argument originally had set off considerable congressional and press criticism in the United States of the Army's decision to let Japan try Girard. The U.S. Supreme Court finally upheld the Army action, ruling that a Japanese trial would not violate the soldier's constitutional rights.

Presiding Judge Yuzo Kawachi said he would not rule on the jurisdiction issue until all the evidence in the case is heard and "the final decision is given." This is expected to be in late October or November. Hayashi said this was agreeable to him.

In accordance with the Japanese custom of extended recesses between sessions, the trial was adjourned after today's hearing until Sept. 6. It will move then to the Somagal ra firing range, where the fat shooting occurred.

Associated Press

Girard Reunited With Wife

GI William S. Girard of Ottawa, Ill., is shown at a reunion with his Japanese wife, Candy, at Camp Drew near Maebashi, Japan, after a Japanese court gave him a 3-year suspended sentence for fatally shooting a Japanese woman scrap collector on a United States firing range. Girard has a chance of being home for Christmas.

13c 1957

JAPAN

The Girard Case

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 6-15-57

The case of Army Specialist 3/C Girard provides Americans with a challenging opportunity for self-study and also for a serious appraisal of the attitudes of other peoples toward Americans.

Girard was an American soldier on duty in Japan. He shot and killed a Japanese woman who was scavenging empty shells on a shooting range—a Japanese shooting range sometimes used by Americans. The Japanese insisted that Girard should be tried in their courts. Americans are now insisting that a trial in a Japanese court would constitute an "injustice" to a nice American boy who was yanked from his home and sent to Japan.

There are those of us who cannot fail to note the manner in which our white fellow-Americans seek to exonerate white American soldiers who commit crimes on foreign soil. The daily newspapers and most of the broadcasters and columnists inform us that Girard "accidentally" shot this Japanese woman. Also, in the case of the United States soldier who was spirited out of Formosa after killing a Chinese man, we were "sold" the idea that the Chinese was a "peeping Tom."

American Negroes understand all this. They have been the victims of "accidental" killings and of unwarranted charges that they were "peeping Toms" and "rapists." This is the circuitous and deceitful method our white fellow-Americans use to justify their crimes against us.

Behind all the hullabaloo in the Girard case is the simple factor of color. When we were in a position to do so, we imposed that legal euphemism, extra-territoriality, upon the whole of China. Whites, particulary American whites, arrogantly assume that no colored peoples can be just or fair to them. That, of course, is the guilt complex at work.

In the past three years, 32,059 U. S. service men overseas committed crimes for which they were subject to trial in the civil courts in countries where they were stationed. Jurisdiction in nearly 22,000 of these cases was waived by foreign courts.

In all the 32,000 cases, only 305 Americans were convicted and sentenced to prison terms.

The angle is not that Americans won't be justly treated in foreign courts or that they don't commit crimes on foreign soil. The angle is that a white American is too good to be touched by anybody's justice but that of other white Americans, or possibly, Englishmen.

We may win the attachment of Chiang Kai-Chek and his clique, but, in the light of our present conduct, we can spend billions and not win a single true friend in Asia or Africa. We'd better think about trying to live with other peoples.

U. S. Judge Orders Girard Not Turned Over to Japan

News & Observer Wed. 6-19-57 Raleigh, N. C.

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP) — A federal judge today ordered the government not to turn over GI William S. Girard to Japan for trial.

U. S. Dist. Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy ruled that the proposed delivery of Girard to Japan for trial in the death of a Japanese woman would violate rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Court Martial.

Since Girard remains a member of the U. S. armed forces in Japan, McGarraghy held, he may be prosecuted in court-martial proceedings.

McGarraghy refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus which would have required the soldier to be brought home for further legal proceedings.

But he treated the complaint as a petition for an injunction and held the proposed delivery of Girard to Japan would be a violation of his constitutional rights.

Girard, an Army specialist 3rd class from Ottawa, Ill., has been accused of manslaughter by Japanese authorities. The case arose from the death of a Japanese woman on a firing range last January.

Secretary of State Dulles had told the judge in an affidavit filed yesterday that the way should be cleared for Japanese trial of Girard, lest "great embarrassment" to the United States result.

The State Department today declined any immediate official comment. There were indications, however, that the department would attempt an immediate appeal to the Supreme Court, bypassing the U. S. Court of Appeals here.

Judge McGarraghy said the question he had to decide was whether Girard has a right under the U. S. Constitution to be tried in an appropriate American tribunal and whether that constitutional right would be violated if he were delivered to the Japanese government for trial.

U. S. Atty. Oliver Gasch promptly announced that the government will appeal from McGarraghy's ruling.

Gasch said the appeal will be filed "as soon as it can be done" and that he hoped it could reach the Supreme Court before its present term ends. Next Monday is scheduled to be the last day of the term.

Technically, the appeal probably will have to be filed first with the U. S. Court of Appeals, but that court could stand aside and allow the case to go directly to the Supreme Court.

At Streator, Ill., William's mother said the judge's ruling "made me very happy—that's about all I can say right now."

She was visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Vera Oldenburg, and was listening to a radio station awaiting news of the ruling.

William's brother, Louis, was reported working and not available for comment, immediately. Louis was active in the effort to have his brother remain in the jurisdiction of United States authorities.

News & Observer Wed 6-19-57 P. 2

GIRARD WARNING FILED BY DULLES

Times P. 3-C

Risk to Americans in Japan Raised if U.S. Takes Case, Washington Court Told

Tues. 6-18-57 New York

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP) —Secretary of State Dulles today urged a Japanese trial for Specialist 3/C William S. Girard to avoid "risk of injury to the United States personnel located in Japan."

Mr. Dulles filed an affidavit in United States District Court here opposing a move by the soldier's lawyers to have his manslaughter case returned to United States jurisdiction.

The United States Government has agreed to let Japanese courts try Specialist Girard on charges of fatally shooting last Jan. 30 a Japanese woman who was gathering scrap on a Army rifle range where Specialist Girard was on guard. The Japanese authorities have indicted the soldier, who is being held in United States Army custody near Tokyo. Specialist Girard, 21 years old, is from Ottawa, Ill.

Secretary Dulles said any reversal of position by the United States Government "will in my judgment give rise to serious difficulties in our relations with the Government and people of Japan and may involve risk of injury to United States personnel located in Japan."

He did not elaborate on the point. Presumably he had in mind the possibility that protesting Japanese might attack Americans there.

Mr. Dulles said "public opinion in Japan has been aroused" by wide publicity given the Girard case.

Mr. Dulles said today's new affidavit was for "use in expediting a final decision." he said, too, the decision to turn Specialist Girard over to Japanese authority "was discussed with and confirmed with" President Eisenhower, who has promised that the United States Government will see that justice is done.

"Every hour in which (the) issue is left open on this basis," Mr. Dulles added, "prolongs a source of international friction and may have adverse effect upon our relations with Japan and other countries."

Mr. Dulles said he and Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson decided Specialist Girard should be tried by Japanese courts "in full accord with procedures established" under the security treaty with Japan and the administrative states-of-forces agreement with the Japanese Government.

Dulles Opinion Assailed

In New York yesterday afternoon, Earl J. Carroll and Joseph S. Robinson, counsel for Specialist Girard, termed Mr. Dulles' action "brazen."

They said the Secretary's appeal to the United States court in Washington for a speedy decision there was without "judicial precedent." Federal Judge C. McGarraghy has under consideration a petition by Specialist Girard's attorneys for a writ of habeas corpus, seeking the soldier's return to the United States.

Messrs. Carroll and Robinson said Mr. Dulles' statement was in the form of an affidavit dated June 10 but "kept secret" until it was filed with the court yesterday by government attorneys in a "motion to expedite determination."

GI TRIAL BY JAPAN IS BARRED BY JUDGE; U.S. PLANS APPEAL

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. Wed 6-19-57

Army Specialist 'Entitled' To A Court-Martial In Far East

P. 1

RETURN ORDER DENIED

Ruling In Death Of Woman Hinges On Agreement That Soldier Acted While He Was On Duty

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The long arm of a Federal District Court reached out Tuesday and barred United States authorities from turning GI William S. Girard over to Japan for trial on manslaughter charges.

Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy enjoined the Government from surrendering the young soldier to the Japanese, on the ground that to do so would violate Girard's constitutional rights.

Thus the judge wrote the latest —but not the last—chapter in a delicate international controversy which could have a major impact on United States relations with Japan and other allies.

High Court To Decide

The United States Government promptly filed a formal notice of appeal of the ruling. The United States Supreme Court doubtless will be the final arbiter.

In view of the appeal move, Japan said it would go right ahead with its plans to try Girard for the death of a Japanese woman.

Tuesday's ruling upset a United States decision, approved by President Eisenhower, to let Japanese courts try Girard. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said Monday that to upset the decision could lead to "great embarrassment" for the United States.

Judge McGarraghy said Girard, a 21-year-old Army specialist third class, is entitled to trial by United States Army court-martial because the death of the

woman, Naka Sakai, "arose out of an act or omission done in the performance of official duty."

Fired As Warning, He Says

Mrs. Sakai was killed when struck in the back, while on a military firing range, by an empty cartridge casing fired from a grenade launcher. Girard, who was guarding some military equipment at the time, said he fired the empty casing to warn her away and did not intend to hit her. Mrs. Sakai and some other Japanese civilians were scavenging for scrap metal.

Judge McGarraghy ruled that the 1950 Uniform Code of Military Justice called for United States court-martials in such cases. A military court would have jurisdiction in the case even if it occurred in this country and one of the states claimed the right to prosecute, he held.

Since Girard remains a member of the United States armed forces in Japan, the judge said, he may be prosecuted in court-martial proceedings there.

But he said that to deliver Girard to the Japanese government "would violate . . . rights guaranteed by the Constitution" and is therefore forbidden.

Girard's attorneys had asked Judge McGarraghy to issue a writ of habeas corpus which would have required the Government to bring the Ottawa, Ill., soldier back to this country for further legal proceedings.

Judge McGarraghy said he was not issuing such a writ because he felt the facts of the case before him were clear and required no further hearings.

He said the court's job was to safeguard Girard's rights — not to determine whether he was guilty or innocent or whether Japanese courts would give him a fair trial. It is assumed Girard would "receive a fair trial" if he were delivered to the Japanese, he said.

Girard's mother said at the home of a relative at Streator, Ill., the judge's ruling "made me very happy—that's about all I can say right now."

Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, in San Francisco en route to Washington for an official visit, kept a tight-lipped silence. A press aide said there were "good reasons" for the premier's reluctance to talk.

Will Rush Appeal

Japan's attorney general said in Tokyo, however, Japan will go ahead with plans for trying Girard, in view of the United States Government's appeal.

In New York, Earl J. Carroll, chief counsel for Girard, said the American people should thank God "for the courage of Judge McGarraghy to uphold the power of the Federal judiciary to set aside an unwarranted and unconstitutional political decision of the executive department. . . ."

A Pentagon spokesman said the Defense Department will take no action while the case is being appealed.

The State Department refused to comment.

United States Attorney Oliver Gasch said he hoped the case could reach the Supreme Court before its present term ends. The court announced Monday it will wind up the term next Monday. It reconvenes in the fall.

Cites 1890 Decision

The Government may attempt to shortcut the usual appeals action by going directly to the Supreme Court. Technically, the appeal probably would have to be filed first with the United States Court of Appeals, but that court could stand aside and let it pass to the high court.

In reaching his decision, Judge McGarraghy placed main reliance on an 1890 decision known in the lawbooks as "In Re Neagle, Petitioner."

In that decision the court held that a deputy United States marshal named David Neagle, who had been assigned to guard Justice Stephen J. Field of the Supreme Court, could not be prosecuted under the laws of California for killing a man "in discharge of his duty as an officer of the United States."

Neagle killed a David S. Terry when Terry allegedly sought to attack Justice Field.

Judge McGarraghy said additional authorities also support this proposition.

President Eisenhower and the State Department expressed confidence that Girard will get a fair trial but the U. S. decision touched off sharp protests from Congress, Veterans' groups and the soldier's family.

"HAPPY EVENT"

In Tokyo, Japanese officials welcomed the action as a "happy event". They promised that the trial of Girard, who killed a Japanese woman January 30 on a U. S. Army firing range, will be conducted "honorably."

Girard, a 21-year-old army specialist third class from LaSalle, Ill., fired an empty grenade shell that struck and killed Mrs. Naka Sakai while she was gathering shell casings for scrap metal. The case became a hot issue in Japan.

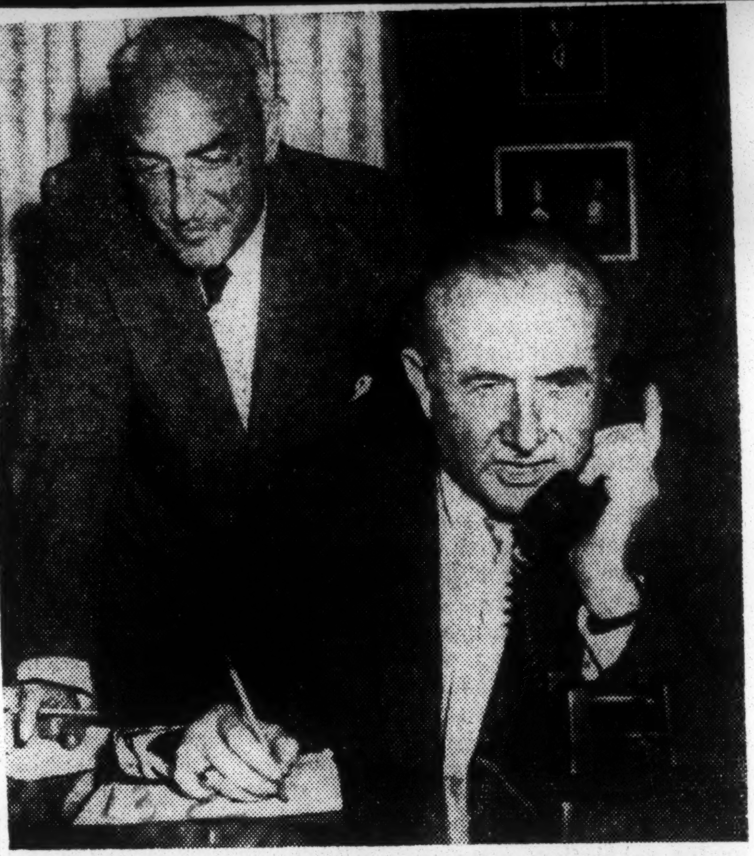
AMERICAN LAWYER

The American soldier will be tried by a three-judge Japanese court without jury but with an American lawyer and guarantees that he can confront all witnesses and call witnesses in his own defense. If convicted, he could face a sentence of from two to five years in prison.

Today's decision was announced jointly by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, with the President's approval, after a high level review of the case.

Dulles and Wilson said Girard was "not authorized" to fire the empty shell but he was acting "in the performance of official duty" in guarding the range and was entitled to an American trial.

Commercial Appeal Wed. 6-19-57



GETTING THE GOOD NEWS TO GIRARD—Attorney Earl Carroll gets on the telephone in his office in New York to call his client, Army specialist 3/C William S. Girard, in Japan to inform him that a federal judge in Washington has ordered the government not to turn him over to Japan for trial. Behind Carroll is his partner and co-attorney in the Girard case, Joseph S. Robinson. Girard is being held for the killing of a Japanese woman. The attorneys spoke to their client for more than five minutes at Camp Whittington, Japan. (AP Wirephoto.)

Police Riot Squads Seal Off U. S. Embassy In Tyoko

World Wed. 6-19-57 P.3 B'ham, Ala.

BY MARVIN STONE
Far Eastern Director, International News Service

TOKYO, (SATURDAY (INS) — Police roit squads sealed off the U. S. Embassy in Tokyo Friday as thousands of socialist demonstrators ralled to protect U. S. Policies and to demand that "Girard be tried in Japan."

STAY CLEAR

The U. S. Military Garrison in the Tokyo area upwards of 50,000 including dependents, were ordered to stay clear of the heart of the city where 7,000 liftwingers shouted Anti-U. S. Slogans in a public park, then were to parade through downtown Streets.

The police were sent to the Embassy as a protective measure. The paraders were scheduled to demonstrate in front of the U. S. Compound later in the day.

The demonstrations, led by Japan's strong socialist party, were intended to take the steam out of Prine Minister Kishi's good-will tour to the U. S. Kishi is scheduled to leave Sunday for a 12-day visit.

Hundreds of police also ringed Hibiya Park, across from Tokyo's famous Imperial Hotel, where left-wing union representatives gathered for a three-hour rally that started at 1 p. m.

"The Girard case must be tired in Japan," cried one of 10 posted "resolutions" the socialists adopted during the rally.

U. S. Agrees That American GI Be Tried In Japan

Daily World Wed. 6-5-57 Atlanta Ga.

By DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The United States, in a move to prevent any disruption in American-Japanese relations, agreed Tuesday to allow Japan to try American GI William S. Girard on manslaughter charges.

13c 1957 KANSAS

Ft. Riley Soldier Faces Death In Slaying of Two

Call Fri. 6-14-57 p.1
Kansas City Mo.

FORT RILEY. —(Special)—Paul Alexander Barrier faces a possible death sentence for Fort Riley's first homicide since 1918 after killing two fellow soldiers here June 6.

Here is the situation today, an aftermath of a bizarre twin-slaying Thursday morning at Camp Forsyth:

Barrier, 28, is in a heavily guarded detention ward at the Post hospital.

A general courts-martial, if it found him guilty of murder in the first degree, could recommend death or life imprisonment.

Barrier would stand trial before a general courts-martial at Fort Riley, unless "very unusual developments" caused movement of proceedings to another site.

The sergeant-squad leader has admitted he killed Second Lieutenant Jerry Hubert Humphrey, 22, of Auburn, Nebr., and Ralph Henry Stilson, 29, of Flatrock Mich. with two shots from his powerful M-1 rifle here last Thursday morning.

The admission came minutes after the Florida native had surrendered himself to the Provost Marshal on Riley's main Post.

Authorities here have pieced together this story:

Barrier had been admonished Wednesday, day before the shooting, by one of his victims, Lieut. Humphrey, after Barrier made some tactical mistakes during a company training problem.

"I had told Lieut. Humphrey to make 'on the spot' corrections with his platoon," said First Lieut. H. R. Davis, acting commander of Company B, 28th Infantry Battle Group. All men were in the same unit, Barrier as a squad leader in Humphrey's platoon, Stilson as first sergeant, and Humphrey, the platoon leader.

"Jerry Humphrey was proud of his platoon and wanted to keep it a good outfit" Davis said.

He said it was a matter of routine for unit leaders to critique their men on mistakes made during unit training.

Immediately after returning from a Wednesday road march, Humphrey called his platoon together, critiqued them on mistakes made during the routine march, then called Barrier, a sergeant first class, in for a private conference. It has not been learned what was said.

Barrier, later in the day, asked First Sergeant Stilson if he could be transferred out of Company B and also asked Davis, of Bryan, Tex. for an early discharge so he could re-enlist for Korea. Davis said he had Barrier draw up the request, signed it and sent to Battle Group Headquarters for subsequent approval.

Davis said Barrier seemed satisfied after the request papers were signed. But late Wednesday night, while Barrier showered with Sergeant James C. Hicks, he said:

"I am going to kill that lieutenant and that sergeant."

At 5:30 a.m. Thursday, Barrier stood reveille, the first morning formation. He ate in the Company B mess hall, then participated in dismounted drill with other members of his outfit.

Barrier did not return his M-1 rifle to the unit's Arms room after drill. Instead, he went to a large classroom where Humphrey was preparing an 8 a.m. class on tank tactics.

In the latrine, where Barrier met Master Sergeant James C. Kersh, of Brandon, Miss., and the same unit, Barrier inserted a single round in the chamber of his weapon.

"I'm going to kill that lieutenant."

The two men grappled and Barrier hit Kersh in the face with the butt of the rifle.

As Kersh fell, Barrier stepped into the classroom, dropped to one knee, and fired at the 6' 4" Humphrey who was standing at point blank range.

As Sergeant James C. Tracy of Dansville, N. Y. rushed to Humphrey's side, Barrier ran outside and to the unit orderly room, two blocks away.

He pushed open the screen door, shoved the rifle inside, and fired at Stilson, who was talking to Lieut. Davis.

Davis, turning quickly, spotted Barrier running northward, in the direction of Wherry housing.

"It was Barrier," Davis said last night when interviewed by Ed Shook, a Kansas City Star feature writer. "He still held the rifle."

Barrier, taken to the Post hospital yesterday for psychiatric examination, remained completely stoic through the day. He refused magazines and barely nibbled dinner. A heavy guard is maintained over the short, powerfully built man who is surrounded by three walls and a span of heavily woven steel.

He displayed anger for the first time since confinement when visited last night by Reporter Shook.

"You're wasting your time. I have no comment. I want no pictures," he told the newspaper man.

Barrier told authorities here yesterday he "brought the ammunition up from Fort Benning (Georgia) with me." He apparently had three loose .30 caliber rounds. One was in his possession when he walked into the office of Captain Robert Stoll of Tampa, Fla., a military police officer.

Two expended cartridges were found at Camp Forsyth. The first, in the classroom. The second, at the orderly room.

13c 1957

KENTUCKY

Alley surrounded—

Man killed in gun battle with police

News Mon. 2-11-57 P. 10 B'ham Ala.

BY GRAY GABEL
News staff writer

In a blazing gun duel with police, a 40-year-old Negro was shot and killed Saturday.

The Negro narrowly missed killing one officer as police, crouching behind patrol cars called to the scene, returned the fire.

Austin Jackson, address unknown, died in University Hospital from a bullet wound in the stomach, police said.

Officer Terry Kendricks, who fired the fatal bullet, said Jackson apparently died of internal bleeding.

OFFICERS B. M. Hardwick and M. G. Cain received a call to the McWane Pipe Co., 1201 Vanderbilt-rd, concerning someone shooting a gun in the area, Kendricks said.

Shortly after answering the call, the two officers received a prowler call in the same vicinity.

The two patrolmen began searching alleys in the area.

Jackson was watching the officers from the shadows of a vacant house, a witness said.

Observers said Jackson followed the officers moving slowly through the shadows.

THEY SAID he aimed and fired. The bullet tore Officer Hardwick's shirt sleeve.

A second bullet narrowly missed his head.

A resident informed headquarters that "someone is shooting at the police."

Sgt. Ponder and Officer Kendricks, supported by four others patrolmen, surrounded the alley using squad cars as shields.

"The nearer we came, the more Jackson would shoot. As I stepped from behind the car, he came charging at me with his pistol," Officer Kendrick said.

"I fired only one time, hitting him in the stomach," he said.

13c

Clergyman Slays Gunman After Policeman Is Killed

Times-Picayune Tues. 3-19-57 New Orleans La.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 18 (P)—A Methodist minister shot and killed a fleeing bank robber today just after the gunman had killed a state police sergeant at a highway roadblock.

In quick succession, only half an hour after a bank robbery at nearby Sellersburg, the double shooting cut down Marvin E. Walts, 49, a veteran of 19 years' state police service, and William Hassett, 25, Louisville.

The Rev. Robert Gingery, pastor of Trinity Methodist church in neighboring New Albany, was riding with Sgt. Walts, a member of his church, on Walts' day off when the police radio sounded the manhunt alarm.

Walts was sent to a roadblock four miles north of Jeffersonville. Jeffersonville is across the Ohio River from Louisville, Ky.

At the nearby Charlestown post, where Walts had been first sergeant almost 10 years, Walts' voice came over the radio from the roadblock, reporting that he had captured the bank robber. He asked for reinforcements to help bring the man in.

There was a few moments' silence. Then a shaken voice came over the radio:

"This is Rev. Gingery. Marvin has been shot. I have killed the bank robber. I'm sure Marvin is dead."

Later at his home in New Albany, the minister was near shock.

State police said the minister reported Walts ordered Hassett to get out of his escape car at the roadblock, about six miles south of Sellersburg, and that Hassett drew a gun and shot Walts in the head as he got out. Gingery said he then grabbed a shotgun from the state police car and shot Hassett.

Later, two women tellers from the bank of Sellersburg identified Hassett as the man who robbed the bank.

The $1,655 loot was recovered.

Walts, who once served as a school principal, lived in New Albany. He is survived by his widow Gertrude, and a son, Dale Edward, 15.

Ky

Murder Charge Is Filed Against Boy, 11, In Death

Courier-Journal P. 1 Wed. 6-5-57 Louisville Ky.

Father, Son Quoted as Saying That Victim Chased Them With Knife Before Slaying

By The Associated Press

Grayson, Ky., June 4.—A juvenile petition charging murder was filed today against an 11-year-old boy in the fatal shooting of a neighbor.

Omel Reeves, son of Mr. and Mrs. Selvia Reeves, Brinegar, was held in protective custody in Carter County Jail pending a preliminary hearing before County Judge Joe Johnson Saturday.

13c

Sheriff Chester Greenhill quoted the boy and his father as saying the boy shot Orville Messer, 39, at Brinegar yesterday as the Reeves set out from their home to pick strawberries in neighboring Rowan County.

Messer died in a Grayson hospital early today of a bullet wound in the head.

Mrs. Messer Close By

Messer, apparently thinking the boy was trying to steal an automobile jack, began chasing him with a knife, young Reeves was quoted as saying.

Messer's family and that of the boy had been friends, the sheriff said his preliminary investigation showed. He quoted Mrs. Messer as saying she was close by but did not see the shooting.

Greenhill said the boy and his father gave this account:

They had just driven out the lane from their home in a jeep when they saw the jack in the middle of the road. Messer was working on his car nearby.

The boy alighted from the jeep to lay the jack aside so he and his father could pass. Messer, for some unexplained reason, came running with a knife. He chased first the boy's father and then the boy, who eluded Messer and got an automatic rifle they had in the vehicle. Messer came at the boy again. The boy ran with the gun but warned Messer that if he didn't halt he would shoot him. Messer came on, and the boy fired the fatal shot, the boy and his father declared.

GI Charged In Slaying Of Korean

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Thurs 8-29-57

SEOUL, Aug. 28 (AP)—The U. S. Army today filed involuntary manslaughter charges against a 19-year-old Brooklyn soldier accused of fatally shooting a Korean while guarding an oil pipeline.

Mills

Court-martial charges were lodged against Pfc. Martin Mills. He was the second American soldier in two months to be charged with killing a Korean at the Inchon pipeline, scene of large oil thefts.

p 5-A

The Army said Mills also was charged with "failure to obey a lawful order." Further details were not immeriately announced.

Previously the Army had said Mills fired several shots into the water after three Koreans ignored his warning to halt. The Army said one of the bullets ricocheted and killed one of the Koreans.

Mills violated an order, an Army spokesman said, in that "when a guard finds it necessary to fire a warning shot, only one such shot should be fired, and, it should be fired into the air."

Whether Mills is acutlly court-martialed on the charge filed depends on the outcome of an investigation, the Army said.

Pvt. Ronald E. Fassett, 19, Ulster, Pa., last Aug. 8 was acquitted by a general court-martial of negligent homicide charges growing out of the accidental shooting of a 3-year-old Korean boy at the Inchon pipeline. He was convicted of a lesser charge of carelessly discharging a weapon. He was fined the loss of two-thirds of his pay for three months.

Jenkins Sentenced To "Chair"

Weekly, New Orleans, La. Sat. 11-30-57

Joseph Oliver Jenkins, convicted June 30, for the murder of a 26 year old white man, was sentenced last Wednesday to die in the electric chair by Judge Shirley Wimberly in criminal court.

Jenkins was charged with the Mardi Gras slaying of August P.J. During, Tulane medical school student. According to police, Jenkins shot the victim after During accidentally bumped into him.

The 25 year old Jenkins showed no emotion when sentence was meted out to him. The execution date has not been set.

In passing the sentence, Judge Wimberly denied motions for a new trial and arrest of judgement. Attorneys Joseph Monie and Gerard Schreiber filed the motions.

Not guilty by reasons of insanity was the plea of Jenkins.

Earlier, interested citizens formed a defense committee for Jenkins of which Rev. Frank [illegible]itson is the president.

A spokesman for the committee told the Weekly that Jenkins suffers from a mental condition whereby he does not know what he is doing. The spokesman said that Jenkins was in such a condition during the time when the incident occurred and he did not know what was happening.

The newly formed committee told the Weekly that Jenkins had been examined by private physicians and all said that he does suffer from the spells described.

However, the committee reports that when he was tried by the lunacy commission, he was reported sane by the three member board.

The group asks that all contributions be made by persons wishing to fight the verdict and save Jenkins from the chair to Mr. Lambert C. Boissiere, Treasurer; Jenkins Defense Fund, 1620 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

TEEN-AGERS INDICTED IN DEATH OF PARETTI

Grand Jury Returns Seven True Bills

Times-Picayune

Seven Negro teen-agers were indicted by the Orleans parish grand jury Wednesday for the murder of retired police sergeant Paul Paretti.

Thurs. 2-21-57

The jury returned the seven true bills for murder shortly after 1 p. m. in Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.'s section of criminal district court against:

New Orleans, La.

Arnold Peters, 16, 3125 London; Reynard Brustie, 16, 1445 N. Galvez; Lloyd James Cook, 19, 3402 Benefit; James Russell Martin, 17, 2306 Conti; Mohamad Anthony Ally, 18, 2123 London; Ulysses Smith, 18, 4034 Benefit; and Robert Joseph Anthony, 19, 2330 London.

The jury returned a no true bill against Hillery Lefrere, 16, 2431 Havana, who police had arrested as a "finger man." The Negro had been in on the planning of the attempted robbery, police added, at the time of his arrest.

Paretti, 58, 1546 N. Miro, was fatally shot and stabbed Feb. 13 when he went to the aid of a neighbor who was being bothered by some Negroes. Police said the Negroes were planning to rob the neighbor, Marrero Chanove, 71, 1555 N. Miro, when Paretti interceded.

A mandatory death sentence is prescribed in Louisiana law for a person found guilty as charged by a 12-man jury of the crime of murder.

All who participate in a felony which results in murder are equally guilty of murder, according to Louisiana law.

INDICTED YOUTHS TO BE ARRAIGNED

Times-Picayune

Paretti Murder Trial Set for March or April

Tues. 2-26-57

Six of the seven Negro teen-agers indicted for the murder of retired police Sgt. Paul Paretti will be arraigned Monday.

New Orleans, La.

Criminal district court Judge Niels F. Hertz set the arraignment date and told the six they must stand trial late in March or early in April.

Appearing before Judge Hertz Monday were Arnold Peters, 16, 3125 London; Lloyd James Cook, 19, 3402 Benefit; James Russell Martin, 17, 2306 Conti; Mohamad Anthony Ally, 18, 2123 London; Ulysses Smith, 18, 4032 Benefit; and Robert Joseph Anthony, 19, 2330 London.

The seventh youth indicted for murder, Reynard Brustie, 16, 1445 S. Galvez, is in Charity hospital, where he is recovering from a gunshot wound believed suffered Feb. 13 at the same time Paretti was fatally stabbed and shot on going to the aid of a neighbor, Marrero Chanove, 71, 1555 N. Miro.

Paretti, 58, resided at 1546 N. Miro.

Martin told the court his attorney was Chandler Luzenberg Jr., and Ally and Anthony said they will be represented by Edward G. Koch Jr. and John Dowling.

Judge Hertz told the other defendants to make arrangements to secure counsel.

Ask Sanity Hearings For 2 In Slaying Of Ex-Cop

Weekly New Orleans, La.

Sat. 3-30-57

Sanity hearings have been asked for two of the seven youths being held in Parish Prison for the murder of retired police sergeant Paul Paretti, 58, of 1546 North Miro Street.

The two youths are Lloyd James Cook, 19, of 3402 Benefit Street and Reynard Brustie, 16, of 1445 So. Galvez Street.

Attorney Earl J. Amedee, Cook's attorney, said his client on several occasions had threatened to kill members of his family. He said Cook had also disappeared from his home often and remained away for

L.J. COOK

several days at a time. He said he is confident that Cook is mentally unbalanced in a written statement to Judge Hertz.

An oral application by former Legal Aid Attorney Louis P. Trent and Frank D'Amico, counsel for Brustie, claimed a history of insanity in their client's family.

Amedee said that at one time Cook's mother asked juvenile authorities to place her son in a mental hospital.

The other boys scheduled to go to trial for murder are Arnold Peters, 16, of 3125 London Avenue, James R. Martin, 17, 2306 Conti, Mohammed Anthony Ally, 18, of 4032 Benefit, Ulysses Smith, 18, of 4032 Benefit and Robert J. Anthony, 19, of 2330 London Avenue.

They were attempting to rob a 71-year-old blind white man when Paretti went to his rescue. In the shooting and cutting which followed, the Brustie boy was shot in the stomach and hospitalized.

Negro intruder kills retired policeman

News 1:29

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14—(AP)—A 54-year-old retired police sergeant died of bullet and stab wounds last night after struggling with an unidentified Negro youth who invaded a neighbor's porch.

Thurs. 2-14-57

Police identified the victim as Paul Paretti, who was employed as a nightwatchman. They said he was slain as he held the Negro youth while police were called.

B'ham, Ala.

The shooting came when Paretti, leaving home for work, noticed the youth arguing with a neighbor, 71-year-old Marreo Chanove, on Chanove's front porch. Several other youths stood nearby. They all fled when Paretti approached, but Paretti grabbed the one who was arguing and struggled with him after telling Chanove to call police.

Man Confesses Fatal Beating

Times-Picayune

Sun. 6-16-57

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

NEW IBERIA, La., June 15—A 25-year-old Jeanerette Negro confessed to Iberia Sheriff Gerard Wattigny Friday night that he beat to death Leroy "Jack" Holloway, 29-year-old white Rayne, La., man.

Sheriff Wattigny said that after hours of grilling, Henry Little in a signed confession admitted the slaying which occurred a week ago. Holloway's body was discovered last Modnay at 3:30 p. m. partly submerged in a ditch at the foot of Domingue st. about one-quarter of a mile from the south city limits of Jeanerete.

Little, in his confession, told of having gambled earlier with Holloway and of losing his money. He said he followed Holloway to his car after the game broke up and with two other Negroes helped fix a flat on the victim's car. Little said when the two other men left he got in Holloway's car and the latter drove back to Little's home where Little said, "I told Jack to wait for me and I went into the kitchen and got an iron pipe."

An autopsy conducted by Dr. Roy Lasalle, Iberia parish coroner, after the body was discovered revealed that Holloway had been struck at least 16 blows on the head, two of which were fractures. The investigation was conducted by the Iberia sheriff's office with the assistance of the Louisiana state police and Capt. Albert Darby of the New Iberia city police department.

12 Persons Questioned In Probe

Weekly New Orleans, La.

Sat. 6-29-57

NEW ORLEANS--Local 1419, International Longshoremen's Association, Independent, Clarence Henry, president, in regular meeting Monday night at union headquarters, 518 So. Rampart Street, voted unanimously to offer a $2,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the death June 5 of the Rev. Robert B. Lewis, recording secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis, who had been an official some ten years, became ill suddenly late May 27, was admitted to Charity Hospital on May 29, and died one week later. An investigation by the Orleans Parish coroner revealed the presence of a fatal amount of arsenic in his vital organs.

ILA President Clarence Henry said Tuesday that he and all union officials have been working closely with the Police Department and local authorities in the effort to bring the guilty party or parties to justice. He siad more than 12 persons have been questioned by police in the matter.

"We will continue cooperating with the police department until the responsibility for Rev. Lewis' death has been placed and until the guilty person or persons have been apprehended and tried," Henry declared. "We are especially anxious to have this matter solved as soon as possible since suspicion has been cast on many innocent persons."

Tracing activities of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, ILA officials say he worked in the office May 27, and at noon ate a ham sandwich which had been purchased at a nearby restaurant. He attended the regular union meeting that night then went home after having been taken to the Algiers Ferry by a friend.

Union officials said further that the Rev. Mr. Lewis had attended an ILA South Atlantic Gulf Coast District meeting in Galveston, Texas, May 18-24. He visited Houston, Texas that week also.

"Persons having any information whatsoever concerning the activities of the Rev. Mr. Lewis or having any other pertinent facts are requested to

Jenkins Is Sane Enough For 'Chair'

Weekly New Orleans, La.

It only took an all-white jury one hour and ten minutes to decide that John Oliver Jenkins was guilty of murder of a Tulane university student on Mardi Gras Day.

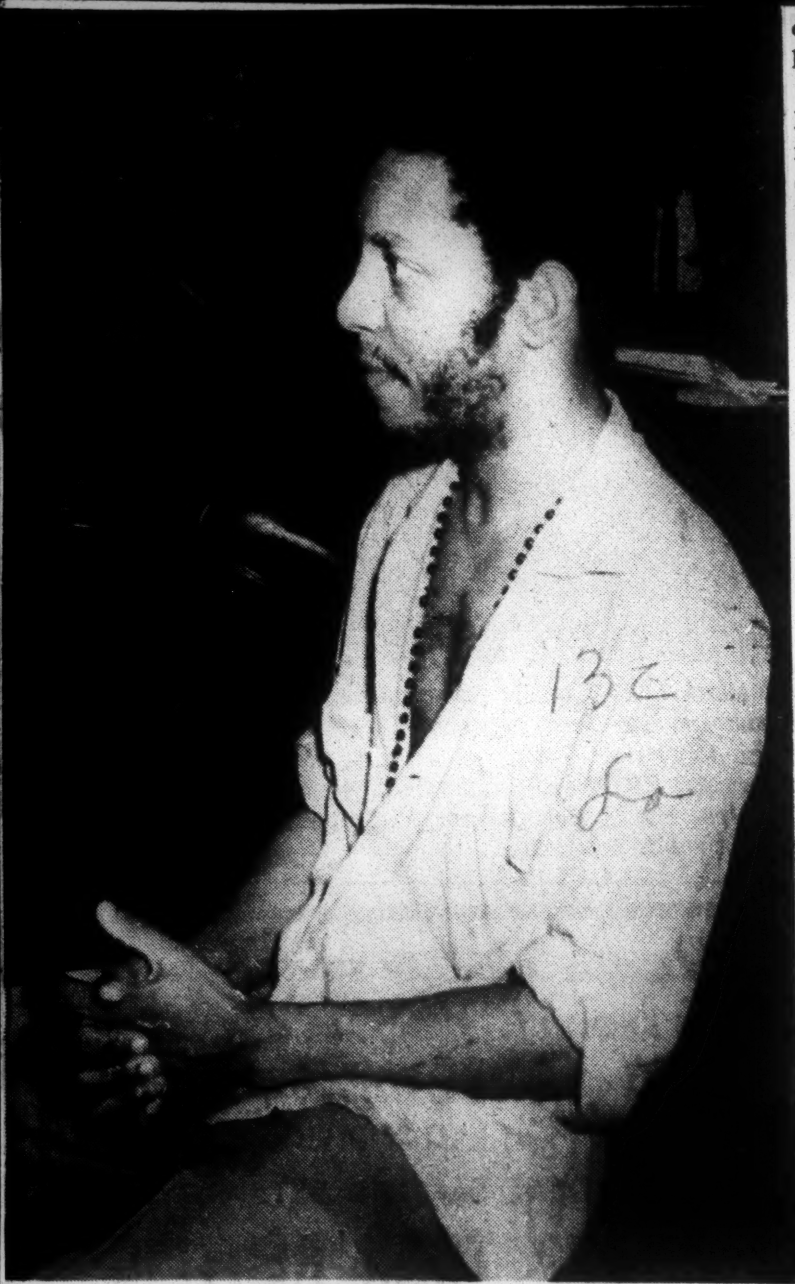
Jenkins was convicted of the slaying of August P. J. During, white, 26, 401 Aurora, Metairie, at Canal and N. Roman, after it is alledged that the men bumped into each other.

Jenkins earlier lost an appeal to have himself declared insane after three members of a lunacy hearing declared him insane and three others, including Coroner Chetta, found him sane and "responsible for his actions." It was pointed out by the defendants lawyers that the board was equally divided in its opinion of Jenkin's sanity.

The trial which bordered on the sensational with all of the setting of the Silver-Screen, saw evidence produced by both the state and defense throughout that "The Mardi Gras Slayer" was insane and sane.

Supporting his lawyers' claim of insanity, Jenkins, with a full beard and loss of weight, sat throughout the week-long trial before the jury, "his eyes wide open and his hands and lips in motion continuously".

The trial stressed through-



...Sane or Insane?
Joseph Oliver Jenkins

out Jenkins' sanity through testimonies by both state and defense witnesses before Judge Shirley G. Wimberly's section of criminal district court. The state, represented by Ass't District Attorneys Edward M. Baldwin and Milton E. Brener, produced as evidence letters intercepted from a released prisoner written to Jenkins sweetheart, to all Baptist churches, his mother, a friend and two weekly papers - Louisiana Weekly and Pittsburg Courier.

The letters were alleged to have been given by Jenkins to a police character, John Cancler, alais "John the Baptist" to be smuggled out of the prison. Cancler instead gave the letters to the district attorney's office.

In his letters, later identified by handwriting experts with that of a registration card indentified by Lucien V. Alexis, Jr., Manager of Straight Business school as that of Jenkins, the convicted man asked his mother to appeal to Baptist churches for their prayers and contributions to get a good lawyer's help."

To "All Baptist churches and ministers, he allededly wrote asking for help to raise money, $5,000, to get lawyers to save his life.

To the Editors of the Weekly and Courier Jenkins reportedly wrote: "I'm asking in the Mercy of Jesus Christ that your paper will run a front page article asking that if someone that seen the shooting will come as a witness in my behalf before it is too late."

It was probably "these letters" which Cancler when recalled to the stand said he did not use force to get from Jenkins, which clinched the "case" for the state. The state maintained that Jenkins could not have been insane and authored the letters.

Mrs. Oralene Jenkins, Jenkin's mother, was called to the stand as a witness for the defense. She testified, amid tears and near exhaustion, that insanity had shown itself in the family and that a half sister had died while an inmate in a state institution for the insane.

Defense attorneys stated when the verdict was handed down that they would appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Many spectators left the Court with mixed emotions not as to the guilt of Jenkins but as to his sanity. One elderly man who had followed the trial daily said, "If that guy is acting insane than he should be given the Academy Award for the best actor of the year - he was so convincing. I wonder how the jury could reach the verdict in such a short time?"

The date of sentencing had not been set at press time.

No Leads, No Clues In Murder

Scores of persons, who were known to have been close acquaintances of Mrs. Pauline Woosley, who was the tragic victim of one of the most brutal crimes committed in New Orleans in recent years, were reported this week to have been questioned by police in connection with the slaying which rocked the city last week.

One of those questioned this week again was the five year old son of Mrs. Woosley, who again told officers that disc jockey, James "Okey Dokey" Smith, 2642 Havana of Radio Station WBOK, killed his mother.

The boy who was questioned for about a half hour by homicide officers Alphonse and Comstock, repeated what he allegedly had seen early on the morning of July 20, when the dazzling young, reportedly estranged wife of a United States sergeant, stationed in Japan, was found with her face and neck slashed to bits and her body lying in a pool of blood.

MRS. PAULINE WOOSLEY

The child told police then and repeated it this week the disc jockey, who was cleared and released from police custody, committed the crime. Smith who denied the killing told officers that he was at his bar most of the night and his wife and employees substantiated his story. The district attorney refused the charge "for insufficient evidence at this time".

So far, police have no clues nor reported the finding of the murder weapon used in the sadistic slaying. Finger prints obtained in the murder room, and on the screen door and eslewhere, were reported to have been "blurred".

Friends reported that Mrs. Woosley, well known in New Orleans party circles and on the night club circuit, had mentioned plans of leaving New Orleans and going to California.

A fabulous fashion conscious woman who liked pretty clothes, good times, expensive automobiles, ready cash, she was the mother of three small children. They resided in a modestly furnished second story apartment at 3709 Gibson Street, in the St. Bernard Housing project.

The cold and shapely body of Mrs. Woosley was released Tuesday of last week from the city morgue and has been held at the Majectic Funeral Home, awaiting the completion of funeral arrangements, which were incomplete late Tuesday.

Grief stricken relatives of the slain downtown beauty waited more than a week for the return from overseas of Sgt. Bob Woosley, reportedly the estranged husband of the victim.

A check with the New Orleans chapter of the American Red Cross headquarters revealed that the soldier left duty early on the morning of July 23 by military aircraft. Relatives reported Tuesday afternoon that he had called early Tuesday morning from Mineral Wells, Texas. He was expected to arrive not later than Wednesday. A source said that the noncommissioned officer had not communicated directly with his wife's relatives, but with his own relatives.

An attache at the Majestic Funeral Home state that their phone has rung every minute of the day and at all hours of the night for more than a week from friends and curosity seekers inquiring about the completion of funeral arrangements of Mrs. Woosley and the wake with hope of viewing the remains. An official estimated that at least "five thousand" calls have been received. He emphasized that a notice was to have been put in the daily newspaper concerning the funeral if and when Sgt. Woosley arrives.

Whether a wake will be held for a night or for a few hours for Mrs. Woosley was a question Tuesday, because of the long delay in making the arrangements pending the arrival of Sgt. Woosley.

Labor Leader's Death Causes $2,000 Reward

NEW ORLEANS — Local 1419, International Longshoremen's Association, Independent, Clarence Henry, president, in regular meeting Monday night at union headquarters, 518 S. Rampart street, voted unanimously to offer a $2,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the death June 5 of the Rev. Robert B. Lewis, recording secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis, who had been an official some ten years, became ill suddenly late May 27, was admitted to Charity hospital on May 29, and died one week later. An investigation by the Orleans Parish coroner revealed the presence of a fatal amount of arsenic in his vital organs.

ILA President, Clarence Henry, said Tuesday that he and all union officials have been working closely with the police department and local authorities in the effort to bring the guilty party or parties to justice. He said more than 12 persons have been questioned by police in the matter.

Army Sgt Killed In Stockade Escape Try

Informer Sat 1-12-57

Houston, Texas

FT. MEADE, Md (NNPA) — A newlywed army sergeant, arrested as a robbery suspect when he left a church with his bride last week was shot dead Sunday while trying to escape from the Ft Meade stockade, officials there said.

Military police said Sgt Vernon L. Dillard, 25, of Pittsburgh, stationed with the 310st Service Unit, was arrested by MP's and FBI agents outside the church just after he and Miss Viola S Wen, a minister's daughter, of Linthicum, Md, were married.

P. 2

FBI agents said Sgt Dillard was wanted in connection with the $807 stickup of the Western Union office at Fort Meade on Dec 22. They said he was being held for arraignment in Baltimore Monday.

According to military police, Sunday morning, after breakfast, Sgt Dillard asked permission to telephone his family in Pittsburgh. An armed guard was detailed to take him from the main stockade to a telephone.

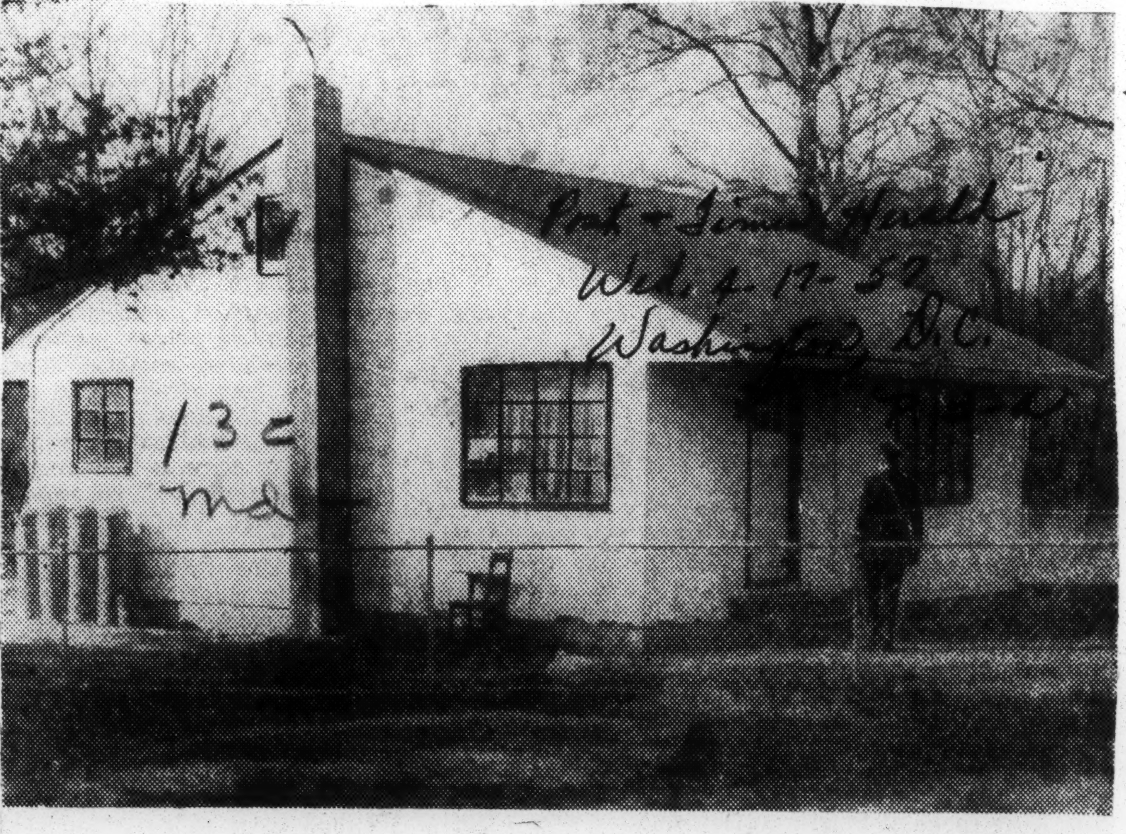
Sgt Dillard was unable to get his family. The guard started to march him back to the stockade. As they walked, MP's said, Sgt Dillard grabbed the guard's .30-caliber rifle, but finally let go and started running as the guard fell to the ground.

The sergeant ran toward the main doors of the stockade, officials said, and had gone 40 feet before the guard retrieved his gun and, still lying on his back, called, "Halt!"

Sgt Dillard had made it through the doorway when the guard fired once. The bullet passed through the door and hit him in the right chest. He died instantly.

An FBI spokesmen said Sergt. Dillard became a suspect in the Western Union stickup when he went on a sudden spending spree. Mrs Carol Morton, a Western Union clerk, identified him in a lineup as the man who walked into her office and held her with a .45 Army automatic, he said.

The FBI said about half the money from the robber was recovered from Sergt. Dillard when he was arrested. He had spent the rest on a ring for his bride and clothes for the wedding and honeymoon, the spokesman said.



By Norman Driscoll, Staff Photographer

Bungalow near Magothy River where police found body.

Post + Times Herald Wed. 4-17-57 Washington D.C.

13c md

Police Seek Strangler of Mother, 27

Post + Times Herald P.3-a Wed. 4-17-57

13c

BULLETIN

FERNDALE, Md., April 16 (AP)—Alfred Fidazzo, stocky Baltimore sewer worker accused of strangling an attractive woman in her Pasadena, Md., bungalow, turned himself in to Anne Arundel county police tonight.

Washington, D.C.

Anne Arundel County (Md.) police launched a 14-state lookout for the strangler of an attractive 27-year-old mother whose body was found under a bed in her bungalow yesterday at Forest Glenn, about 10 miles north of Annapolis.

Police Chief Wilbur Wade identified the victim as Marcia June Novak, who had shared the four-room tidewater cottage with her 10-year-old son and the man a warrant charges as her slayer.

The fugitive is described as Alfred Fidazzo, 39, an employe of the Baltimore City Sewer Department. The lookout said he may be traveling in a yellow and white Nash rambler station wagon. He is 5 feet 7 with ~~black kinky hair.~~

Separated From Husband

Wade said Mrs. Novak had been separated from the father of her son for about six years and had resided with Fidazzo since her marital breakup. She was known among the neighbors as Marcia Fidazzo, he said.

Wade said Mrs. Novak's body, clothed except for some undergarments which lay on a nearby sofa, was found shortly before 1 a.m. yesterday.

It was their third check of the house, prompted by neighbors who felt something was amiss in the quiet little cottage.

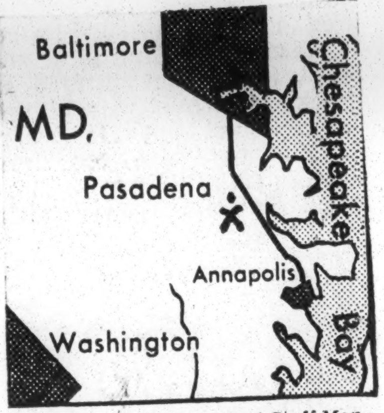
Their fears had been heightened by young Philip Novak's report that his mother was missing. A neighbor, Salvadore Saia accompanied Philip through the deserted house early Monday morning, he told police, but could find nothing wrong.

Thought at Work

Since Mrs. Novak usually left for her Baltimore secretarial job with the Lehigh Cement Co., about dawn, he figured she had gone to work early.

Saia notified police, anyway, and two patrolmen visited the premises about 10:30 a.m. but did not enter. A second check Monday night was also cursory, but shortly after midnight they forced an entry at the request of Baltimore friends of Mrs. Novak who had taken over Philip's care.

Patrolmen Jack Erbe and Walter Kinsey said a room-by-room serch of the bungalow resulted in the discovery.



Washington Post Staff Map

Map locates murder scene (X).

High Court orders new trial for Kier

Afro-American Sat 6-15-57

Baltimore Md.

BALTIMORE

"I haven't had an opportunity to read the opinion and I am not in a position to discuss it. However, I would say that this action by the Court of Appeals substantiates our theory of the case, and that is, the confession of Carl Daniel Kier was not voluntarily given."

William H. Murphy, one of Kier's attorneys, was talking with the AFRO Thursday afternoon after the Court of Appeals had ordered a new trial for his client.

The 21-year-old former Sunday school secretary had been sentenced to die for the murder of Mrs. John H. Bopst Jr., 49-year-old Baltimore country matron.

Attorney Murphy said the Mahlin-Kline case also a Court of Appeals case in 1887 had been used to support the defense argument that Kier's confession was obtained under duress.

13c

* * *

BRIEFLY, in the Mahlin-Kline case, Thomas Edwards was granted a new trial after testimony was given to show that a Baltimore police captain had told him it would be "better for you to tell the truth," and had shown him a letter from a convict which urged him to talk.

Defense lawyers had contended all along that telling Kier to "tell the truth, all we want is the truth," was an implied promise that if he told the truth they would let him go.

When the case was being tried last September, David N

CARL DANIEL KIER

High Court orders new trial for him

Bates, the other defense counsel, told the court:

"It is an established law that a simple exhortation to tell the truth renders a confession inadmissible."

Kier has been at the Maryland Penintentiary since December 21 and was assigned to a cell on "death row" to await execution scheduled for late January of this year.

* * *

ON OCTOBER 2, the motion was denied: Judges John B. Gontrum and Stewart O. Day agreed with the two trial judges to make the refusal unanimous.

Basing its decision on the Edwards vs. State, case the Court said: "Where one confession is involuntary, a presumption exists that any subsequent confession is taint-

ed by the same influence.

"We held that it was not incumbent upon the accused to take the stand in order to repudiate his subsequent admission; and that doubt must be resolved in favor of the accused.

"So in the instance case, the admission of the accused in the form of answers to stock questions, do not rebutt if they negate at all the fact that there was a threat of an inducement made at the time of the prior confession.

"The State concedes that if the confession were improperly admitted, the error was prejudicial and reversible, even though there was other evidence including the admissions of the accused in his first statement to support the verdict.

"Judgment reversed and case remanded for a new trial. Costs to be paid by the commissioners of Baltimore County."

The opinion also called attention to an examination of Kier by Dr. C. F. O'Donnell in which the physician reportedly held a scapel in his hand while talking to Kier.

The court said it was implied that if Kier confessed the doctor would not use the scapel in the examination.

"It appears that the doctor's participation in the interrogation exceeded the usual bounds of a professional, medical examination."

Chase Acquittal 1st Test Of Ruling

BALTIMORE

"That was the best victory of the year."

Thus spoke Michael Freedmen, attorney, after his client was freed of a murder charge Friday when Judge James K. Cullen refused to admit an alleged confession into evidence which the defendant contended was obtained by force.

The freed man is Levin Worthington Chase, 30, 2434 Maisel Ct., Cherry Hill. This was the first case since a recent attorney general ruling to successfully challenge a practice by police of holding prisoners incommunicado.

Mr. Chase went on trial late Thursday in connection with the bludgeon death of his father-in-law, Thomas (Mr. Tom) Dixon, 85, 1309 Upton St., early on the morning of April 26.

The accused man was also charged with burglary and robbery.

Maryland law provides that a homicide committed during the perpetration of a felony constitutes murder in the first degree, punishable by life imprisonment or death.

Consequently, Mr. Chase, father of five, was fighting for his life when he went on trial.

PRIOR TO the trial, Mr. Freedman, his son, Leonard, co-counsel, and Thomas Nugent, assistant state's attorney, conferred for some time with Judge Cullen in his chambers.

At the outset of the trial the defense lawyers indicated they would contest an alleged confession taken from Mr. Chase on April 28, two days after his father-in-law's death.

The strategy was based on the recent opinion of the attorney general in which he held that a person has a right to immediate and private consultation with a lawyer when taken into custody.

On the day of his arrest, April 27, Mr. Chase gave a statement to police in which he was said to have denied all knowledge of the crime.

* * *

ON THE witness stand Friday morning, Mr. Chase, a heavy set man, repudiated the alleged confession and accused Northwestern police of beating him. He also said he was denied the right to contact relatives or an attorney.

Corroborating this last contention were Mrs. Elva Chase, wife of the defendant and daughter of the victim; an aunt, Mrs. Nettie Ponder, 2815 Clifton Ave., and his lawyer, Mr. Freedman.

All three testified that police denied their requests to see the prisoner on the morning of April 28.

Sgt. Earl Dyson, Northwestern District, testified that Mr. Chase gave the alleged second confession on the afternoon of April 28, after stating to officers, "I might as well tell you, you'll find out anyhow."

Michael Freedman testified that he was engaged to represent the prisoner by an aunt, Mrs. Bessie A. Anderson, 824 N. Carey St.

The attorney said at 9 a.m. on April 28 he talked by telephone with Capt. Millard Horton, Northwestern commander.

The lawyer quoted Captain Horton as saying to him, "I'm sorry, I can't let you see him at this time, but if you come at 6 o'clock, I'll let you see him."

Following this statement, Judge Cullen told the prosecutor, "If you want to get anywhere with your case you'd better get Captain Horton in here."

* * *

ON THE witness stand, Captain Horton said he remembered the telephone on the morning in question speaking to Mr. Freedman.

"And did he request to see Mr. Chase?" Mr. Nugent wanted to know.

"Not at the time," replied the captain.

Captain Horton said according to his best recollection, Mr. Freedman "spoke in reference to what we had on the man and I told him we were looking for another man."

* * *

THE NEXT witness, Officer Harry Klages, testified that on April 29 he recovered from a Pennsylvania Ave. pawn shop two suits allegedly pawned by Mr. Chase shortly before he was taken into custody.

"He was shown the suits and he said they were the ones he got from a room at 1309 Upton St.," said Officer Klages.

During the investigation of the slaying of Mr. Dixon, Northwestern police were also looking for a man identified only as "Whip" for questioning.

At the conclusion of the State's case, the defense was granted directed verdicts of not guilty of the three charges.

"I am not going to convict this man on statements made by him under the circumstances on which I have already ruled," said Judge Cullen.

* * *

ATTORNEY GENERAL C. Ferdinand Sybert last June held that persons taken into custody by police have a right to see counsel without delay.

"A lawyer, who inquires as to the location or status of a client under arrest or in the custody of the police, is entitled to a prompt, complete truthful answer," wrote the attorney general.

"A lawyer is entitled to interview immediately and privately any client in the custody of the Police Department. The convience of the department is secondary to these constitutional rights of the individual."

13c 1957

Man Beaten to Death After 'Insult' to Wife

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C.

BOSTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Two white men kicked and beat a colored man to death today. The victim's pregnant white wife, who was the object of a "poor-trash" insult that started the fight, said "it was more terrible than a lynching."

Dolores Rose, 26-year-old once-divorced mother of four, told police two other white men held her arms while their companions stomped the life out of her husband, Edward, 36.

Sun. 2-17-57

"We were going home from a South End cafe when these men yelled 'poor white trash' at me," Mrs. Rose said. "My husband went across the street and the fight started.

"They argued for a minute but I couldn't understand what they said. Two of them started to beat my husband up and then when I went over to help him, two held me by the arms.

Screams finally attracted help but the four men fled in an automobile.

Rose, who also was divorced and the father of four children, was taken by police ambulance to Boston City Hospital where he was pronounced dead of a skull fracture and facial injuries.

Police said the victim was a "Negro." Mrs. Rose, haggard and tearful at the home of a friend, said, "No, he is not a Negro . . . he is a colored Portuguese."

Herbert E. Tucker Jr., president of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he was sure "that police will make every effort to avoid criticism such as was leveled at the stat of Mississippi in the Emmett Till case."

Till was slain for alleged remarks to the wife of a Mississippi storekeeper. Two white men were cleared in the case.

Rose was employed as superintendent of a building. He was a former resident o Wareham, Mass. By a former marriage he had four children. Juanita, 14; Edward Jr., 10; Carlos, 8, and Paul, 4.

Two white men kick Negro to death in Boston, Mass.

News P. 2
Sat. 2-16-57

BOSTON, Feb. 16—(AP)—Edward Rose, 36, a Negro, was kicked to death early Saturday by two white men in an altercation concerning Rose's wife, police said.

The victim's wife, Delores, 35, told police four men in a car passed an insulting remark about her as they drove by. When Rose shouted back, the car stopped and two of the men knocked him down, kicking him repeatedly.

Rose died at City Hospital of multiple fractures of the head and face.

Man Who Kicked Negro To Death On $100,000 Bond

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 2-24-57

BOSTON, Mass.—(ANP)—James F. Carey of Woburn was positively identified by Mrs. Delores M. Claria of Bston, as the man who kicked Edward Rose, her fiance, to death after they left a South End cafe last month.

P. 1

Carey was particularly vehement in his epithets and subsequent action because, in his opinion, Rose was a Negro walking with a white woman.

Following Mrs. Caria's identification Carey was ordered by Superior Court held in $10,000 bail on manslaughter charges for Grand Jury indictment.

Leaders of the Portuguese and Negro communities are reportedly raising a reward fund in efforts to locate Carey's companions.

Two White Men Held By Police in Murder of Negro

Black Dispatch Fri. 3-8-57
Oklahoma City, Okla. P. 1

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

BOSTON, Mass.—(ANP)—Last week the observance of Brotherhood Week in Boston found the police holding on murder charges two white men for the murder of a Negro whose only offense had been his escorting a white woman whom he planned to marry.

Judge George W. Roberts of the Bsston Municipal Court ordered James Carey, 36, of Woburn, white, held without bail on the charge of fatally beating Edward Rose, 36, popular Boston widower and father of four children.

Judge Roberts also ordered Henry Kearns, 34, Somerfield, also white, held in $5,000 bail as an accessory after the fact of murder. Reportedly Kearns' car was used for the escape.

Mrs. Delores Barisano Caria, 26, whom Rose was escorting at the time when he was set upon and beaten to death "for walking with a white woman," aided the police immeasurably in their apprehension of the two men. Other arrests are expected to follow. Mrs. Caria had the presence of mind to get the license number of the car carrying the white hoodlums, habitues of the Skid Row district of Boston, and had thrown a brick through the window of the car.

Police later located the car and found fragments of the broken glass in the basement of one of the men apprehended for the brutal crime.

Fri. 3-8-57

At the request of police, Judge Roberts continued the case of Carey and Kearns until March 7 at which time others directly involved in the murder of Rose will be arraigned.

P. 2

Feelings in the Negro community have run very high over the incident. A "gentlemen's agreement" among the newspapers probably forstalled a retaliatory action by Negroes upon whites in the immediate vicinity.

Direct responsibility for the thorough investigation of the murder of Rose will rest with Captain Francis G. Wilson of the Homicide Squad. Captain Wilson is a Negro whose father was the late Attorney Butler R. Wilson, a one-time president of the Boston Branch NAACP, at the time of the militancy of the late Monroe Trotter.

Contributions from the Negro and Portuguese communities in Boston have been made for the support of Rose's four children.

Mrs. Caria has posted a $500 reward for the person supplying information leading to the arrest and conviction of the other men implicated in the brutal crime.

'Kick-Death' Suspect Indicted by Grand Jury

Courier P. 2
Sat. 2-23-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOSTON, Mass.—Accused of kicking to death Edward M. Rose, who was in the company of a white woman last Feb. 6, James F. Carey of Woburn, Mass., has been indicted for manslaughter by a grand jury. The autopsy on Rose revealed that every bone in his head was shattered by the force of his slayer's kicks.

Lifer Pardoned by State In Slaying He Didn't Do

Evening Star Wed. Apr. 10 57
Washington, D.C.
P. 10-A

BOSTON, April 10 (AP).—Santos Rodriguez, 26, was a free man today after the State of Massachusetts rectified the mistake under which he was sentenced to life in prison for a murder he did not commit.

He had served $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The Puerto Rican restaurant colony at Norfolk last night wearing a new suit the State gave him and with $52 in cash he had earned in prison.

With a wide grin, he said: "I give my thanks to God and the people who helped. All my prayers be answered one by one. I hope God bless all the people that help me in this case, this case that was my life."

He learned his English in prison.

Gov. Foster Furcolo and his Executive Council skirted a State law to give Mr. Rodriguez quick freedom.

A pardon normally cannot be worker walked out of the prison granted within a minimum of two weeks after a petition has been filed, but Mr. Rodriguez was freed within minutes. However, as a formality, the Executive Council again will act in two weeks.

The State acted after Lucien Peets, 34, of Springfield, confessed that he and not Mr. Rodriguez killed Mrs. Mildren Hosmer, 43, in a Springfield rooming house more than three years ago.

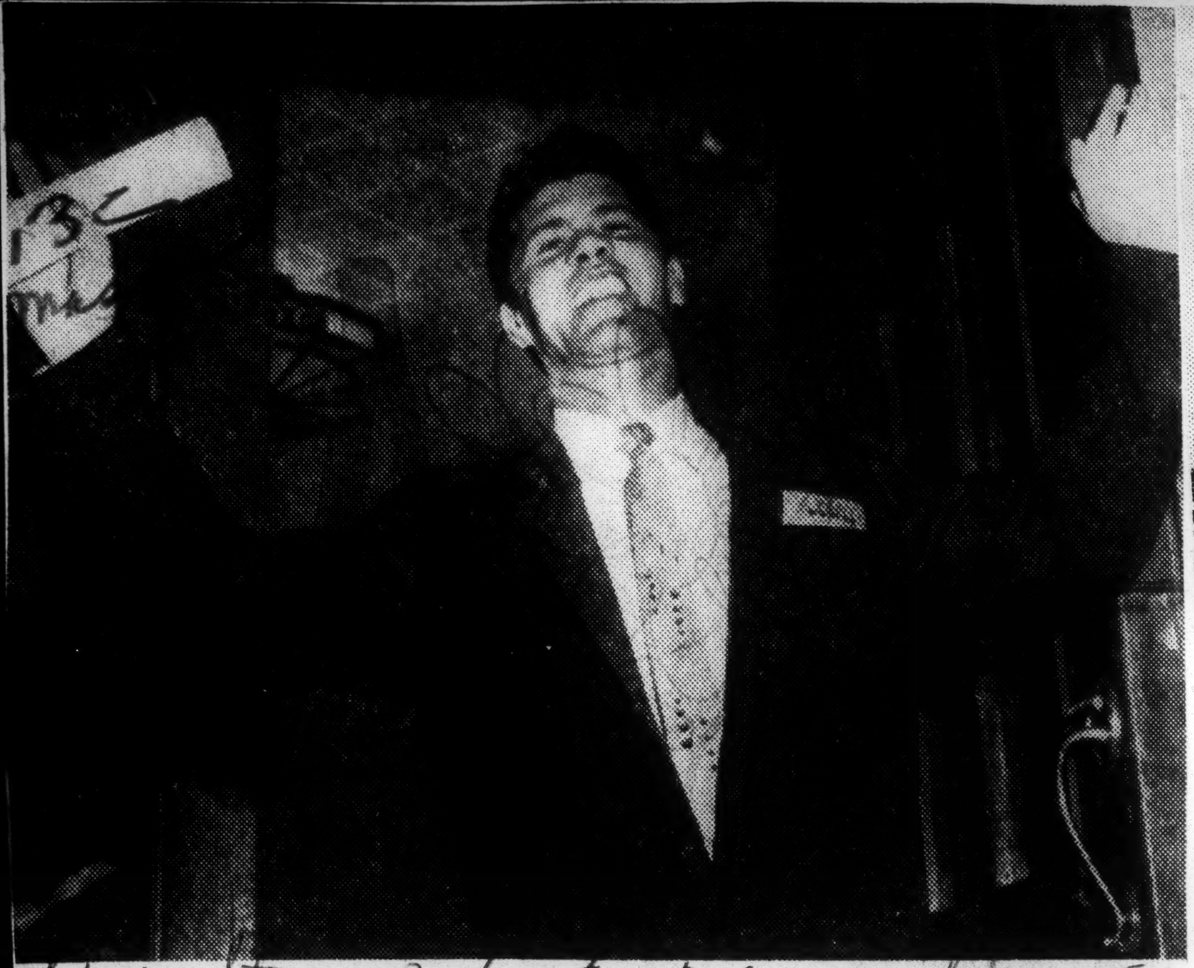
Peets pleaded guilty to manslaughter last Friday and was sentenced to 18 to 20 years in prison.

A Superior Court jury in Springfield convicted Mr. Rodriguez, one-time busboy, after a "confession" he signed was read into the court record.

On his release last night, Mr. Rodriguez said of the statement he signed: "I wrote down everything they tell me to write. The police pushed me around, pushed me against a steam pipe and hit me a few times."

Police denied all of Mr. Rodriguez's assertations of brutality.

The young Puerto Rican said he was "not angry" at the State for imprisoning him. "They're all human beings," he said referring to those who prosecuted him.



Evening Star Washington D.C. Wed. 4-10-57

A FREE MAN—Santos Rodriguez, 20, jailed for a murder he didn't commit, walks out of the State Prison Colony at Norfolk, Mass., with a Massachusetts Executive Council pardon in his hand.—AP Wirephoto.

Ex-Convict Sex Offender Held In Murder Of Young Brothers

Advertiser Mon. 7-29-57
Montgomery, Ala.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 28 (AP)—A 20-year-old ex-convict with a record of sex offenses was held without charge by police today in connection with the savage murders of two young Stoughton brothers.

Police Capt. D. Edward Sullivan said the youth was picked up early today and had been questioned by members of his department, state police and members of the Plymouth County district attorney's staff.

The name of the youth was withheld Masschusetts police procedure is not to disclose the names of suspects in criminal cases until a charge has been lodged or confession obtained.

Sullivan said a set of house and automobile keys found beneath the nude, charred and stabbed bodies of Edward Paul Logan 11, and his brother, John, 12, led police to the youth.

No weapon — presumably a hunting knife — has been found, nor have the brothers' swimming trunks been located.

BOUND WITH ROPE

The bodies of the brothers—bound with rope at the wrists—were found yesterday in a burned wooded area of D. W. Field Park. Police theorized the murderer set fire to the woods in an effort to hide the crime.

In 1951, Sullivan said, the youth in custody was sentenced to 10 years in the Concord Reformatory for a fiendish attack upon another Brockton youngster. The attack occurred in the same park where the Logan brothers were killed.

In that attack, a young boy was sexually assaulted and stabbed Sullivan said. The victim lived, however, and was the chief witness against his attacker.

The captain said the suspect was released only recently from Concord after serving six years. During the questioning the youth's mother, tear-stricken and nervous, waited in an anteroom at police headquarters.

The bodies of the Logan brothers were found by a fireman in a search party.

Dr. Charles Kane, medical examiner, said each brother was stabbed "five or six times" in the chest and abdomen. He said it had not been determined if the brothers were still alive when their slayer set fire to twigs and branchs which were strewn over them.

The boys were reported missing Friday when their father, Jean L. Logan Jr., an industrial engineer, could not find them at a pool, about a mile and a half from the gully in which their bodies were found.

Their clothing, lunches and money were found at the edge of the pool which had been cleared of swimmers because of an unexpected, violent rainstorm.

The boys were the youngest children in the family. Two sisters, 17 and 15, survive.

—Associated Press WIREPHOTOS.

JOHN (LEFT) AND PAUL LOGAN

CHARRED BODIES OF BOYS FOUND

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Set of Keys Under Victims May Be Clue

Sun. 7-28-57

BROCKTON, Mass., July 27 (AP)—The nude, charred bodies of two young brothers—roped together at the wrists—were found today in a burned wooded area of a public park.

All Brockton police were ordered to duty after the bodies of Edward Paul Logan, 11, and his brother, John, 12, were discovered partly covered by unburned tree branches.

Police said one had been stabbed in the stomach. Autopsies were ordered.

The bodies were found some 18 hours after Jean L. Logan Jr. of Stoughton reported his sons missing while on a visit to a swimming pool in the park Friday. The pool is about a mile and a half from the small burned area.

Plymouth County Dist. Atty John R. Wheatley said the boys had been tied together with clothes line.

A spokesman said a set of house and car keys was found under the bodies. The owner of the keys was not known.

Logan, an engineer in Newton, notified police of the boys' disappearance when he went to the park to bring them home and was unable to find them. Their clothing, lunches and money were near the pool, which had been cleared of swimmers because of rain.

A small brush fire still was smoldering when a fireman, one of a search party, found the bodies in the middle of the burned over section. The boys' swimming trunks were missing.

During the night-long search Logan and his wife remained in the park until advised by authorities to go home at 4 a.m.

They were notified of the finding of the bodies about six hours later.

Mrs. Logan became hysterical and was near collapse.

"I want to die," she cried.

The boys' sister, Anne, 15, also broke down. Another Sister, Ruth, 17, was away at work.

The brothers wre members of a Little League baseball team. John also was a boy scout.

Boston in Uproar!

Courier P.5

Negro Kicked to Death As Pregnant White Wife Looks On in Horror!

Sat. 2-23-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Special to The Courier)

BOSTON, Mass.—Staid Boston is being rocked by a hurricane of protest in the wake of one of the most brutal crimes ever committed by racists in the heart of "Yankee Land."

Both Negro and white segments of this city are pressuring the police department for the arrests of four white men who kicked and beat a Negro to death beneath a mission sign as his pregnant young white wife looked on in horror.

The assault occurred when the four criminals taunted the Negro into a fight by sneering insults at his wife. Two of the men jumped upon Edward Rose, 36, then stomped and kicked him to death, fracturing his skull and battering his face into an unrecognizable bloody mass.

■

- **The other men held his Dolores, 26, as the execution took place.**
- **When the attackers fled, the crumpled body of Rose lay underneath a sign which read, ironically, "The light of the world is Jesus."**

Both Rose and his wife had been married before, and each were the parents of four children.

Mrs. Rose said the murder was "more brutal than any lynching."

The news of the crime was flashed to the nation over both radio and television. Boston's Negro leaders, aroused by the enormity of such a crime in the supposed "citadel" of the liberal North, have demanded immediate arrests in the case.

As The Courier went to press, no arrests had been made.

BOSTON MAN KILLED IN FIGHT OVER INSULT

Times P. 71

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 16—A man the police described as "colored," who was defending his white woman companion from the insults of four white men, was beaten and kicked to death early today.

Sun. 2-17-57 New York

The woman said two men had held her arms while the other two beat and kicked Edward Rose, 36 years old, of Back Bay.

The police of the South End Station said the woman had identified herself as Mrs. Dolores Rose, 26, wife of the victim. She is the mother of four children by a previous marriage.

Later the woman told reporters that she was not married to Mr. Rose but was planning to marry him. Mr. Rose, a widower, had four children by a previous marriage. The woman told reporters she was Mrs. Dolores (Barisano) Caria, a divorcee. The police said they had not questioned her earlier statement that she was Mrs. Rose.

The couple were walking in Boston's South End shortly after midnight. The woman told the police she saw four men in the middle of the street.

She said: "The men yelled 'poor white trash' at me. My husband went across the street and the fight started. It was terrible, more terrible than a lynching."

Herbert E. Tucker Jr., president of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he was sure the police would make every effort to find the attackers.

Two White Men Held for Murdering Boston Negro

Eagle Tulsa, Okla. P.1-A

Thurs. 3-7-57

BOSTON, Mass., (ANP) — The observance of Brotherhood Week in Boston found police holding two white men on murder charges for killing a Negro whose only offense had been his escorting a white woman whom he planned to marry.

Judge George W. Roberts of the Boston Municipal court ordered James Carey, 36, of Woburn, white, held without bail on the charge of fatally beating Edward Rose, 36, popular widower and father of four children.

Judge Roberts also ordered Henry Kearns, 34, Somerville, also white, held in $5,000 bail as an accessory after the fact of murder. Kearns' car reportedly was used for the escape.

Woman Aids Police

Mrs. Dolores Barisano Caria, 26, whom Rose was escorting at the time when he was beaten to death, aided the police immeasurably in their apprehension of the two men. Other arrests are expected to follow. Mrs. Caria took the license number of the car carrying the white hoodlums, of the Skid Row district of Boston, and had thrown a brick through the window of the the car.

Police later located the car and found fragments of the broken glass in the basement of one of the men apprehended for the brutal crime.

At the request of police, Judge Roberts continued the case of Carey and Kearns until March 7 at which time others directly involved in the murder of Rose will be arraigned.

Negroes are Aroused

Feelings in the Negro community have run very high over the incident. A "gentlemen's agreement" among the newspapers probably forstalled a retaliatory action by Negroes upon whites in the immediate vicinity.

Eagle P. 6-A

Direct responsibility for the thorough investigation of the murder of Rose will rest with Captain Francis G. Wilson of the Homicide Squad. Captain Wilson is a Negro whose father was the late Attorney Butler R. Wilson, a one-time president of the Boston Branch NAACP, at the time of the militancy of the late Monroe Trotter.

Thurs 3-7-57

Contributions from the Negro and Portuguese communities in Boston have been made for the support of Rose's four children.

Mrs. Caria has posted a $500 reward for the person supplying information leading to the arrest and conviction of the other men implicated in the brutal crime.

Man Who Kicked Negro To Death On $10,000 Bond

World B'ham Ala.

Wed 3-27-57

BOSTON, Mass. —(ANP)—James F. Carey of Woburn was positively identified by Mrs. Delores M. Claria of Bston as the man who kicked Edward Rose, her fiance, to death after they left a South End cafe last month.

Carey was particularly vehement in his epithets and subsequent action because, in his opinion Rose was a Negro walking with a white woman.

Following Mrs. Claria's identification Carey was ordered by Superior Court held in $10,000 bail on manslaughter charges for Grand Jury indictment.

Leaders of the Portuguese and Negro communities are reportedly raising a reward fund in efforts to locate Carey's companions.

Racial Hoodlumism Is Not Sectional

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

The Christian Science Monitor

THE North, too, has its racist hoodlums.

Boston police are seeking four men, two of whom beat to death a "Portuguese Negro" while two held his woman companion. The attack took place in what is known locally as the South End's "skid row" during the small hours of the morning after the victim had protested the men's calling the woman "poor white trash."

Wed. 3-27-57

This incident might be dismissed as simply a particularly savage piece of ruffianism were it not for the racial overtones. The identification "Portuguese Negro" probably means the victim was a "Brava"—one of a group of dark-skinned people, originally from the Cape Verde Islands, who live in several south-eastern Massachusetts communities. Whether or not Bravas are Negroes, and whether or not this man's woman companion is white or merely light-skinned, is beside the question. The attackers undoubtedly thought they saw a Negro and a white woman walking together.

These hoodlums, assuming they are local products, were not likely encouraged to flout the law by repeated villification of the Supreme Court. That has not defaced the New England scene. They apparently took what they interpreted as prima facie evidence of racial mixing as an occasion to exercise their brutality.

This is, of course, an explanation, not an excuse. And these men should be apprehended, tried fairly and, if found guilty, punished to the limit of the law.

But the affair nevertheless gives a needed if ugly warning that aversion to racial amalgamation is not limited to the South. It is a major factor which must be taken into account while at the same time relieving the Negro of legal bans which deny him access to public facilities because of his race alone.

After 19 Years Supreme Court Frees Michigan Man

Defender; Chicago, Ill. p.9 - Sat. 12-21-57

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — On Oct. 29, 1938, Willie Moore, age 17, who had only a seventh grade education, pleaded guilty to the murder of an elderly white woman in Kalamazoo, Mich., and was sentenced to life in Michigan's Jackson state prison.

Twelve years later, on May 26, 1956, Moore filed for a new trial in the Michigan Circuit court on the grounds he did not have a lawyer at the time of his original sentencing.

The court denied his appeal and was upheld by the state supreme court.

Subsequently the U. S. Supreme Court granted Moore's petition to rule on the question of whether a plea of guilty to a murder charge could stand where the accused person was without legal representation.

A review of the facts in the Moore case shows that he was arrested a few hours after the murder was committed. He was held in a Kalamazoo jail and questioned for hours by local police until the afternoon of Oct. 28, when he made an oral confession of the crime.

The next morning he was arraigned in the Circuit court where he pleaded guilty, but no stenographic record of the proceedings was taken at that time.

Later, when a motion was made for a new trial, two witnesses were produced who testified as to that took place in the courtroom. It was on the basis of their testimony that the Circuit court denied the motion for a new trial.

Moore was never permitted to testify in his own behalf or challenge the witnesses for the state However, the judge held a private chambers, after which he read a statement describing the prisoner's record of juvenile offenses and said he had freely admitted being guilty.

The judge thereupon gave him the maximum penalty under Michigan law (the state abolished capital punishment years ago.)

Moore, at the time, told the judge there was something wrong in his head, that he kept having "funny" feelings. In the later legal developments of the argument before the Supreme Court, it was brought out that one of the things the state courts had failed to do was consider the question of defense by reason of insanity.

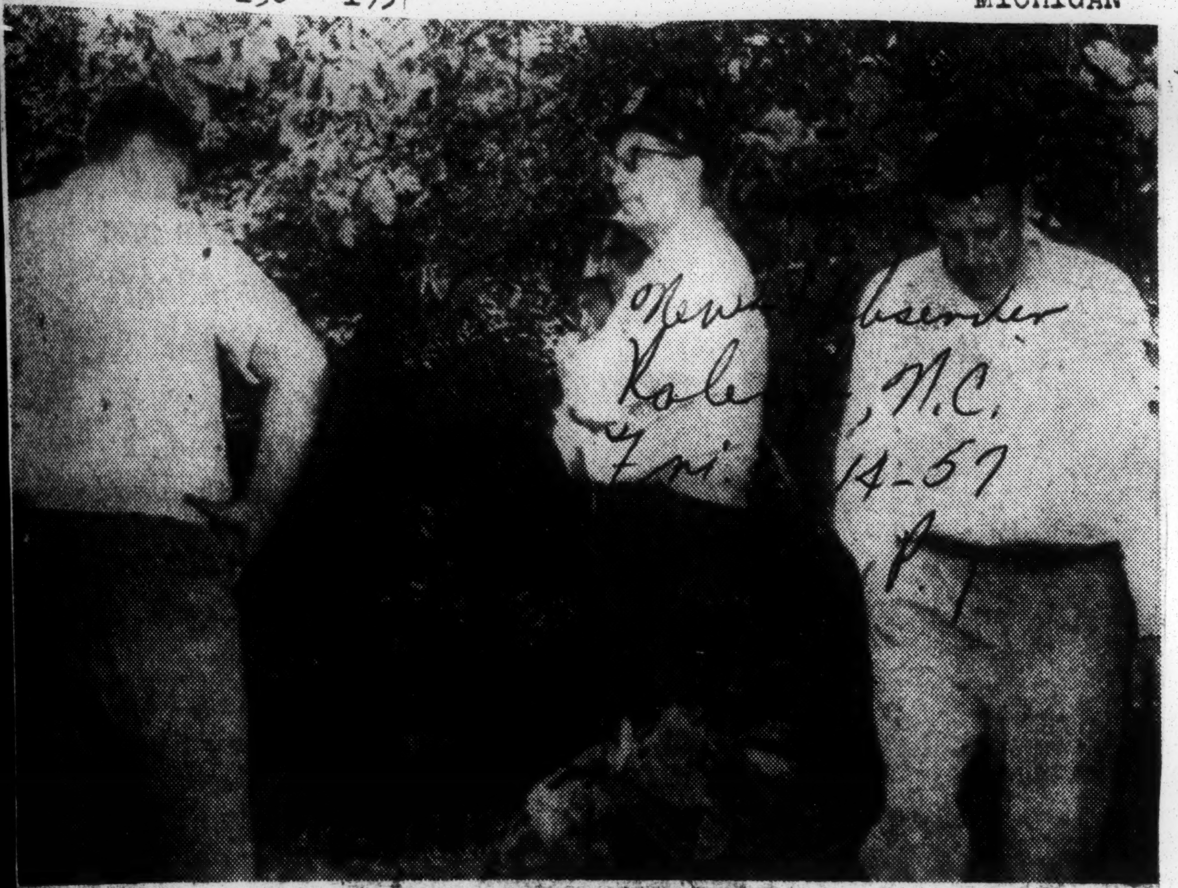
Then later, a sensational new piece of evidence in the prisoner's favor was brought out when it was revealed that the sheriff of Kalamaoo county had takled to Moore at length and suggested that there might be possible mob violence against him and for his own safety he should plead guilty so he could be immediately removed to the Jackson state prison.

The court found that though there was no evidence to show any possibility of mob violence, the sheriff's warning to the mentally-retarded 17-year-old defendant was a determining factor in frightening him into making the guilty plea.

It was on this point that the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court. Said the Supreme Court:

"A rejection of federal constitutional rights, motivated by fear, cannot in the circumstances of this case constitute an intelligent waiver."

So, after 19 years of prison, Willie Moore is freed.



POLICE AND SEARCHERS GUARD BODY OF LITTLE MARY DE CAUSSIN

Detroit Police Seeking Murderer of Little Girl

News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C., Fri. 6-14-57, p. 1

DETROIT, June 13 (AP)—Slashed and beaten, 6-year-old Mary de Caussin was found slain today in a wooded suburban area 10 miles southwest of Detroit.

The killer ripped off most of the little girl's clothing, slashed her throat, bashed in the back of her head, tied her hands behind her back and left her to bleed to death under a clump of crabapple trees.

Autopsy Ordered.

Richard Novak, Wayne County sheriff's detective, said the girl apparently was the victim of a sex deviate. An autopsy was ordered.

Police began a roundup of known sex offenders in downriver suburban communities.

Ecorse township Police Chief Bentley Galolway said two men had been booked for investigation of murder. They were Orville Dibble, 45, an itinerant photographer who posed children with a pet donkey, and Richard Stessen, 18, an iron worker who lives in the township.

The girl disappeared yesterday evening from a street near the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund de Cuassin Jr., in Ecorse Township.

The parents called police when the child failed to return at dinner time. Thousands of volunteers joined in an all-night search.

The body was found at 11 a.m. today at the end ot a dirt road in a heavily wooded area about 2½ miles from the De Caussin home.

The girl's father, a technical writer for the Ford Motor Co., had a foreboding of tragedy after the all-night search and said bitterly: "I wouldn't blame the man as much as the society which produces such men. It's a society that allows sex magazines on newsstands for kids to read; a society that measures Hollywood stars by their bosoms, and a society where the telling of dirty stories and the use of foul language is commonplace. These things produce sex perverts out of people who have the slightest abnormal tendencies."

MARY DE CAUSSIN.

Found Body.

Paul Panter, 44, found the body, partly concealed by weeds, when he went into the woords near his home to get topsoil for his garden.

Police immediately roped off the area and searched for footprints and car tracks. They took plaster casts of tire tracks found in a nearby mudhole.

The girl was lying on her face. Her panties were missing and her blue shorts were tucked under her shoulder. Her buckle shoes lay nearby. All she had on was her white navy jumper with red collar.

The girl's hands had been tied behind her back with a white shoe lace. Her throat was cut, almost from ear to ear, apparently with a very sharp instrument. No weapons were found at the scene.

Her closely cropped dark hair and her throat were caked with blood. Police said she apparently was slain at the scene.

At the time the body was found, the parents were at home with their parist priest, the Rev. James C. Curtain of St. Pius Roman Catholic church. Mary was a first-grade pupil at the parish school.

Father Curtain, who was summoned to the slaying scene, was the first person who had known the child to identify the body. He was prepared to administer last rites. Turning away, he said, "This is Mary."

Mary was the oldest of four children. She was the granddaughter of Edmund J. de Caussin Sr., deputy chief of the Detroit Fire Department.

The girl's mother, Gervaise, 30, said Mary was missing from home for three hours last week and as punishment had been restricted to the backyard until yesterday.

The girl was reported seen about 5:45 p.m. yesterday, about a block from the de Caussin home, playing with a group of children.

KILLED 2 GIRLS IN FIVE DAYS, SLAYER SAYS

Daily Tribune, Chicago, Ill., Thurs. 5-23-57, p. 16

Choked, Stabbed Both with Screwdriver

Waterbury, Conn., May 22 (AP)—George J. Davies, 38, sex degenerate, confessed today to slaying two girls between May 9 and 13. He choked them first and then stabbed them with a screwdriver, said State's Atty. William B. Fitzgerald.

Davies told police he killed Gaetane Boivin, 17, a French Canadian girl on May 9, and Brenda Jane Doucette, 9, on May 13.

Brenda's body was found first and on Monday police announced Davies' confession.

Confesses Second Slaying

Gaetane's body was found yesterday. Police said Davies confessed to this slaying at 1 a. m. today, but it wasn't made public until some 13 hours later.

Gaetane's fully clothed body was found only three miles from the place where Brenda's body was found. Brenda had been stabbed 22 times, three more than Gaetane. Police said neither of the girls had been attacked sexually.

Davies, a father of three, was divorced in 1953, while he was serving a prison term for molesting two little girls. He had been living with his parents, and police said he hadn't been employed for months.

Seized on Way to School

On Monday, Davies confessed that he strangled Brenda after seizing her while she was on her way to school. He killed her, he said, when she resisted his advances on a lonely road in Wolcott, a suburb of Waterbury, near her home.

Today, Davies confessed he killed Gaetane in Waterbury's Mattatuck forest, where he had taken her. He had met her earlier on May 9 to take her to a job as a housekeeper in a response to an advertisement she had placed in a local paper.

Police Hold Negro, 33, In Death of White Wife

Jacksonville, Fla.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 5 (AP)—Samuel A. Johnson, a 33-year-old negro, was held without charge today in the bludgeon slaying of his 20-year-old white wife.

Police found the body of Shirley Johnson, an expectant mother, dead in bed at the Johnson home yesterday. They said she had been struck twice by a blunt instrument.

Sex Offenses Go Back to 1954

Herald P.9-A

Boy, 15, Admits Slaying Girl, 10 After Body Is Found in a Ravine

Thurs. 6-27-57 Miami, Fla.

KANSAS CITY —(AP)— The body of pretty 10-year-old Shirley Alice Kyle was found a half mile from her home on the north edge of Kansas City Wednesday and police arrested a 15-year-old neighbor boy with a record of molesting children.

SHIRLEY

Salvatore Joseph Falbo was picked up in Kansas City after an intensive manhunt through the night.

Detective Verda Reynolds of the homicide squad said young Falbo admitted the slaying.

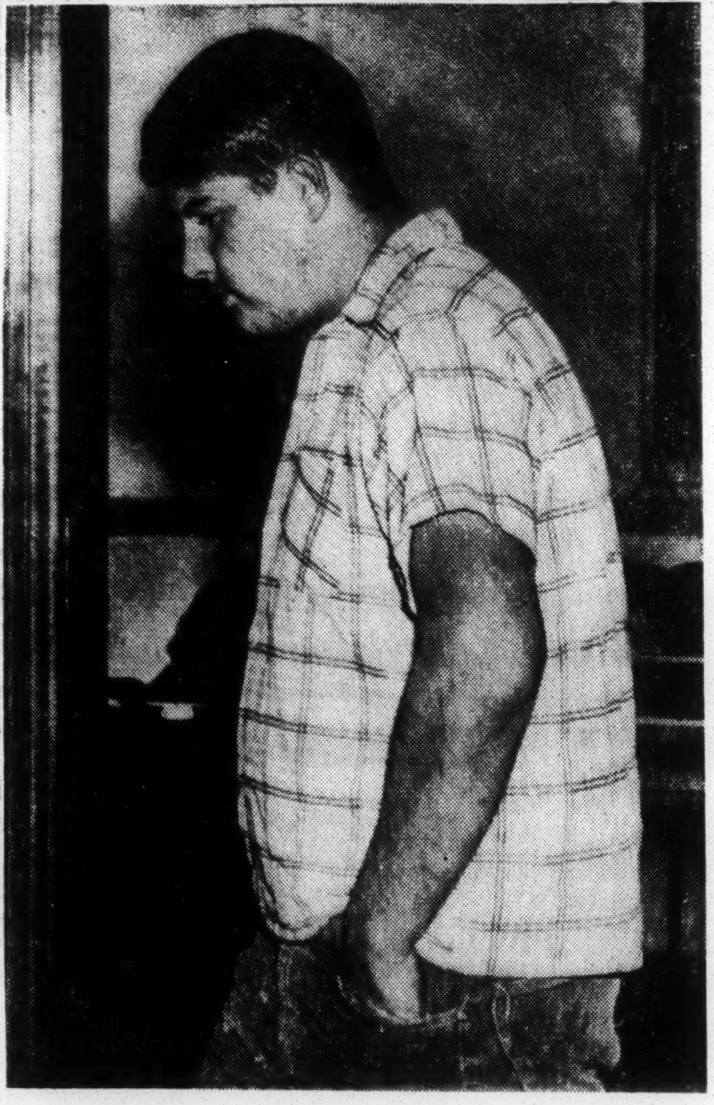
He was arrested in the industrial section at the northeast edge of the downtown business district behind an abandoned excavation.

Shirely's body was hidden in the tall grass and underbrush of a ravine near the suburb of Hamilton Heights, north across the Missouri River and about six miles from downtown Kansas City.

Her green shorts and striped shirt were partly torn away. There were marks on her face, scratches on her arms and legs. An 18-inch length of fence post was nearby. Dr. O. S. Pate, Clay County coroner, said it appeared she had been murdered. Other officers said there were indications she had been strangled and raped.

A throng of 200 searchers had hunted almost six hours after her mother reported her missing at 7:30 p.m.

Deputy Sheriff John Pitts said an 11-year-old neighbor girl, Carol Clark, told him Shirley and a boy walked off toward a ravine after he asked Shirley to come into the wood with him because he wanted to show her something. Carol said she started to follow but the boy told her to go back.



Salvatore Joseph Falbo Arrested

. . . has a record of molesting children

That was about 5:15 or 5:30. Police checked Falbo's home. They reported his parents said he had come in about 6:30, in a bathing suit, cleaned up, dressed and left — presumably to see relatives or friends in Kansas City.

Authorities said his record of sex offenses goes back to 1954 and he has been under the care of psychiatrists. He was described as 6 feet tall and about 200 pounds.

Shirley was about 4½ feet tall and weighed about 60. Her dark hair was in pigtails.

Mrs. Robert J. Kyle said she was not particularly alarmed when her daughter did not come to greet her as usual when she returned from her insurance job in Kansas City about 7. She became uneasy when Shirley did not appear at dinner time a half hour later.

The girl customarily was left at home to care for a 5-year-old brother while her parents worked. Kyle, a mechanic for Trans World Airlines, was in Columbus, Ind., on a reserve training mission with the 422nd Troop Carrier wing.

Searchers fanned through the area with lanterns, flashlights and portable floodlights. Thomas C. Aldrich of Ferguson, Mo., a summer student at nearby Park College, found the body.

Negro Sentenced To Die In Slaying Of Cafe Operator

DECATUR, Miss., Aug. 29 (AP)—Tolbert McKenzie, 21-year-old Ackerman Negro, today faced execution Oct. 7 for murder in the robbery-slaying of a white Newton cafe operator last Christmas Eve.

Circuit Judge W. E. McIntyre pronounced sentence yesterday after a circuit court jury found McKenzie guilty of murder in the shooting of J. V. Jones, 51.

Another Negro, James L. Thompson, 20, of Sturgis, has been sentenced to death for his part in the shooting. He is awaiting State Supreme court action on his appeal.

Newton County Sheriff Hubert Valentine said the two, jailed at Montgomery County on larceny charges, fled Dec. 20 and stole a gun and an automobile.

Four days later, he said, they held up a cafe, killing Jones and wounding off-duty Highway Patrolman M. D. Walker who had stopped in for coffee.

Negro Is Charged In Child's Death

HATTIESBURG, Oct. 7 (U.P.)—Henry James Smith, 28, Negro on probation for child desertion today was charged with murder in the fatal death of a 5-year-old Negro boy who "wouldn't eat his dinner."

Smith was arrested Saturday night following the death of A. C. Carpenter Jr., son of Sally Will Carpenter, with whom Smith was living.

He admitted whipping the boy with a belt and told officers he struck the child with his fist in the stomach "once or twice" when the boy refused to eat his dinner Saturday.

Missouri Trucker Charged In Death Of Negro Workers

WINONA, Miss. (Special)—Clarence E. Goggands, Steele, Mo., truck driver, has been charged with reckless driving in connection with the accident that caused the death of two Negro workmen near West Monday morning during a heavy fog.

Willie Rice, 27, Calhoun City, and William Bartin, 29, Grenada, both Negroes, en route to work on a construction contract, were killed early Mondy when Goggands' truck crashed into their wrecked auto on Highway 51

Murder Charged To Negro Soldier

BY JERRY UPTON

A 17-year-old Negro, hunted steadily for 36 hours after the slaying of a Lipscomb policeman, was captured in Mississippi yesterday afternoon and charged with murder.

Mississippi Highway

CHARGED WITH MURDER — Caliph Washington.

Patrolmen arrested Caliph Washington at Byhaia, taking the youth from a Memphis-bound bus.

Washington was carrying the still-loaded service revolver of slain Lipscomb Police Sgt. James D. Clark, Bessemer police said.

Two other Negroes, wanted for helping Washington escape to Mississippi were arrested in Aberdeen, Miss.

Bessemer policemen and sheriff's deputies came close to nabbing Washington several times in the day and a half they hunted him. They missed him by a few minutes northwest of Birmingham early Sunday, they said.

A 54-year-old Negro man, encountered by officers in the course of their search for Washington, was shot to death in a scuffle with an officer Saturday night.

Washington, a stocky soldier on furlough, apparently did not resist arrest by officers who stopped the bus.

The arresting patrolmen, J. W. Warren and L. J. Connell, returned Washington to New Albany and turned him over to Bessemer Detective Stud Grimes for return to Alabama.

Warren entered the loaded bus at the Byhalia stop, walked cooly to the back end, and leaned over and whispered to Washington and another Negro soldier sitting beside him:

"Both of you put your hands behind your head, get up and get off this bus." Both complied. Other passengers had little time to become alarmed.

Warren, a former Holly Springs police chief, said the Negro sitting beside Washington was held at Memphis as a witness because Washington admitted the killing to him. He identified the other passenger as Furmon Jones, Fort Hood, Tex.

The patrolman said Washington first admitted to arresting officers that he killed Clark but later denied it.

The successful manhunt began within an hour after Sgt. Clark gasped "I am shot in the stomach" into the radio of his parked patrol car and fell dying on an unpaved street in Bessemer early Friday.

Washington, dressed in reddish tan trousers, a green shirt and grey hat and carrying a shopping bag, was arrested shortly after the Mississippi patrol's New Albany radio operator flashed word to stop the bus.

Officers believe Washington boarded the bus in Amory.

Alabama officers, on the trail of the fugitive, had followed a car believed to be carrying Washington out of Alabama, from the Adamsville area, as far as Aberdeen, apparently losing the trail there.

Aberdeen is 24 miles north of Columbus, just west of the Alabama-Mississippi line.

When he was taken from the bus, Washington was only 13 miles short of his Memphis goal.

Bessemer Police Chief George W. Barron said officers missed catching Washington at Adamsville, by only eight minutes.

Sgt. Clark and the police chief of Lipscomb were watching a Negro house Thursday night, expecting a load of whisky to be delivered.

The chief watched the house and the sergeant went to the end of the alley to block it with the police car.

A few minutes passed, then Sgt. Clark sped off.

Later residents of the South Bessemer section, in which Clark was killed, said they heard him order someone into the patrol car and then heard three shots. One bullet struck Clark in the stomach.

Bessemer officers, searching for Washington, raided a Negro boarding house in Adamsville Saturday night, and a 54-year-old Negro was shot to death while scuffling with an officer.

Deputy Coroner J. O. Butler identified the victim as Jesse Kizer, shot by Officer Joseph E. McGee during a fracas in the back yard.

Butler said the victim ran out of the rear of the house and tried to escape from the police.

He gave this version of the affair:

One of the officers ordered Kizer to stop, but he kept running. Officer McGee tackled the fleeing man and they scuffled in the garden.

During the scuffle the Negro grabbed the officer's gun and tried to jerk it out of his hand. When he jerked the gun, it discharged, killing the man instantly.

Butler said Officer McGee's clothes were almost torn off. A hearing on the shooting will be conducted today, Butler said.

Negro Is Slain; Cafe Operator Hunt Target

HAZLEHURST, Miss. (Special)—Copiah county officials Monday extended their search for John Henry Banks, 35, Negro cafe manager, who escaped following an early morning shooting Sunday in which Carl Boggan, 22, Negro, was killed.

Deputy Sheriff Herbert Deaton Monday said details of the shooting were meager but several patrons of the Blue Front Cafe, near the southern city limits, all agreed the shooting occurred following an argument between Boggan and Banks.

Three .38 calibre bullets entered the body of the slain Negro.

The cafe, owned by Jim Channel, is for Negroes and was operated by Banks.

MURDER, ARSON CASE FINALLY CLEARED UP

Negro Tells Of Killing Woman, Burning Body

SLAYING WAS IN 1955

By MILDRED MEACHAM

Special To The Commercial Appeal

SENATOBIA, Miss., July 27.—Tate County's mystery case of murder and arson was reported solved Saturday about two weeks before its second anniversary.

Sheriff Joe Taylor said Andrew Trice, 49-year-old Pragueville Negro, admitted the killing in a signed statement. The victim was identified as Katie Bell Green, 33, Negro of Memphis.

Her body was found burned beyond recognition in a vacant house near Coldwater on Aug. 10, 1955. For months, officers thought the victim was white.

Ends Long Job

The signed confession Saturday ended nearly two years work on the case by Sheriff Taylor, Deputy Sheriff Max Billingsley, state Chief Deputy Fire Marshal Clarence Pace and E. J. Smith Jr., and Hale Singleterry, deputy fire marshals.

In his statement, Trice implicated his sister, Lillie Lee Harris, of Memphis, who died in February 1956.

Sheriff Taylor said Trice told them that his sisted wanted to get rid of Katie Bell, and that they planned the murder together.

He said they first doped Katie Bell's husband, Perry Green, at his apartment in Memphis, and then picked up Katie Bell after she got off from work in a Memphis home.

Driving to the Sterling Wynne place near Coldwater, they stopped at a house which Trice had investigated and knew to be vacant. Trice said his sister struck Katie Bell on the head with a hand ax, and left the body on the ground.

Back To Memphis

They drove back to Memphis where they picked up a number of old auto tires, kerosene and rags and returned to the scene where Lillie Lee dragged the body into the house and started a fire.

Returning to Memphis, they went to Katie Bell's apartment where Perry was still unconscious. They stole a television set, a stove and a sewing machine from the apartment.

Sheriff Taylor said Trice had been under suspicion since the body was found.

Both the television set and the sewing machine were found at Trice's house.

NEGRO IDENTIFIES AX USED IN OLD SLAYING

Mississippian Claims Dead Sister Slew 'Rival'

VICTIM WAS MEMPHIAN

By The United Press

SENATOBIA, Miss., July 28.—Negro Andrew Trice Sunday identified for officers a weathered hand-ax he claims his sister used to kill a 33-year-old Negro woman in a triangle murder at nearby Coldwater two years ago.

Sheriff Joe W. Taylor said Sunday the ax was found in Trice's car in a Memphis garage.

Accuses Dead Sister

Trice told officers his late sister, Lillie Lee Harris, used the weapon to kill Memphis Negro Katie Belle Green in hopes of winning the affection of the victim's husband. The killer died last year after a heart attack.

A preliminary hearing was set for Trice here Monday when officers said murder charges will be filed against him. The Negro was held without bond in Tate County Jail.

Police cleared up the 2-year-old mystery Saturday when Trice, 49, of the Luxahoma community, admitted his part in the slaying. He had been arrested earlier for suspicion of burglary when a swieng machine and television set belonging to the slaying victim were found in his home.

Police said they traced more than 100 missing women in Southern states before identifying the victim, whose charred body was found in the ruins of a burned tenant shack near Coldwater.

Trice admitted he was dating the victim while her husband, Terry Green of Memphis, was "going with" his sister.

Lured Victim To Shack

He said his sister was "dominating" and ordered him to lure the victim from Memphis, where she worked as a maid, to the abandoned shack which was the death scene.

He says his sister felled the victim with the hand-ax as they emerged from the car. Then Trice said he drove his sister on a round trip to Memphis to buy a pair of used automobile tires and some kerosene (coal oil).

He said when they returned the woman was still breathing but his sister dragged her inside the shack, tied her to the tires and doused the place with kerosene and set it ablaze while he covrede bloodstains in the yard.

Officers picked up their first clue when the victim's appliances were found in Trice's home on the Sterling Wynne plantation.

Shrieff Taylor and Fire Marshal Clarence Pace arrested Trice on suspicion of burglary, then checked Memphis dentists until they found one who had put in a gold tooth for the victim that matched one found at the murder scene.

Negro Airman Shot To Death While Visiting White Family

White Man Charged With Murder In Fatal Shooting

Yazoo City, Miss., June 24—A Negro airman, home on leave, was shot to death here last Thursday while visiting in the home of a White family, and murder charges have been filed against a 50-year-old White Farmer charged with the fatal shooting, according to a statement by County Attorney Griffin Norquist.

The farmer, Raiford Walton, will face charges of murder in the death of Airman Third Class, Charlie Brown, of Barksdale Field, La., according to County Attorney Norquist.

The airman was shot and killed

as he sat in the dining room of a White family here and Walton has admitted the shooting, Atty. Norquist said, adding that Walton has declined to say why he shot the Negro Airman.

The shooting occurred in the Walton home as the Airman talked to Walton's sister, Mrs. Hilda Robinson, and his niece and her husband, Felice and Edwin Hutton. Mrs. Robinson's husband was on a business trip to Jackson.

Atty. Norquist said Walton left the house, borrowed a shotgun from a Negro, who lives nearby. Walton then returned to the house and fired two shots at the Negro Airman, Norquist said.

The 20-year-old Negro Airman, who had lived near the Walton home most of his life, was home on furlough before being sent overseas.

Sat. 6-29-57

Atty. Norquist said the Airman appeared to be on a social visit to the farmer's home at the time of the slaying. He said he was sitting at the dining room table.

Walton who was confined in the Yazoo County jail following the shooting had served a term in the state penitentiary for manslaughter about 20 years ago, according to Atty. Norquist.

Walton waived preliminary hearing and is being held without bond to await the action of the Yazoo County Grand Jury, which will not be convened again until the October term.

Farmer Freed In Slaying Of Negro Airman

Daily News, P. 6, Jackson, Miss. Thurs. 10-24-57

YAZOO CITY, Miss. (Special)—Raiford Walton, white farmer charged with the killing of Charlie Brown, Negro airman on leave, when he found the Negro with his sister last June, was freed of murder charges when the October grand jury failed to return an indictment against him.

Walton told officers he borrowed a rifle from a neighbor and shot the Negro when he returned home and found him sitting in the dining room with his sister, Mrs. Hilda Robinson, whom Brown had known for many years.

After the shooting the 50-year-old Walton called officers to report the killing. He has been in jail since.

Negro Axe-Murder Aide Faces Hearing

Daily News Mon. 7-29-57, Jackson, Miss.

SENATOBIA, Miss. (UP) — A preliminary hearing was scheduled today for Negro Andrew Trice, 49, who admits he helped a "domineering" sister in the brutal axe-muder and burning of a Memphis Negro woman two years ago.

Trice Sunday identified for officers the hand-axe his late sister, Lillie Lee Harris, used to wound Katie Belle Green, 33, before dragging her into an abandoned shack at Coldwater near here and cremating her kerosene-soaked body.

Officers found the axe in Trice's car Saturday at Memphis where the automobile was held for nonpayment of a garage bill.

Trice was arrested last week on suspicion of burglary when the victim's television set and sewing machine were found in his home on the Sterling Wynne plantation in the Luxahoma community near here.

Under questioning he revealed to officers he had dated the murder victim while his sister dated the woman's husband, Terry Green of Memphis. He finally admitted his sister killed the woman to win the affections of her husband.

The Harris woman died of a heart attack last year.

SISTER STRUCK BLOW

Tate County Sheriff Joe W. Taylor said more than 100 missing women had been traced through the South before the victim was identified through a gold tooth a dentist had made for the Green woman in Memphis.

Trice maintained his sister dominated him and forced him to bring the victim from Memphis where she worked as a maid to the abandoned shack which was the death scene. He said after his sister struck the woman with the axe, she made him drive her to Memphis for kerosene and old tires to cremate the victim.

Trice said his sister tied the automobile tires to the woman and doused the building with kerosene before setting it ablaze while he covered up bloodstains in the yard.

MYSTERY SOLVED—Tate County, Miss., Sheriff Joe Taylor (right) and Deputy Max Billingsley flank Andrew Trice, 49, who they said signed a confession yesterday in a two-year-old murder and arson case.

MISSISSIPPI FARMER FREED BY GRAND JURY

Commercial Appeal

Had Admitted Killing Negro Who Visited His Home

P. 25

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Oct. 23.—(UP)—Raiford Walton, a white farmer charged with killing a Negro who visited Walton's sister, was free Wednesday after a Yazoo County grand jury refused to indict him.

Officers said Walton admitted fatally shooting Negro Airman Charlie Brown last June as the Negro sat in the dining room with his sister, Mrs. Hilda Robinson. However, Walton reportedly has failed to tell why he killed Brown.

Brown, who was born in this area had known Mrs. Robinson several years. He was visiting in the home shared by Walton and his sister. The 50-year-old farmer said he came home to find Brown and immediately went to a neighbor's home to borrow a rifle. He said he then returned, shot Brown through the heart and called sheriff's officers to report the killing.

Brown was on leave prior to a scheduled departure for overseas with the Air Force.

Memphis, Tenn. Thurs. 10-24-57

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Oct. 23.—(UP) — Murder trials for a teenage member of a prominent family and a 40-year-old Yazoo County man were on the docket of the current Circuit Court session here Wednesday.

The Grand Jury indicted Marion Falkner III, 18, for killing his grandmother in their plantation home near here.

The jury also indicted Abe Joseph for killing Mrs. Helen Thomas last April. Officers said Joseph was found in the home of the dead woman after the shooting and he was intoxicated. They said about 20 bullets fired from Joseph's gun were found in the walls of the house.

Negro Kills White Man On Coast

Daily News, Jackson, Miss. Mon. 10-28-57

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss. (UP)—Leonard Fredericks, 54-year-old Negro, shot and killed a white man following an argument near here Sunday midnight and fled in an automobile.

Sheriff Sylvan Ladner said Ray Ladner, 33, who was employed by the Magnolia Petroleum Co., Morgan City, La., was killed by a 12 - gauge shotgun blast.

Fredericks had fled when officers arrived at the scene and Ladner said he and deputies conducted a fruitless search of the county for the rest of the night.

The highway patrol said Fredericks was believed riding in a car with two other Negroes.

The shooting occurred in a combination grocery - cafe at Kiln, Miss., about 10 miles north of here.

"They had an argument," the sheriff said. "The Negro left and got a 12 - gauge shotgun, came back and shot Ladner one time.

Held In Slaying, Negro Hangs Self

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 1 (AP) — A Negro accused of robbing and murdering a white man at Houston, Miss., hanged himself in the Hinds County jail here early today.

The jailer said he found Robert Clark hanging from the bars in his death row cell of the jail when he entered the area to serve breakfast at 6 a.m.

Officers said Clark knotted his socks and underwear together to serve as a noose. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Clark, 32, was held here awaiting trial at Houston in the slaying of Thomas Rogers. Officers accused Clark of throwing Rogers from a moving freight train after robbing him.

LAWYER TO ASK STAY FOR DOOMED NEGRO

Chicagoan Will Claim Bias In Killer's Conviction

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 28. — (AP)—Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson said he was advised Monday a Chicago attorney will ask United States District Judge Allen Cox at Oxford, Miss., Tuesday for a writ of habeas corpus for Robert Lee Goldsby, St. Louis Negro scheduled to die Feb. 12 in Mississippi's gas chamber.

Mr. Patterson said he will go to Oxford to represent the state before Judge Cox.

Goldsby, who was born in Canton, Miss., was convicted and sentenced to death in the fatal shooting of Mrs. Bryant Nelms, a white woman, near Vaiden, Miss., in 1954.

Both the state Supreme Court and United States Supreme Court have turned down Goldsby's appeals from his conviction in Carroll County.

Mr. Patterson said a copy of the habeas corpus petition, to be filed by Chicago attorney George N. Leighton, shows it is based on grounds there were no Negroes on the jury which convicted Goldsby. Mr. Patterson said this was the basis of the unsuccessful appeals to the state and United States Supreme Courts.

Belzoni Negro Shot To Death By Patrolman

Judge Rules Self Defense

Clarksdale, Miss., Jan. 22 — County Judge R. H. Kirby rules "justifiable homicide" in the killing of a Negro by a Highway Patrolman who said he shot in self defense.

Kirby cleared Patrolman James D. Gardner yesterday in the shooting of Madison Harvey, 49, of Belzoni, Miss.

"It was a clear case of self defense," Kirby said. "The Negro was advancing on him with a brick and he shot him."

Gardner reported that Kirby was involved in a traffic accident on Highway 49 near Tutwiler and when the officer arrived Kirby fled into the woods, Gardner followed. He said Kirby threw a brick at him and threatened him with another before he shot.

Kirby said that Harvey's widow testified her husband was "crazy."

"But the patrolman didn't know that," Kirby said.

The shooting occurred Thursday

Warren Gives Negro Stay Of Execution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Chief Justice Warren today granted a stay of execution to Robert Lee Goldsby, a St. Louis Negro who faced execution tomorrow in Mississippi for the slaying of a white woman.

Warren did not specify a time limit to the stay. Presumably he will let it stand pending final action on an appeal which counsel for Goldsby has presented to the U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans.

If Goldsby loses in the Circuit Court he likely will appeal to the highest tribunal, and the stay probably will remain in effect until the Supreme Court acts finally.

Two previous appeals filed with the Supreme Court by counsel for Goldsby had been denied, the latest denial occuring last Dec. 10.

The Negro was convicted in the killing of Mrs. Bryant F. Nelms, wife of a filling station owner at Vaiden, Miss., on Sept. 4, 1954. Her husband was wounded at the same time.

In asking Warren for a stay, attorneys for Goldsby said there has been a systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury panels in Carroll County, Miss. The counsel also said Mississippi does not provide a "post-conviction remedy by which serious federal constitutional questions can be raised."

Stay Granted In Mississippi Slaying Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP) — Chief Justice Warren today granted a stay of execution to Robert Lee Goldsby, a St. Louis Negro who faced execution tomorrow in Mississippi for the slaying of a white woman.

Warren did not specify a time limit to the stay. Presumably he will let it stand pending final action on an appeal which counsel for Goldsby has presented to the U.S. circuit court in New Orleans.

Two previous appeals filed with the Supreme Court by counsel for Goldsby had been denied, the latest denial occurring last Dec. 10.

The Negro was convicted in the killing of Mrs. Bryant F. Nelms wife of a filling station owner at Vaiden, Miss., on Sept. 4, 1954 Her husband was wounded at the same time.

Slayer Is Denied Stay of Execution

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9 (AP) Robert Lee Goldsby, St. Louis Negro sentenced to death in Mississippi's gas chamber for the murder of a white woman, was denied a stay of execution by Judge Wayne Borah of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Goldsby is scheduled to die in the Mississippi penitentiary at Parchman Tuesday. He was convicted of murder in the death of Moselle McCorkle Nelms in Carroll County, Miss., Sept. 4, 1954.

CHIEF JUSTICE STAYS EXECUTION OF NEGRO

Goldsby Given A Reprieve—Belina Death Penalty Cut By Coleman

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 11. — Scheduled executions this week of two Negroes in the Mississippi penitentiary at Parchman were called off Monday through actions in Washington and Jackson.

Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States granted a stay of the execution of Robert Lee Goldsby, who had been slated to die Tuesday for the murder of a Carroll County white woman.

Shortly before the Goldsby announcement reached Jackson, Gov. J. P. Coleman had announced commutation to life imprisonment of the scheduled Wednesday execution of Nauldon Belina of Harrison County for the slaying of another Negro.

Governor Coleman was in a press conference, in which he had announced executive clemency for Belina, his first since taking office 13 months ago, when the clerk of the Supreme Court called from Washington advising him of Chief Justice Warren's action.

"I regret the action, but nevertheless we will abide by it since we have no alternative," the Governor said. "However, I see no basis for Warren's action."

Decision Upheld Earlier

Counsel for Goldsby, who was born at Canton, Miss., but who was a resident of St. Louis at the time he shot and killed Mrs. Bryant Nelms in front of her husband's roadside grocery near Vaiden in 1954, appealed on grounds there were no Negroes on the grand or trial juries.

Earlier, Federal Judge Allen Cox of the North Mississippi District, had refused a stay of execution.

The United States Supreme Court had previously reviewed the Goldsby case and affirmed the Mississippi Supreme Court decision which upheld his conviction and sentence.

Mrs. Nelms was shot and killed after her husband had been wounded by Goldsby. Mr. Nelms had ordered Goldsby and other Negroes from the grocery premises. Goldsby was accused of starting a disturbance as the car of Negroes drove into the place.

Commenting on the Belina slaying of Edward Hanley, the Governor said:

"This case totters on the boundary of justifiable self-defense. The only difficulty is that the testimony is really not clear as to the identity of the aggressor.

"It might be said that Belina was the aggressor since he called the deceased an unprintable name while the deceased was yet in his car. By the same token, it was the deceased who responded to this by coming out of the car, up to then a place of safety, with his trunk keys in his hand, and did succeed in getting the scythe and grievously wounding the prisoner.

"Too, the homicide has all the earmarks of manslaughter in that it easily could be classified as a killing in the heat of passion."

"In any event," Governor Coleman said, "I cannot with a clear conscience see the prisoner suffer the extreme penalty as if for a wilful murder with malice aforethought."

Warren Gives Negro Stay Of Execution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Chief Justice Warren today granted a stay of execution to Robert Lee Goldsby, a St. Louis Negro who faced execution tomorrow in Mississippi for the slaying of a white woman.

Warren did not specify a time limit to the stay. Presumably he will let it stand pending final action on an appeal which counsel for Goldsby has presented to the U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans.

If Goldsby loses in the Circuit Court he likely will appeal to the highest tribunal, and the stay probably will remain in effect until the Supreme Court acts finally.

Two previous appeals filed with the Supreme Court by counsel for Goldsby had been denied, the latest denial occuring last Dec. 10.

The Negro was convicted in the killing of Mrs. Bryant F. Nelms, wife of a filling station owner at Vaiden, Miss., on Sept. 4, 1954. Her husband was wounded at the same time.

In asking Warren for a stay, attorneys for Goldsby said there has been a systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury panels in Carroll County, Miss. The counsel also said Mississippi does not provide a "post-conviction remedy by which serious federal constitutional questions can be raised."

Justice Warren Halts Execution

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Chief Justice Earl Warren Monday granted a stay of execution to Robert Lee Goldsby, of St. Louis, who had been scheduled to die in Mississippi Tuesday for murder.

Goldsby, whose appeal has been twice denied by the Supreme Court, claims that there was a "systematic exclusion of Negroes" from juries in Carroll County, Miss., where he was convicted.

He was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. Bryant F. Nelms of Vaiden, Miss., and the wounding of her husband.

A stay of execution was denied by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Friday. The stay granted by Warren was indefinite, pending final determination of the case. If Goldsby should win a hearing, it probably would not be held until the court term beginning in October.

Kicked To Death Over Blonde Girl In Boston

BOSTON — (INS) — An auto with a dent in the right door was the object of a wide search last week as police tried to track down the "kick-to-kill' white thugs who beat a Negro to death while his white girl friend was held by two thugs.

Victim of the sidewalk slaying was Edward M. Rose, 36, of Boston's Back Bay, widowed father of four. He was kicked and punched to death as he escorted Mrs. Dolores Barisano Caria, 26, divorced mother of four and formerly of Newton.

According to police the savage assault occurred in Boston's South End early Saturday morning.

The attack, the woman said, came when Rose protested insulting remarks hurled at her. While two of the hoodlums "worked over" Rose, the others held Mrs. Caria.

As the four thugs leaped into an auto and fled, the woman hurled a sidewalk brick. It struck the car, inflicting dents the police hope will lead them to the killers.

Garages have been alerted, in event the car is brought in for repairs. Detectives said the woman and Rose had planned to get married when her divorce became final

Mrs. Caria is an expectant mother. Rose's children range in age from 7 to 12. The have been living with their father and Mrs. Rose.

Only one witness, Edward McCormick, of Roxbury, has been found by police. He said he heard one scream and saw a group of men assaulting Rose, but was too far away to be able to identify any of them.

Negro Shot, Captured At Winona

WINONA, March 24 (U.P.)—An eight-hour manhunt for a fugitive described by the Mississippi Highway Patrol as its "most wanted" ended today in the capture of a Negro accused of killing a Newton cafe operator and wounding a patrolman.

Two patrolmen found Tolbert McKenzie, 21, of Winona lying on a sidewalk in front of a clinic in Kilmichael this morning, two hours after patrolmen had shot him.

A second Negro, 20-year-old Joe Louis Thompson of Winona, goes on trial in Newton Monday for murdering T. Z. Jones when he and McKenzie tried to rob his cafe Christmas Eve. Both Negroes are charged with Jones' slaying and the shooting of Newton Highway Patrolman M. D. Walker. Jones and Walker were shot while trying to stop the fleeing Negroes. Thompson was captured the next day.

All traffic leaving Winona was stopped. A roadblock manned by Patrolman J. F. Wood of Houston and Woodie Bowen of Eupora was run by an auto shortly before daybreak and they went after it. The speeding car went out of control and ran off a highway.

McKenzie jumped from the car and ran across a field. The patrolmen fired at him, one of them hitting him in the right leg, but he eluded them.

The Negro then hobbled, with a stick as a crutch, to the home of a white school bus driver, Banks Henley, and asked him for a ride. Henley carried him into Kilmichael and put him out in front of a clinic. He then contacted patrolmen.

NEGRO FOUND GUILTY IN ROBBERY MURDER

Gets Death Sentence For Killing Cafe Man

DECATUR, Miss., March 26. —(UP)—A jury deliberated less than 30 minutes Tuesday to find Joe Louis Thompson, 20-year-old Negro, guilty of murder in the fatal shooting of Newton cafe owner T. Z. Jones and the wounding of a highway patrolman in a Christmas Eve robbery.

Judge W. E. McIntyre sentenced him to die in the gas chamber. Under law the conviction automatically will be appealed to the State Supreme Court which will set the date for execution if the lower court decision is affirmed.

Dist. Atty. Roy Noble Lee announced that a second Negro charged in the case, Tolbert McKenzie, 21, will not be tried until the next term of court. McKenzie was wounded and captured after a manhunt near Winona Sunday and was taken to Jackson for safe-keeping.

The jury returned its verdict at 5:30 p.m. after a speedy, one-day trial.

Thompson did not testify in his own behalf.

Sam Ivy, director of the Highway Patrol's identification bureau, testified Thompson signed a confession in which he said he and McKenzie decided to hold up somebody and settled on Jones' establishment after riding around in a truck.

Jones was robbed and killed by two masked Negroes early Dec. 24.

Highway Patrolman M. D. Walker, who was off duty at the time, testified he was shot in the leg with a 12-gage shotgun one of the men was carrying as they left the establishment. Mr. Walker was stepping out of his car to get sandwiches for his family.

George Wash, a relative of Thompson who lives in Newton, testified Thompson left a 12-gage shotgun at his home shortly after the robbery.

Thompson was arrested on suspicion in Forest the night of the robbery and money taken from Jones was found later in the jail cell he occupied.

Negro Man Shot To Death By Store Keeper

No Charge Filed

West Point, Miss. — A 22-year-old Clay County Negro has been shot to death in an argument and fight with a white man.

Police said the Negro, Roosevelt Randle died of three bullet wounds in the neck and body. The white man was identified as Irvin Henley, store operator at Muldon in Clay County.

Officers said Randle was shot in a fight between the two men after the Negro had threatened his wife and her grandmother and Henley tried to settle the difference.

Randle threw Henley to the ground and the 55-year-old white man came up shooting.

No charges were filed.

WHITE FARMER HELD IN DEATH OF NEGRO

Airman Is Victim Of Yazoo City Shooting

YAZOO CITY, Miss., June 19. —(AP) — A 50-year-old white farmer was held Wednesday in the fatal shooting Tuesday night of a Negro airman in the farmer's home and in the presence of his relatives.

County Atty. Griffin Norquist declined to discuss possible motives in the death of Airman Charlie Brown of Yazoo City, 20, who was in the process of being transfered from Barksdale (La.) Air Force Base to an overseas assignment.

Mr. Norquist said he would file charges, "probably murder," Thursday against Ray Walton, in whose home the shooting occurred.

"Walton left the house, got a shotgun, bought some shells, came back to the house, and shot Brown with no words or argument exchanged," Mr. Norquist said he was told by witnesses.

Mr. Norquist said the witnesses were Walton's brother-in-law, Wilson Robinson; his sister, Mrs. Hilda Robinson, and the latter's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hutton.

All persons at the scene are white except the dead airman.

Mr. Norquist said Walton had served a penitentiary term about 20 years ago on a manslaughter charge.

Brown was reared on the Walton place and was married last March, the county attorney said.

MISSISSIPPI DEATH BEING INVESTIGATED

Man's Body Found In Auto In Neshoba County

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., June 23.—(UP)—Neshoba County Attorney Jim Hillman said Sunday he would wait until his investigation is complete before deciding whether to file charges against a Choctaw Indian woman and two white men in the death of a farmer whose body was found in a car with them.

Mr. Hillman said the investigation of the death of Fred Lee McBeath, 54, of rural Neshoba County, may take "several days."

A coroner's jury ruled Mr. McBeath, who had bruises on his face and neck, died of "causes unknown" and Sheriff George Herrington began an investigation.

The suspects — Imogene Dixon, 31, and Johnnie Jenkins, 33, both of Neshoba County, and Claiborne Baldwin, 27, of Waynesville, N.C., said they picked up Mr. McBeath, who was hitchhiking, and that he apparently died while riding in the car.

Sheriff Herrington said the owner of the car, Tom Shirley of Leake County, called him from an Indian's home near here "where there was drinking going on" Friday night and reported the group had borrowed his car to go after cigarets and returned "with a dead man in it."

Lawman Cleared in Fatal Shooting

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Jan. 18 (AP)—County Judge R. H. Kirby Friday exonerated a highway patrolman for the killing of a Negro who threatened him with a brick during an investigation of a traffic accident Thursday.

Judge Kirby held patrolman James D. Gardner shot Madison Harvey, 49-year-old Belzoni Negro, in self defense after the man threw one brick at him and threatened him with another.

Gardner said in his report of the shooting that he and constable Rex Armistead of Lula had been called to investigate a traffic accident on Highway 49 near Tutwiler.

When they arrived, Harvey, whose automobile was involved, fled into the woods and Gardner followed about 1½ miles. When he neared the fleeing man, Harvey threw a brick at him and threatened him with another. Gardner shot him.

White Man Gets Twenty Years for Killing Negro

MEMPHIS—A Mississippi white man charged with the pistol slaying last April 28, of a Negro in a cafe near the Mississippi state line, was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years and a day in the penitentiary by the local Criminal Court jury Tuesday.

Wanner Lee Johnson, 29, of Olive Branch, Miss., pleader self defense in the killing of King Hardin Olive Branch Negro, in Elliott's Cafe on Highway 78 near the Mississippi State Line.

Judge Sam Campbell set Jan. 25 as the date for a hea.ing on a motion for a new trial.

Negro Executed For Cafe Killing

PARCHMAN, Nov. 14 (U.P.)—Negro Joe Louis Thompson, 20, was executed today in the state's lethal gas chamber for the slaying last Christmas Eve of Newton cafe operator T. Z. Jones, a white man.

Thompson was trapped into the chair at 10 a.m. and pronounced dead a few minutes later. The body was sent to relatives in Strugis.

Another Negro, Tolbert McKenzie, also was sentenced to die for the same slaying and his case is under appeal to the State Supreme Court.

The high court set the date of Thompson's execution after confirming the decision of the Newton County Circuit Court Jones was slain during a robbery of his establishment.

13c 1957

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Roundup—

Farmer Admits Shooting Negro At Dinner Table With Sister

YAZOO CITY, June 20 (U.P.)—Murder charges were filed today against a 50-year-old white farmer who admitted shooting a young Negro airman in the heart while the youth sat at a dinner table with the farmer's sister.

County Attorney Griffin Norquist said the farmer, Raiford Walton, waived a preliminary hearing and was being held in Yazoo County jail. He said Walton contacted officers just after the shooting Tuesday night to come get him because "I've just killed a Negro."

Walton was convicted of manslaughter more than 20 years ago, Norquist said, for shooting a white man here. He served five years.

Norquist said investigating officers had not established a motive in the slaying of Airman 3/C Charles Brown. He said Walton would not explain the incident and Walton's relatives who witnessed the killing "don't want to talk about it."

The shooting took place at the farm home of Walton's sister, Mrs. Hilda Robinson, about 30. Norquist said the Negro, whose home was near the house, had been acquainted with the white family for years and was around the place all day. Mrs. Robinson's husband was out of town working.

Norquist said Walton, who lives with the Robinsons, also had been around the house most of the day. About 8 p.m. Walton left the house, Norquist said, and got a shotgun. He returned minutes later and shot Brown from a distance of three feet.

Norquist said Walton attempted to reload the weapon after the fatal shot, but Edwin Hutton, husband of Walton's niece, grabbed a pistol and fired at him. Hutton's shot missed and Walton ran to a nearby store where he called police.

Hutton and his wife, Felice, were the other persons in the room with the Negro and Mrs. Robinson, Norquist said.

Brown had about two days left of a 30-day leave. He had been stationed at Barksdale Air Force Base and would have been re-assigned overseas duty after the furlough.

Airman fatally shot by farmer

YAZOO CITY, Miss. —A/3C Charlie Brown, 20, of this city, who was in the process of being transferred overseas from Barksdale (La.) Air Force Base, Thursday was shot to death in the home of a white farmer.

Facing murder charges in the fatal shooting, which occurred in the presence of white relatives, is the farmer, Roy Walton, 20, in whose home the slaying took place.

County Atty. Griffin Norquist declined to discuss possible motives in the airman's slaying. He said Walton left the house, got a shotgun, bought some shells, came back to the house and shot Brown without a word or argument exchanged.

* * *

NORQUIST SAID the witnesses were Walton's brother-in-law, Wilson Robinson; his sister, Mrs. Hilda Robinson; and the latter's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hutton, all white.

It was reported that Walton became angry when he saw Brown sitting at a dinner table with his daughter, but the witnesses to the killing were quoted as saying we "don't want to talk about it."

Walton was convicted of manslaughter 20 years ago, according to Norquist, and served 5 years of the sentence for shooting a white man.

Master Race!

YAZOO CITY, Miss.—Raiford Walton, a white farmer, shot and killed Airman Charles Brown, a Negro, because he believed the Negro was "too friendly" with his sister.

Police said Walton admitted shooting Brown as the airman sat at a dining room table in the home of Walton's sister, Mrs. Hilda Robinson. Mr. Robinson was out of town. Walton lives with them.

THREE PRISONERS ARE IN DEATH ROW

All Awaiting Appeals In Mississippi

HEARING IS SET SEPT. 10

By The Associated Press

PARCHMAN, Miss., July 13.—Death row in State Penitentiary's maximum security unit houses three prisoners, each condemned for murder and each anxiously awaiting appeal.

Decisions in the three appeals—one to the United States Supreme Court, one to the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, and one to the Mississippi Supreme Court—are expected to be handed down during September.

The state court has scheduled a hearing Sept. 10 for the appeal of James L. 'Joe Louis' Thompson, a 20-year-old Negro convicted of murder in the robbery-slaying of a white cafe operator last Christmas Eve.

Charged With Murder

Thompson was charged with murder in the slaying of J. V. Jones, 51, in his Newton cafe. A second Negro, Tolbert 'Buddy' McKenzie of Ackerman, also was charged with murder in the Jones killing and was jailed to await the Aug. 19 term of Circuit Court at Newton.

Thompson's attorneys, including former State Senator L. B. Porter of Union, appealed on grounds Circuit Judge W. E. McIntyre erred in overruling a petition for a change of venue and in admitting as evidence Thompson's statement that he and McKenzie killed Mr. Jones.

Capitol observers estimated the Supreme Court would return a decision about Sept. 23.

Briefs and other papers necessary to appeal were being prepared in the case of Robert Lee Goldsby, a St. Louis, Mo., Negro charged with murder in the shooting of a white woman at Vaiden in 1954 and sentenced to die last Feb. 12.

Gets Execution Stay

Goldsby appealed to the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice Earl Warren granted him a stay of execution pending results of the appeal.

The Negro was charged with shooting Mrs. Bryant Nelms as she ran to the side of her wounded husband. Goldsby testified Mr. Nelms had ordered him off of his parking lot and attacked him with a hammer. He said he shot Mr. Nelms in self-defense.

The third occupant of death row is William Wetzel, a 35-year-old white man from Seneca Falls, N. Y., who was condemned for the slaying of a fellow inmate in a penitentiary field in 1953.

Wetzel, charged with cutting the throat of Edgar 'Sonny' McGraw of McComb while three other prisoners held the man, has lost several appeals, all on grounds he was convicted on perjured testimony and that he was sentenced to die while Mississippi executed with an electric chair.

Called Move Severe

He contends the gas chamber, which became effective Jan. 1, 1955, is a more severe penalty.

His latest appeal is before the United States Supreme Court. The Circuit Court of Appeals had rejected his appeal on grounds it was unmeritorious and frivolous and Wetzel's attorney, former State Senator Howard McDonnell of Biloxi, appealed to the high court.

PATROLMEN ARREST ACCUSED MURDERER

Bus Stopped In Mississippi, Youth Taken Off

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., July 14.—(AP)—Mississippi Highway Patrolmen stopped a Memphis-bound bus Sunday and arrested a 17-year-old Negro accused of shooting a policeman to death at Lipscomb, Ala.

Caliph Washington, a stocky Army man on furlough, apparently did not resist and was taken to a Federal jail at Aberdeen.

George W. Barron, police chief at Bessemer, Ala., said Washington is charged with murder in the fatal shooting of police Sgt. James D. Clark, 37, early last Friday.

Sergeant Clark was shot to death after halting a car which he had pursued from Bessemer into Lipscomb, a suburb between Bessemer and Birmingham.

He was found dying by officers who heard him scream over his patrol car radio, "I am shot in the stomach."

The arrest at Holly Springs was made by Patrolmen J. W. Warren and L. J. Connell after the Patrol's radio operator at New Albany, W. M. Fleming, flashed word to stop the bus.

Dressed in reddish tan pants and green shirt, the Negro carried a shopping bag. He wore a gray hat.

HEARING IS DEMANDED FOR SLAYING SUSPECT

Jenkins' Lawyer To File Writ Unless Court Acts

Special to The Commercial Appeal

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., July 6.—An attorney representing one of the three persons charged with the June 21 murder of a Neshoba County farmer will file a habeas corpus writ unless his client is given a preliminary hearing.

Attorney Laurel G. Weir said efforts to get a preliminary hearing for Johnny Jenkins, 33, one of the trio charged with the death of Fred Lee McBeath, have failed.

He said that he would file the writ with Chancellor Jerry K. Gillis unless his client is given an immediate hearing.

Jenkins, Claiborn Baldwin, 27, of Waynesville, N. C., and Imogene Dixon, a 31-year-old Choctaw Indian woman, were charged with Mr. McBeath's death after his body was found in a car at the Indian woman's home near Philadelphia.

Jenkins, who was transferred to the Newton County jail at Decatur several days ago, has maintained his innocence. Baldwin and the Indian woman have told officers Jenkins fought with Mr. McBeath before his death.

Four days after Mr. McBeath's funeral, his body was exhumed for an autopsy by Dr. W. P. Featherston, a Jackson pathologist. Neshoba County authorities had not received a report of the autopsy Saturday morning.

Accused Youth Taken Off Bus

Held in Fatal Shooting of Alabama Officer

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., July 14 (AP) — A Negro teen-ager accused of shooting an Alabama police officer to death was taken off a Greyhound bus Sunday by a highway patrolman who found the still-loaded gun in a paper sack.

Patrolman J. W. Warren, a 42-year-old veteran of 17 years' law enforcement experience, chased the bus to a point only 13 miles from the Tennessee state line before catching it at the small town of Byhalia.

The fugitive, 17-year-old Caliph Washington, was taken to a highway patrol substation at New Albany and turned over to Det. Stud Grimes of Bessemer, Ala., for prosecution in the fatal shooting last Friday of police Sgt. James D. Clark, 37, at Lipscomb, Ala.

Enters Bus

Warren entered the loaded bus at the Byhalia stop, walked cooly to the back end, and leaned over and whispered to Washington and a Negro soldier sitting beside him:

"Both of you put your hands behind your head, get up and get off this bus." Both complied. Other passengers had little time to become alarmed.

Warren said Washington shot the Alabama officer with his own gun as Clark sought to arrest him, then stole the gun along with some of the dying officer's ammunition.

Warren, a former Holly Springs police chief, said the Negro sitting beside Washington was held at Memphis as a witness because Washington admitted he killing to him. He identified the other passenger as Furmon Jones, Co. B, 53rd signal battalion, Fort Hood, Tex.

Denies Charge

The patrolman said Washington first admitted to arresting officers that he killed Clark but later denied it. The arrest was made by Warren, Ptn. L. J. Connell, also of Holly Springs, and chief deputy sheriff Asy Halbrook of Marshall county.

Clark was shot to death after halting a car which he had pursued from Lipscomb into Bessemer. Lipscomb is a suburb between Bessemer and Birmingham. Clark was found dying by officers who heard him scream over his patrol car radio, "I am shot in the stomach."

The arrest at Holly Springs was made by Ptn. J. W. Warren and L. J. Connell after the patrol's radio operator at New Albany, W. M. Fleming, flashed word to stop the bus.

Car Pursued

In reddish-tan pants and green shirt, the Negro carried a shopping bag. He wore a gray hat.

Alabama authorities had pursued a car reportedly carrying Washington to the Aberdeen, Miss., area. The patrol said the other Negroes in the car apparently took Washington to Amory, Miss., where he boarded the bus.

At Aberdeen, Ptn. Tom Hester said the other Negroes are in custody for questioning.

Ceaseless Pursuit

The arrest ended a ceaseless pursuit that had been under way since officers found Clark dying four minutes after his last message.

Barron said officers missed catching Washington at Adamsville, Ala., near Birmingham by only eight minutes this morning. He said that when arrested Washington was carrying Clark's pistol, which had been missing since he was shot.

Clark sped off alone in pursuit of an automobile while he and other offficers were trying to intercept a load of moonshine whisky at a house in Lipscomb Thursday night.

Residents of the south Bessemen section in which he was killed said they heard him order someone into the patrol car and then heard three shots. One bullet struck Clark in the stomach.

Raid House

Bessemer officers searching for Washington raided an Adamsville house this morning and a Negro man who tried to escape was shot to death while scuffling with policemen, according to deputy coroner J. O. Butler.

Butler identified the Negro man as Jesse Kizer, 54.

The deputy coroner said Kizer apparently became frightened when police appeared next door and ran from the adjoining building. He grabbed the pistol of Ptn. Joseph E. McGee when McGee tackled him and the weapon discharged, according to Butler. A hearing on the death is scheduled Tuesday.

But said it wasn't known whether Kizer had been connected with Washington.

Mother Accused Of Guiding Son, 10, In Spouse's Slaying

By The United Press

HAZLEHURST, Miss., July 2.—"Get me some cartridges, Mother, and I will shoot Daddy for you."

This request which 10-year-old Leo Daisy said he made to his mother was used by authorities Tuesday to hold Mrs. Alex Daisy, 32, on a charge of murdering her husband with her son as the "brainwashed" gunman.

Dist. Atty. Mike Carr said she "poisoned the boy's mind" against his father, bought him a box of 22-caliber ammunition and two nights later woke him from his sleep in time to shoot Mr. Daisy, 41, as he came home.

Technical Charge

That was last Wednesday night but Mrs. Daisy was not charged in the death until Leo made a "full confession" and she admitted Monday knowing that Leo had been plotting his father's death, Mr. Carr said. The boy was technically charged with murder but was turned over to juvenile authorities for rehabilitation.

Mr. Carr said Leo offered to kill his father when Mrs. Daisy complained about his mistreating her and being a drunkard. She "very conveniently got him a box of bullets" on Monday before the shooting, Mr. Carr said, and he practiced his marksmanship in the back yard of their home at Crystal Springs.

Wednesday night, Mrs. Daisy became vexed about her husband being out late, the boy told officers, and they waited in the living room with the lights out "to kill my dad."

Leo went to sleep after a while but his mother woke him when the car drove in the yard, Mr. Carr said. Daisy, an electrical plant worker, unlocked the front door and turned on a light. Leo shot him once in the abdomen with his rifle.

Crawled Under House

"I was afraid he would kill Mama and I was afraid for myself," Leo told officers after his arrest the next day.

Mrs. Daisy said she, Leo and a younger son crawled under the house and spent the night after the slaying. They went to a neighbor's for breakfast. Mrs. Daisy then called a doctor that her husband was sick.

The physician found Daisy dead on the floor and called authorities.

"His mother could have taken the gun at any time, or told him not to do it," Mr. Carr said. "But she has admitted she never did. She told the boy his father was a drunkard but we haven't been able to find any evidence that he was."

DEATH SUSPECT GIVES SELF UP

Kiln, Miss., Grocery Owner Is Shooting Victim

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., Oct. 28 — Leonard Fredericks, 50-year-old Kiln Negro sought in connection with the shotgun slaying of Roy Thomas "Ray" Ladner, 33, surrendered without resistance to state and Hancock county officers late Monday.

Sheriff Sylvan Ladner said Fredericks turned himself over to Mississippi highway patrolmen Fred Curet and William P. Kenny and Hancock county coroner Emile Piazza at his home in the Kiln community, approximately a mile from the scene of the shooting Sunday night at a restaurant-grocery store which Roy Ladner, father of four children, operated.

Sheriff Ladner said bloodshounds from Angola state penitentiary in Louisiana had been summoned to join a large posse searching for Fredericks when the man surrendered.

Shooting is Denied

Fredericks has denied the shooting the sheriff said, but he has been charged with murder in a warrant sworn out in Justice of the Peace A. Frank Selph's court. The warrant was sworn to by the sheriff.

Fredericks has been lodged in an undisclosed jail pending further questioning by the sheriff and district attorney Boyce Holleman.

Sheriff Ladner sai dhe went to the home of Fredericks, about 10 miles north of here, to talk to Fredericks' wife and see if she could get word to her husband to surrender. The sheriff said feelings in Hancock county had risen since the Sunday night slaying, and he wanted Fredericks in custody before nightfall.

Frederick's wife told the sheriff to return to the house in 15 minutes, Ladner said, and when he started back about 30 minutes later, he met the officers who had Fredercisk in custody. They said he was unarmed and offered on resistance when surrendering at his home.

Roy Ladner was killed instantly when struck above the heart by a charge filed from a 12 gauge shotgun from a distance of about four feet.

Ladner was slain as he opened the front door of the restaurant in response to a knock, the sheriff stated.

Eyewitnesses said Ladner opened the door, saw a shotgun barrel and said: "If you want to kill me, go ahead."

Blast Is Heard

Almost instantaneously two customers heard a shotgun blast and saw Ladner slump to the floor mortally wounded.

Sheriff Ladner said Fredricks, owner of the property which Ladner leased to operate the restaurant-grocery, had exchanged blows with Ladner earlier in the night in a fight over money matters.

Mrs. Faye Bills, a customer who was present when the shooting occurred, immediately notified the sheriff's office and an investigation was carried out by Sheriff Ladner and four of his deputies.

The sheriff said officers checked Fredricks' home; and he said the man's automobile was parked there, but Fredricks was not around.

Ladner is survived by his E. Ladner of Kiln.
widow, three children and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank

Funeral services will be held at the Kiln Catholic church at a time to be set. Burial will be in the Bayou Coco cemetery.

13c 1957

MISSOURI

Negro Slaying Suspect Surrenders, But Denies Bay St. Louis Shooting

Post-World St. Louis, Mo., p. 3
Wed. 10-30-57

BAY ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28 (U.P.)—Leon Fredericks, Negro accusedof killing a white man after an argument and fist fight, surrendered to local officials at his home in the nearby Kiln community.

Sheriff Sylvan Ladner said Fredericks was unarmed and offered no resistance when he was arrested for killing Ray Ladner 33 (no kin), with a 12-gauge shotgun blast last midnight.

Fredericks was lodged in an unnamed jail pending further questioning. He was charged with murder. He denied the shooting, which took place in a combination grocery-cafe at Kiln, about 10 miles north of here.

Greenville Sheriff Shakes Down Trusties

GREENVILLE, Oct. 29 (U.P.)—Sheriff Malcom James said today he might have to start treating county jail trustees more like prisoners to prevent such actions as a strike yesterday by the trustees.

James said everything was settled quickly and the strikers were back on the job today. They refused to go to work because officials kept them locked up all day Sunday following the escape of one trusty the previous Sunday.

Sikeston Case Still A Puzzle

Reporters Doubt Negro Killed Youth And Raped Girl

By ERMA JEAN WILEY and JAMES C. BROWN

(CALL REPORTERS)

We do not believe that a Negro killed John Malugen in Sikeston.

After a complete on-the-spot investigation of the slaying of the 18-year-old Charleston high school star athlete and the rape of his 18-year-old girl friend, we are firmly convinced that the Sikeston police, along with the Scott county sheriff's office and state police who assisted them, directed their investigation in the wrong places when they sought only a Negro for the crimes.

Further, we believe that the report of the attempted criminal assault of a 13-year-old girl by a Negro in Wyatt, Mo., is baseless and may have been circulated to keep racial tensions high in Southeast Missouri.

We believe that the police went far afield in looking exclusively for a Negro and practically overlooking the posibility that someone other than a Negro may have committed the crimes.

Here are the reasons which led to our conclusions:

(1) Shortly after the alarm was given of the murder and rape incident, the entire Negro settlement of Sikeston, known as Sunset Addition or 'Colored' town, was sealed off by police, so that no one could enter or leave and with the exception of just a few homes, where ministers lived, every home was searched for the criminal.

(2) According to Sikeston's chief of police, Arthur Bruce, all transportation facilities were alerted to be on the lookout for a Negro with scratches on his face. All roads leading into Sikeston were well patrolled and any autos or other conveyances bearing Negroes were searched and the people questioned. If a Negro in Sikeston had committed the crimes, it would have been almost impossible for him to have escaped.

(3) Of the 11 persons actually picked up as suspects, not one could be identified by the girl as her attacker or the slayer. Most of them, police say, were out in the streets sometime near the outrages.

Malugen was allegedly killed when he opened his car door to order an unidentified passerby away from his trysting place, located near Compress road and the Frisco railroad tracks, Saturday, Jan. 5, about 10 p.m. His girl friend told the police that while they were sitting out there in the dark, listening to the radio, she saw the image of a man walking in the direction of the auto and she told Malugen. He promptly opened the door and ordered the person to leave and the person responded by taking one step backward and firing point blank at him without warning.

Hospital authorities say that Malugen was dead on arrival, the bullet entering his left arm and passing through his chest.

After being shot, Malugen, according to the girl's statement to the police, attempted to drive the car away and collapsed at the wheel. Before she could get the auto started, the man who did the shooting, came up to the car and attempted to assault her unsuccessfully and then he pulled her from the auto, dragged her across a cotton field to the front porch of a sharecropper's house and raped her.

She first told police that she believed he was a Negro, BECAUSE HE TALKED LIKE A NEGRO. Later after, calming down, she furnished police with a description of a man, saying he was about 30 years old, five feet, eight inches in height, 15 pounds in weight with closely cropped hair. This brings on reasons number four and five.

(4) It is very unusual for a couple out "spooning 'in an auto in the dark to sit in the vehicle unlocked and if they hear or see someone approaching, normally they would straighten up and hope that the person would continue on without bothering them. If the person continues to approach the auto, the logical thing to do is turn on the lights, start up the motor and attempt to leave. IT IS VERY UNUSUAL FOR A PERSON TO JUMP OUT OF A CAR IN THE PITCH DARK ON SOME UNKNOWN PERSON. IT APPEARS MORE LIKELY FOR THEM TO ENGAGE IN CONVERSATION WITH SOMEONE THEY RECOGNIZE IN THE DARK.

(5) It would be pretty difficult for the girl to furnish the type of description she did for the police later unless she saw him in the light. At the place these crimes are alleged to have taken place, there was no light. Even the moon did not shine that night. Nowhere in her statement to the police did she say that she turned the auto lights on her attacker.

The police were so intent on finding a Negro they made their No. 1 suspect, 61-year-old Claude "Bootmouth' Lightsey, when they received a tip from Harry Fox, the man who lived in the house where the alleged rape occurred on the porch; that he saw Lightsey leaving the area. Lightsey was cleared later by the findings of a lie detector's test in Jefferson City, but had to serve 10 days on a gambling charge.

Suspect No. 2 was Henry Taylor, whom police learned know the girl last year at the Sikeston high as he attended classes with her school. He was released after police checked on his whereabouts.

Another unnamed suspect was arrested and questioned four times after police learned that he was passing through Sikeston.

St. Louis police arrested a Sikeston man after they were alerted that he had missed work shortly after the crimes. They said that he had scratches on his neck. He was released after police checked his story as to how he received the scars and the girl failed to identify him as her attacker.

Chief of Police Arthur Bruce of Sikeston told us last Monday that his department is still working on the case but to no avail. He has never said that the girl would be given a lie detector test or that the search now includes any person, white or Negro. He did say he would gladly jail any individual believed guilty even if he were found to be a white person.

Ask $9,715 For Innocent Man Held In State Prison For Over 13 Years

Convicted Without A Fair Trial In Southeast Missouri

A man who spent 13 years in the Missouri state penitentiary for a crime he did not commit will receive $9,715 from the state of Missouri as compensation for the injustice done him, if a bill introduced last week in the state legislature is enacted into law.

The innocent victim of a gross miscarriage of justice is Frank Houston, 60-year-old laundry worker who played the major role in getting himself freed from prison.

Houston was tried and convicted on a charge of murder in 1940 in Charleston, Mo. Although he protested his innocence from the very first, he was found guilty by a Southeast Missouri jury and sentenced to life imprisonment.

FRANK HOUSTON

After serving more than 13 years behind bars, he was able through his own efforts to establish his innocence through a long and complicated legal battle climaxed by a 16-page opinion handed down by Judge Albert A. Ridge of the U. S. district court which finally set Houston free under the "due process" clause of the 14th amendment to the United States constitution.

Baker Files Bill

The case came to public attention when State Senator Vincent E. Baker of Kansas City sponsored an act in the general assembly to appropriate the sum of $9,715 to Houston "to indemnify him for the loss of his personal liberty and potential earnings during the period from October 24, 1940, to March 31, 1954, when he was confined in the state penitentiary upon conviction without due process of law."

How a man, who could be described as hardly literate, could gain his freedom almost single-handedly, drafting his own legal documents from his prison cell, is a true story much stranger than fiction.

Houston's "never-say-die" determination to prove his innocence seemed futile for 11 of the 13 years he spent in prison. But he was a patient man and finally his diligence and persistence paid off.

To Federal Court

The break in Houston's case came when, after exhausting every legal remedy open to him on the state level, he filed a habeas corpus petition in 1953 in the federal district court for the western division of Missouri. His case reached Judge Ridge who saw merit in the man's arguments. The wheels of justice began then to turn in Houston's favor.

A man of humble birth, Frank Houston migrated from Crockett, Texas to Southeast Missouri where he picked and chopped cotton for a living until he was "picked up" for a murder he did not commit.

The crime for which Houston was sent to prison occurred on September 15, 1940, in Charleston. He was accused of killing Charles Lemb, a dice-shooting Charleston man with whom Houston was acquainted.

On the afternoon of September 15, Houston and Lemb were shooting dice together in a Charleston tavern.

As the story goes, Lemb lost all of his money and borrowed $2 from Houston to continue. In return for the money, Lemb pawned his gun to Houston. At the end of the gambling game,

Lemb refused to repay the $2 although Houston had returned the gun to him. As a result the two men engaged in a heated argument.

Home All Night

When the argument came to an end, Houston went home to his common-law wife with whom he remained for the rest of the day and evening. During the night, Lemb was killed in a brawl. Because the two had been heard arguing earlier in the day, police arrested Houston and charged him with the murder although there were no witnesses and no evidence to prove that Houston was anywhere near the scene of the crime when Lemb was killed.

But, as recent events will substantiate, evidence is not always required for holding a man in Southeast Missouri..

Although he swore that he never saw Lemb again after their early afternoon dice game and quarrel, Houston was charged with first degree murder, tried, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment all within a 24-hour period. He was put on trial after talking only 15 minutes with his court-appointed lawyer, J. W. McDowell, now a judge in Springfield, Mo. His wife was not permitted to testify that her husband was with her all evening.

Despite lack of actual proof, a jury found Houston guilty and he was admitted to the state penitentiary at Jefferson City on October 23, 1940.

Knowing that he was innocent, Houston was determined that he would prove it some day. At first he did not know which way to turn. For six long years, he studied, thought and conferred with fellow prisoners, some of whom were well versed in the law. Finally, in 1946, he found a solution to his problem. He learned that he should apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

Pleads Own Case

Slowly and painstakingly, Houston wrote out the facts in his case. His first petition for freedom, addressed to Judge Sam Blair of the Cole county circuit court, was in the form of a crude and poorly constructed letter. But it contained the facts. In brief, Houston told Judge Blair that he did not commit the crime. He pleaded that his trial was unfair inasmuch as his wife was not allowed to testify and his lawyer was given only 15 minutes to prepare his case.

The roughly-drawn petition for a habeas corpus writ was enough to convince Judge Blair, brother of Missouri's new governor, that Houston had been tried and convicted "without due process of law, a guarantee under the 14th amendment to the U. S. constitution.

Judge Blair ordered a writ of habeas corpus be issued on the grounds that the prisoner had been tried without due process of law. He ordered the judgement under which Houston was being held null and void and returned his case to Mississippi county in Southeast Missouri for a new trial.

In Charleston, Judge Blair's ruling was practically ignored by the court officials. The then prosecuting attorney, Marshall Craig, now a circuit judge in Sikeston, Mo., filed a motion in the Mississippi county circuit court to the effect that Houston had no right to challenge the records of the Mississippi county circuit court inasmuch as the time limit for appeals from the original decision had long since passed. The presiding judge sustained the motion and Houston was sent back to prison in Jefferson City.

Supreme Court Says 'No'

Conferring again with his prisoner friends who knew something about law, Houston in 1951 appealed to the Missouri State Supreme Court, asking again for a writ of habeas corpus. His request was turned down without a hearing or a reason. The desperate former cotton picker then filed an appeal with the United States Supreme Court which also turned him down on the legal technicality that more than 90 days had passed since the state Supreme court had turned down his appeal. By now, it was 1953.

Having exhausted every legal avenue in the state courts, Houston's next step was to file a motion for a writ in the United States district court. He sent his application to Judge Ridge.

Judge Ridge, realizing that Judge Blair, back in 1946, had ruled Houston's original trial null and void, wrote to Sam Watson, then attorney general of Missouri, asking him to "show cause" why Houston was being held prisoner.

Counsel Appointed

In September, 1954, Judge Ridge appointed Attorney Commodore McFarland Combs to serve as counsel for Houston. Combs made a trip to Charleston to uncover the records in Houston's original trial. He found that the persons responsible for his conviction had no vivid recollection of the case. It was evident that Houston had been "railroaded" to prison without a fair trial.

Combs' first appearance for Houston was on Dec. 3, 1954, when oral arguments were held before Judge Ridge on the "show cause" demand to the attorney general.

The attorney general, acting for the state, failed to show that Houston was being lawfully held in prison. On March 31, 1954, Judge Ridge handed down a final ruling in the case, saying that Houston was being illegally confined in prison. Houston was set free four days later and came to Kansas City.

Judge Ridge based his ruling on section 532550 of the Missouri statutes which states that "a person discharged cannot be again imprisoned." The law reads: "No person who has been discharged by the order of any court or magistrate, upon a writ of habeas corpus issued pursuant to this chapter, shall be again imprisoned, restrained or kept in custody for the same cause . . . "

Back To Blair Ruling

Judge Ridge ruled, in his 16-page opinion, that Judge Blair had ordered Houston released from custody on a writ of habeas corpus and that the man could not be again imprisoned without another trial and conviction. Inasmuch as the Mississippi county court had failed to give Houston a new trial, he was being unlawfully detained.

Houston, therefore, owes his freedom today not only to Judge Ridge who gave the final ruling in his case, but also to Judge Blair who issued the original writ in 1946.

During the two years since he was released from prison, Houston has been working as a wringer man at the Community laundry, Woodland and Truman road. He lives alone at 1407 Vine St.

Sanford Foley, general manager of the Community laundry, told THE CALL yesterday that Houstin is a good,steady worker. He reports to work every day and does a good job. Foley employed him in 1954 fully aware that he had been in prison. Houston told him the whole story when he asked for work.

Obtaining his freedom after 13 years of confinement, Houston was satisfied just to be a free man. He was ready to drop the whole thing and try to forget his lost years. But Attorney Combs felt that a man so unjustly treated by his state deserved some compensation. Combs talked with Senator Baker of the 10th Senatorial District and convinced him that the state owed a debt to Frank Houston.

Consequently, on January 16, Senator Baker introduced a bill in the senate requesting that the wronged ex-prisoner be paid $9,715 from state funds, being approximately $15 per week for the period from October 23, 1940, to March 31, 1954, when he was confined.

The bill is expected to be acted upon favorably by members of the legislature.

NEGRO SHOT TO DEATH

Commercial Appeal

Slaying Follows Dispute With His Employer

Jun 23-57

WARDELL, Mo. June 22.—A 35-year-old Negro farm hand was shot and killed three miles south of here late Friday afternoon in a quarrel with his employer.

Memphis, Tenn.

Elmoner Kinnel was fatally injured by his employer, R. W. Byrd, on a country road during an argument over Kinnell's failing to report for work Friday morning, police said.

Police said witnesses were quoted as sayink Kennell got out of his truck with a rifle and approached Mrs. Byrd. After a struggle with the rifle, Mr. Byrd's wife, who was in a truck nearby, brought her husband a pistol, who then shot Kinnell.

Officers quoted Mr. Byrd as saying he told Kinnell to move from his tenant house, and that the Negro replied he would move when he got ready. Officers said Kinnell had been drinking.

No charges have been filed pending the return of Pros. Atty. J. A. Vickrey who was out of town.

Two Others Hurt; 4,000 At Concert

P. 1 Sat. 8-24-57

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS — St. Louis police say a 27-year-old former convict has confessed to a shooting spree at a "Rock and Roll" show Monday night in which one person was killed and two others wounded.

Herbert Richardson, operator of a shoeshine parlor in the 25-hundred block of Marcus ave., said he shot at two youths who had hit him and made remarks about his girl. The two youths were not injured.

Richardson, who lives in the 22-hundred block of Division st., was arrested after a detective noticed the hat he left after fleeing the auditorium was the same he saw a Negro buying in a store a few days before.

Killed in the melee was Clay G. Phelps, 42, 4886 Suburban ave. Mrs. R. Henderson, 26, 5535 Maple ave. and Ollie Wickerson, 43, of 4341 Aldine ave. were wounded.

The boys who allegedly attacked Richardson were identified as Arthur (Bo Peep) Green 17, of the 58-hundred block of Page blvd. and Freddie L. Sullivan, 18, of the 17-hundred block of Franklin ave.

Richardson said his girl friend was carrying his gun in her purse.

Remaining calm at the microphone when gunfire in the balcony of the Kiel Auditorium interrupted his act, singer Roy Hamilton was credited by police with helping to avert a stampede among 4,000 spectators at the show.

Later in his dressing room, Hamilton said that he recognized the pistol shots the minute he heard them ring out. Instantly the thought, he said, flashed through his mind that he should make a slight joke about the drummer playing too loud signal his pianist to resume playing and continue with his songs.

This he did and one of the cops on the scene said that it was responsible for the crowds attention being diverted from the ruckus upstairs back to the center of the stage and Hamilton. Since the Kiel was packed the police said that any general rush for the exits would have resulted in a stampede with many probably getting trampled to death.

HAMILTON

FBI Arrests Negro Charged in Killing

Jacksonville, Fla.

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—FBI agents last night arrested a 32-year-old Negro ex-convict charged with killing an Omaha, Neb., housewife.

Mon. 7-22-57

The prisoner, George Daniel Jones Jr. is charged in a state warrant with shooting Mrs. Rita Kappenman, 21, to death in her basement apartment home May 29.

Omaha police officials flew here today and questioned him about the Kappenman slaying and that of Carolyn Nevins, a University of Omaha coed, whose killing in Dec. 1955 is unsolved.

Police Chief C. H. Ostler of Omaha said that Jones denied any connection with either case.

Man Sought for Killings Is Found Shot to Death

DECATUR, Neb., Sept. 2 (AP)—Arthur McClusky, 39, sought since the slaying of two persons Saturday night, was found shot to death on a Missouri River island seven miles of here today.

Sheriff Walter Dean said McClusky had shot himself in the chest with a .12 gauge shotgun.

The body was found in a machine shed which had been checked by officers late yesterday afternoon. The sheriff said McClusky apparently killed himself last night. He had removed all his clothing and climbed into a wagon.

Jacksonville Fla.

McClusky, of Omaha, had been sought since his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ida Stoddard, and Orville Brewer, 60, were shot.

The body was found by Lawrence Langford, about 30, of Sioux City, Iowa, who had been visiting on the island. Brewer lived on the island.

Tues. 9-3-57

Mrs. Stoddard's husband, Glenn, said his wife, Brewer and Mrs. McClusky were playing cards when McClusky fired three shots through the kitchen door, striking Mrs. Stoddard and Brewer.

McClusky and his wife had separated last May. McClusky had frequently threatened his family, Dean said.

Stoddard said McClusky entered the house and fired five more shots. One of the bullets nicked Stoddard, who pushed a chair into his son-in-law.

McClusky then beat his father-in-law on the head with the rifle butt. Stoddard escaped and went for help. When he returned, he said, McClusky had left with his wife.

McClusky took Brewer's car and went to the house in Decatur he once occupied with his wife. He beat her severely, Dean said. Mrs. McClusky played dead and jumped from a window after her husband left the room.

Mrs. McClusky, 29, was released from a hospital last night.

Three of the four McClusky children were in an upstairs room at the time of the shooting.

YOUNG FATHER HELD IN SLAYING OF GIRL

Bloodstained Trousers Help In Cracking Case

POLICE HAVE STATEMENT

By The Associated Press

MAHWAH, N. J., March 6. —A young father was accused Wednesday of driving 15-year-old Victoria Zielinski to a lonely lane area and battering her to death with rocks as she tried to flee in terror.

Edgar Smith, 23, unemployed ex-Marine, who occasionally had driven the girl home from school, was arraigned on a first degree murder charge before Magistrate Frank Young.

Held Without Bail

Smith was held without bail.

A bloodstained pair of khaki trousers, found near the scene of the crime, led to cracking of the case. Prosecutor Guy W. Calissi said the trousers belonged to the blond-haired youth.

Mr. Calissi said he could not give any motive for the slaying immediately. The schoolgirl's upper clothing had been torn off and her upper body injured. She had not been criminally assaulted.

Smith, he said, was charged with murder on the basis of a statement dictated to detectives "and other evidence."

"I can't say that he admitted anything," Mr. Calissi said, "but he signed a statement, let's put it that way."

Smith was among 22 of Victoria's acquaintances and schoolmates questioned since her father and a policeman found her body, crumpled and her head smashed, in a gravel pit. She was lying face down.

Never Dated Girl

Victoria had failed to return Monday night from a classmate's house a half mile from her home in adjacent Ramsey.

The youth never had dated Victoria, the prosecutor said, but had driven her home from school on a number of occasions.

After he was arrested, detectives said they took Smith to the scene of the slaying and said he shied away noticeably from the knoll in the middle of the gravel pit where Victoria's body was found.

The prosecutor said Smith's knees were bruised when he was arrested and his investigators have said Victoria apparently died after a struggle. Mr. Calissi had termed the slaying "the work of a sadist."

Man Held in Killing of Girl, 15

Acquaintance Fought Him Off, He 'Blacked Out'

By Judith Crist

MAHWAH, N. J., Mar. 7.—A twenty-three-year-old ex-Marine, married and father of a two-month-old daughter, was charged today with the murder of fifteen-year-old Victoria Zielinsky, after allegedly admitting that she had fought off his attentions.

Edgar Smith, a blond, clean-cut appearing youth who lives with his nineteen-year-old wife and infant in the Bogert Trailer Court in Mahwah, re-enacted for police his encounter with the Ramsey High School sophomore Monday evening, but stopped short of the actual killing, contending, police said, that he "blacked out." He was arraigned on a first degree murder charge before Magistrate J. Frank Young in Mahwah and held without bail for action of the grand jury.

The girl's half-nude body, the upper clothing torn open and the head crushed, was found by her father, Anthony Zielinsky, a Ramsey Borough truck driver, yesterday morning in a sand pit in the Fardale section of Mahwah, about three miles from her home in adjoining Ramsey. The girl had been missing since 8:45 p.m. Monday, when she set out for home after a homework session at a friend's house.

According to police, who picked Smith up last night for questioning, as they had picked up twenty-one other schoolmates and acquaintances of the girl during their investigation, Smith knew Victoria through mutual friends and had driven her home from school on several occasions.

Monday evening, police said Smith told them, as he was driving along Wyckoff Ave. in Ramsey on his way home, he picked the girl up. They "rode around" and ended up at a local lovers' lane leading to the sand pits. Victoria, Smith allegedly told police, was "talking about school problems . . . resented his actions . . . said she'd get out of the car and tell her father."

Police said Smith told them he grabbed the girl's wrist, she slapped him, he "swung back," she fell out of the car and he fell with her. Then, he allegedly admitted, he "did a lot of running" and then blacked out.

Taken to the scene to re-enact the crime, Ramsey Police Chief Harry Voss said, Smith even pointed out to police the girl's pocketbook and textbook that he had thrown away when he left the area.

The murder apparently took place within an hour, Bergen County Prosecutor Guy W. Calissi noted, pointing out that on Monday Victoria was picked up at 8:45 p. m. and that at 10 p. m. Smith was at the trailer court and picked up his wife and infant, taking them to his mother-in-law's home in Ridgewood N. J., because, he told police, the kerosene stove in hsit railer was not worikng. He does not own a car but had borrowed a friend's automobile.

Blood Stains in Car

A blood-stained car floor mat found by police and the fact that Smith's story of his whereabouts Monday evening was "the least credible" of stories told by persons questioned, Mr. Calissi said, focused attention on Smith.

Early this morning Ramsey police found a blood-stained pair of khaki trousers about a mile and a half from the scene. Smith, police said, had told his family he had got sick after drinking and thrown up on his trousers an dshirt. He had discarded the trousers but washed out his shirt.

After admitting the trousers were his, Smith led police to an ashcan behind a store in Ramsey where he had abandoned his shoes. Another suspicious factor, police said, was that Smith had had a haircut yesterday. Tufts of her assailant's hair were found in the girl's gloves and near her blood-stained scarf.

Herald Tribune—Kell

Edgar Smith leaving Mahwah, N. J., court yesterday.

PERJURY GUILT UPHELD

Dr. Sullivan, Trenton Six Case Witness Loses on Appeal

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 1—The New Jersey Supreme Court today upheld the conviction of Dr. J. Minor Sullivan on three of the seven perjury counts against him.

By a 4-to-3 vote the court denied the local physician's appeal of an earlier conviction that had resulted from his testimony in the trial of the Trenton six. This case, which drew nation-wide attention, centered on the slaying of William Horner, a merchant in an attempted hold-up. Six Negroes were accused; four won acquittal, one died, and the sixth was paroled after serving in prison.

The state charged that Dr. Sullivan changed his testimony at the second trial to make it appear that the defendants had been drugged to obtain their confessions. He maintained in both cases that his testimony was a matter of professional opinion and therefore not perjurious.

N. J. Youth Admits Slaying Woman

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 8.—James Albert Mount, 18, a husky youth who was discharged from the Navy two weeks ago, confessed today that he followed a pretty neighbor to a basement, stabbed her 13 times with a kitchen knife and then went to a movie.

Police Capt. John V. Deenny said Mount admitted knifing to death Mrs. Ruth Petrosky, 25-year-old mother of two daughters, last night as she went to empty trash in the basement of the building in which they both lived, at 136 North Ave. Capt. Denny refused to discuss the motive.

The police captain did say, however, that Mrs. Petrosky was not sexually attacked or robbed.

Bloody Pants Found.

Mount, a six-footer dressed in dungarees and motorcycle boots, was questioned for five hours before he confessed. Detectives reportedly found a knife, believed to be the murder weapon, when they routed the suspect out of bed at 5 a.m.

A pair of bloodstained trousers was found by police on a nearby Jersey Central Railroad embankment shortly before Mount was arrested.

The ex-sailor said he had known the slain woman "on a neighborly basis" for several months.

Mrs. Petrosky's body was found lying in a pool of blood about 7 p.m. by another neighbor.

Mrs. Petrosky's husband, Anthony, 30, an industrial inspector, told police he had left home about 6 p.m. with his youngest daughter, Christine, 2, to pick up his other daughter, Carol Ann, 7, who had been visiting relatives in South Plainfield. He learned of the murder when he returned home with the children about two hours later.

Police said Mount lived with his father in an apartment across the hall from the Petrosky apartment on the second floor.

Police quoted the boy's father as saying that the Navy discharged him for medical reasons. There were no details.

Smith to Die in Chair For Slaying Girl, 15

World-Telegram + Sun p. 1

New York

Jury Fails To Plead For Mercy

Tues. 5-28-57

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

HACKENSACK, May 28. —A jury which deliberated two hours today convicted Edgar H. Smith, 23, of first-degree murder without recommendation of mercy in the sex slaying of Victoria Zielenski, 15, a high school student.

The jury's verdict makes the death sentence mandatory. Smith, a former marine, will be sentenced June 4.

Smith heard the decision with no sign of emotion. He has insisted he is innocent, and his lawyer, John E. Selser, said in his summation, "This murder is still unsolved."

Death Demanded.

The Bergen County Court jury convicted him of beating the Mahwah girl ot death after she resisted his advances in a lonely lovers' lane.

The prosecution had demanded the death penalty during yesterday's summations. Judge Arthur O'Dea charged the jury of 10 men and two women this morning. Its verdict was announced at 1:47 p.m.

Later Mr. Selser asked that testimony and records in the case be impounded for appeal.

Appeal is automatic in a first-degree murder conviction.

Judge O'Dea commended the jury on its verdict. "If it had been the court's decision to make without a jury, the court would have so found," he said.

Miss Zielinski was slain March 4. Her battered body was found in a Mahwah gravel pit the next day.

Judge O'Dea told the jury it had heard a "difficult and trying case." The trial began May 13. Last week the judge directed court attendants to take particular precautions against the jury's hearing of a second sex murder in Bergen County—the slaying of Ruth Starr Zeitler.

Smith was brought into court today wearing a blue jacket, gray flannel slacks, yellow socks, brown loafers and a clean white shirt which his wife, Patricia, 20, took to him in jail this morning.

At Mr. Selser's request the jury was polled individually after Adolph Schaefer, the foreman announced: "We find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree."

VICTORIA ZIELINSKI.

EDGAR SMITH.

Each juror replied "Yes" in loud tones when Judge O'Dea asked them if that was their verdict.

Mrs. Smith and Smith's mother, Mrs. Anna Chupak, sat in the crowded courtroom and appeared to take the verdict calmly. As Smith was led out, however, they sobbed in each other's arms.

World-Telegram + Sun

Tues. 5-28-57

Ex-Marine Gets Death

Herald p. 15

Miami, Fla.

HACKENSACK, N. J. —(AP)— Edgar Smith, handsome ex-Marine, was sentenced Tuesday to die in the electric chair for the slaying of 15-year-old Victoria Zielinski.

Wed. 6-5-57

Judge Arthur J. O'Dea pronounced the mandatory death sentence. A jury found the 23-year-old Smith guilty of first degree murder May 28 without making any recommendations for mercy. O'Dea set the week of July 15 for execution.

The sentence now goes to the State Supreme Court for an automatic review.

Smith's pretty 20-year-old wife Patricia, left the courtroom to care for her five-month-old baby only a couple of minutes before the sentence was pronounced.

Smith was convicted of slaying the girl in a Mahwah gravel pit when she resisted his advances March 4.

13c 1957 NEW MEXICO

Killer Slays Trucker And 2 Young Women

Courier-Journal P.1

Wed. 7-24-57

Truck Driver Had Stopped To Help Pair Fix A Flat Tire Along New Mexico Highway

Louisville Ky.

From Wire Dispatches

Hobbs, N. M., July 23.—A cold-blooded killer shot a truck driver and two young women to death along two New Mexico roads early today.

The truck driver was J. D. Cantrell, 27, Carlsbad, N. M. He was killed after he had stopped to help the two women fix a flat tire alongside U. S. 130 about 36 miles west of this southeastern New Mexico city.

The women, whose bodies were discovered hours later by an oil-field employee on an isolated road, were Mrs. Barbara Edwards Lemons, 23, and Mrs. Dorothy Fern Gibson, 23, both of Hobbs.

Might Have Slain Police

All three were shot to death with a .22-caliber weapon, which gave rise to speculation that the killer might be the same gunman who yesterday morning killed two policemen in El Segundo, Cal. The officers were also killed with a .22-caliber weapon.

Police Capt. Lee Maxwell of El Segundo said the killer had escaped a trap there and would have had time to reach New Mexico.

Cantrell's body was discovered at 4:10 a.m. today by another truck driver, Floyd Smith, Midland, Tex. Police said Smith's arrival at the scene probably came minutes after the slaying. The motor of Cantrell's truck was still running and Cantrell's body was warm.

From appearances at the scene, officers drew this picture:

Cantrell, driving a gasoline truck, came upon the women, who had pulled their car off the highway with a flat tire.

Started to Change Tire

Cantrell parked in front of the car and had started to change the tire for the women. The trunk of the car was open and a spare tire and tire tools were spread around the vehicle.

A third vehicle stopped at the scene. Tire marks of the third vehicle indicated the driver had pulled off the pavement and then left hurriedly, leaving burnt rubber from his tires in his haste.

There were signs of a terrific struggle behind the women's car.

Cantrell's body was lying partially on the highway. Officers said there were two bullet holes in his head, two in his chest and one in each of his hands.

Woman's Shoes Missing

Police said lead from the bullets was found under his body, indicating that he had been shot at least once after he had fallen.

A search for Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Lemmons began when their purses and other indentification were found in the car. Also, a high-school class ring belonging to Mrs. Lemmons was found on the ground near the car.

About 6 hours later Bill Wilson, 35, an oil-well switcher from Hobbs, discovered the bodies of the two women on the oil-well road northwest of Hobbs and 29 miles from where Cantrell's body was found. The bodies were about eight yards' apart.

The officials said that the women's clothing was intact, except that Mrs. Gibson's shoes were missing. There was no indication they had been molested sexually.

'Killer Obviously Deranged'

Authorities ruled out robbery as a motive, because Cantrell's wallet was still on his body and neither of the women's purses had been touched.

"The killer is obviously deranged—he's a madman," said State Policeman J. A. Smith.

Sheriff's deputies reported the women, both divorcees, had been to a dance at Hobbs last night. They left with a male companion, apparently to return him to Carlsbad.

It was believed the slaying took place when the women were returning to Hobbs.

Officers said the two women were first shot from a distance of about 20 yards. Then the killer "moved in close to finish the job," they said.

4 Youths Held In Gang Slaying Of Polio Boy, 15

Fireman's Son Victim of Mistaken Identity; His Friend Also Knifed

By Milton Lewis

Three teen-age boys were booked on charges of homicide and a fourth for juvenile delinquency last night by detectives investigating the unprovoked stabbing Tuesday night of two youths, one of whom died. The slain boy, who could not run because of a polio attack several years ago, was the son of a fireman.

The bookings followed a round-up of some forty members of a teen-age gang. Detectives continued the round-up last night.

Ordered booked on homicide charges by Assistant District Attorney Maunel Gueirro were Louis Alvarez, sixteen, a painter, of 1484 Amsterdam Ave.; Leoncio de Leon, sixteen, unemployed, of 569 W. 150th St., and Richard Hills, fifteen, a student, of 583 Riverside Drive. The juvenile was fourteen years old.

The two victims, according to police, were mistaken for members of a rival gang, the Jesters, and were set upon about 10:30 Tuesday night near the pool in the park, off Amsterdam Ave. and 173d St. They were not in any gang, police said.

Stabbed Four Times

Michael Farmer, fifteen, of 575 W. 175th St., the oldest of the fireman's three sons, died on arrival at Mother Cabrini Hospital. He had been stabbed four times, in the back, on his left side and in the right thigh. Roger McShane, sixteen, of 550 W. 170th St., had been stabbed twice in the chest. His condition was reported as good in the Vanderbilt Clinic of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Police emphasized that racial tensions did not figure in any way in the feud between the two gangs, which they said was made up of white, Negro and Puerto Rican boys.

However, Raymond Farmer, a fireman for almost nineteen years and a resident of the area for thirteen years, said he had feared that something like this would happen, "the neighborhood had changed so much. I had been thinking of moving. But it's a little too late now, isn't it? We may yet." His wife agreed.

Youngest of Seven

The other boy is the second youngest of seven children of Mr. and Mrs. James McShane, five of whom are married. His mother has been in Pittsburgh, visiting a niece. She headed back for New York immediately. The McShane boy is a senior at George Washington High School; Michael Farmer was a sophomore at All Hollows Parochial School, the Bronx.

Tension ran so high in the neighborhood yesterday that a band of Jesters went through the area hunting for Egyptian Kings. Radio cars disbanded them.

Tuesday evening the two victims spent several hours playing records at the Farmer home. Shortly after 10 o'clock, the Farmer boy left with his friend, to walk him home, five blocks away. They decided to go through the park.

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

PARENTS OF SLAIN BOY—Raymond Farmer, a city fireman, an[illegible]ing picture of their son, Michael, fifteen, at their home, 550 W. 170th St., yesterday.

As they approached the pool area, two youths walked up to them and whistled. With that a band of fifteen others rushed up and began attacking the Farmer and McShane boys.

The latter managed to stumble out of the park, bleeding profusely from his wounds. Benjamin Stelley, a cab driver, of 351 W. 114th St., saw the youth, who was shouting, "Find my friend! Find my friend!" Police were called and began searching the park. They found young Farmer in a clump of bushes, near a footpath leading to the pool.

"Lots of Negroes stabbed me," the Farmer boy was quoted as saying before lapsing unconscious.

Police said that the two victims obviously were mistaken for members of the Jesters. Trouble between [illegible] Jesters and the Egyptian [illegible]ngs began about five weeks a[illegible] when the former won a stickball game from the Egyptian Kings at 50 cents a ma[illegible] and the losers failed to pay off, police said.

On another occasion, according to police, five Jesters were attacked by forty Egyptian Kings, with one boy being hit on the head with a chain and padlock. The wound required nineteen stitches. And last Saturday, police added, a Jester was stabbed by a member of another gang, the Dragons, supposedly friendly with the Egyptian Kings.

"Michael a Good Boy"

"Michael was a good boy," said his father, attached to Engine Co. 67, 518 W. 170th St. "He hoped to be a structural engineer, or something like that. I just hope this tragedy does some good."

Then he clutched his wife and their other two children, Raymond, th[illegible]een, and Tirre, five. The entire family had spent the week end at their cottage at Mastic Beach, L. I.

"We only returned Tuesday morning," Mr. Farmer said. "And then this happened Tuesday night."

Herald Tribune New York Thurs 8-1-57 13C N.Y. p.1

ACTOR GERALD SARRACINI (RIGHT) AND FRIEND TOMMY BELL.

In New York

Actor Dies of Assault Wounds

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP) — Injuries inflicted by unidentified assailants ended in death today for Gerald Sarracini, 30, who had the role of Romanoff in the Broadway show, "Romanoff and Juliet."

The Canadian actor and a friend, former welterweight boxer Tommy Bell, were attacked by a band of men Christmas Eve as they walked along Broadway at 64th street.

Reports said Sarracini apparently was struck with a blunt instrument.

Bell and the assailants fought a running battle along Broadway to 63rd street before the men fled. Bell returned with police who found Sarracini unconscious. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital where an examination showed he had suffered a brain concussion.

Sarracini and Bell got into a fight with each other in the same area last Aug. 14 and suffered minor injuries, according to police records.

The records also showed the two men were arrested nearby on disorderly conduct charges last Nov. 24. Police quoted Bell as saying both pleaded guilty and were fined $10 each.

Sarracini, originally from Toronto, had been staying at the Hotel Dauphin, 67th Street and Broadway. His understudy, Ben Janney, was given the Romanoff role.

Bell, a Negro, identified himself as a former boxer who fought Sugar Ray Robinson for the welterweight title in 1946. Robinson won a close decision.

13c 1957 NEW YORK

Mayor Offers Hidden Police To Druggists

Inquirer Philadelphia, Pa. Wed. 7-31-57 P.1 13c

Shotgun Squads Awaiting Approval Of Pharmacists

Mayor Richardson Dilworth proposed yesterday to supply rotating "shotgun squads" of picked policemen to drugstores throughout the city, particularly in crime-pocked areas, to end the wave of holdups in which two pharmacists were brutally murdered in recent weeks.

The Mayor said the program would be put into effect as soon as the druggists themselves consented.

USED AT MARKETS

Already used to good effect in supermarkets and taprooms, the plan would assign armed police to a number of stores—different ones each day—to stand guard at the rear from opening to closing time.

These police not only would be ready to shoot it out with bandits, but, because the robbers would never know where they might encounter sudden death, would deter them from even attempting a holdup, the Mayor's police advisors said.

Other highlights:

Isaiah (Duce) Green, Jr., Edwin (Heavy) Walker, and James (Smiley) Crowson, the three youths who confessed the hold-up-slaying of druggist Jacob Wallfield at Germantown ave. and Huntingdon st., last Thursday, were held without bail for court by Judge Theodore O. Spaulding, of Juvenile Court, and lodged in County Prison.

The District Attorney's office set in motion machinery for speedy indictment of the suspects. Two witnesses went before the July grand jury in the closing minutes of its session. It was indicated the jury would act today or tomorrow.

Mayor Dilworth personally commended Capt. Clarence J. Ferguson and members of his Special Investigation Squad for swift capture of the young bandits at special ceremonies in the Mayor's Reception Room in City Hall in the presence of Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons and other city officials.

ADDITIONS SET AT 200

Dilworth's statement proposing the "shotgun squads" also stated that the 1958 operating budget now under consideration probably would provide "more manpower" in the Police Department, "both to provide better city-wide coverage and to step up the attack on juvenile crime."

Though the Mayor did not spell out the increase in the number of police contemplated, a well-informed police spokesman said it was understood "at least 200 more men" would be asked for.

Dilworth said that the "shotgun squad" scheme had been applied once before to drugstores and that "some 15 to 20 different drugstores each day" were covered by such squads. The technique proved highly successful, he said.

"In the case of the drugstores, the squad operated for about six months, and in (Police) Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons' opinion, with a high degree of success in deterring armed holdups and worse," Dilworth said.

PLAN SIDETRACKED

But, said the Mayor, the plan was called off at the request of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, which had requested it in the first place.

Dilworth did not expand on this statement, though it was apparently a mild reproach to members of the PARD who the night before had demanded at a "protest" meeting that 1000 police be added to the force.

A source in the Police Department said the former shotgun squad" program was called off because PARD members objected that it was "bad for business" to have police in their stores.

20-MINUTE HEARING

"I have asked Commissioner Gibbons," the Mayor said, "to cooperate with PARD in either reconstituting this squad or in undertaking any other workable measures which will immediately afford the city's retail druggists a degree of protection made necessary by the nature of their business operations."

The hearing at which Green, Walker and Crowson were held for the grand jury lasted only 20 minutes and only two witnesses were called to give the bare outlines of the case against them.

SHOW NO EMOTION

The youths, all of whom claim to be 15 but look considerably older, showed no emotion during the recital of the details of the brutal shooting of the 75-year-old druggist.

They gaped vacantly at the judge or at each other, shuffled their feet and occasionally wriggled their wrists in their handcuffs. They were under heavy police guard as they were marched to the front of the courtroom to face Judge Spaulding.

Teen-age killers of druggist Jacob Wallfield, 75, are shown at hearing in Municipal Court. From left are Edwin (Heavy) Walker, 14; Isaiah (Duce) Green, Jr., 15, and James (Smiley) Crowson, 15. They were held without bail.

N. Y. Girl's Death Tied To Boy's Slaying Here

Inquirer Sat. 8-17-57 Philadelphia, Pa. P.9

Similarity of circumstances surrounding the discovery of the body of a small girl in a secluded park in East Bronx, N. Y., and the murder of a young boy stuffed in a carton in Fox Chase eight months ago, launched a full-scale investigation yesterday by Philadelphia and New York police.

The two-state investigation was begun after the girl, about 5 years old, was found Wednesday in a lonely area of Rodman's Neck Park in the East Bronx.

The similarity between the death of the little girl and of the still unidentified boy in Fox Chase was noted immediately by Lt. David Brown, acting commander of the Philadelphia Homicide squad, who said a New York police teletype message seeking information on the girl's identity "immediately was placed in the file on the murdered boy."

PLEDGES CO-OPERATION

"We definitely intend to cooperate fully with New York detectives on this case," Brown said. He added that he was in telephone contact with homicide detectives there in an effort to run down any leads which might develop on either case.

In New York, Homicide Detective Harold Leahrer said police, as in the case of the Fox Chase boy, are "getting dozens of leads daily on possible identity of the girl." He too, said he would remain in "close touch" with Philadelphia police on any developments pertinent to the two cases.

The girl's body was found in a woodland in the park. The body was wrapped in a white sleeveless undershirt with pieces of Army type OD raincoat around it and tied with white cord. Several feet away was a torn blue canvas suitcase believed to have been used to transport the body.

DEAD FIVE DAYS

An autopsy yesterday revealed the girl apparently died of acute peritonitis caused after she swallowed a sharp object. Assistant Medical Examiner Henry Siegel said the girl apparently had been dead for about five days

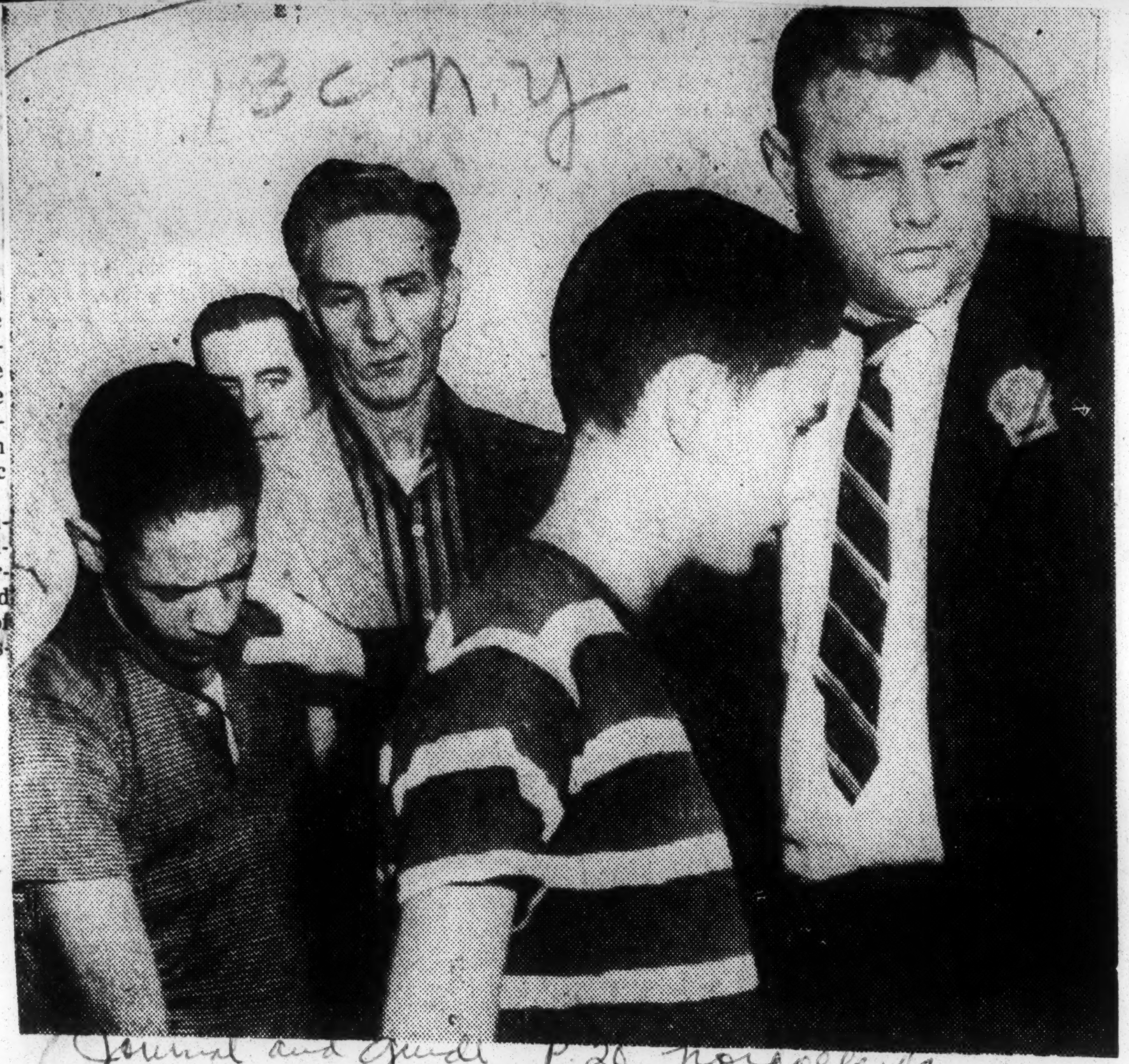
before she was found.

Brown said the similarity between the two cases was remarkable in that the Fox Chase boy also was undernourished, and was naked, except for being wrapped in a portion of blanket, when he was found Feb. 26 in a cardboard carton.

FULL-SCALE PROBE

The boy, whose identity still is a mystery, is believed to have died as a result of a severe beating. He was buried July 24 in the city cemetery at Mechanicsville and Dunk's Ferry rds., at services paid for by donations from detectives and other sympatheic persons.

Brown said the investigation into the murder is continuing full-scale with two homicide men permanently assigned to the case and six detective, one from each of the five detective divisions, assisting them.



Journal and Guide P.28 Norfolk, Va.

Charged With Murder

Sat. 8-31-57

Lencio De Leon (left) and John McCarthy, both 15 years old, didn't take it too well after being indicted last week along with five other teenagers, on a first-degree murder charge in New York. The boys are charged with the knife slaying of Michael Farmer, 14, in Highbridge Park. If convicted, they could get the chair. (INS Photo)

13c 1957

NEW YORK

Slew Giambra Girl, Boy, 15, Confesses

GIOVANNA GIAMBRA.

Chronic Truant Tells Prosecutor He Committed Paterson Crime

By PAUL MESKIL, Staff Writer.

PATERSON, Feb. 27.—A baby-faced boy of 15, known to police as a petty thief and chronic truant, has confessed the bludgeon slaying of Giovanna Giambra and the near-fatal clubbing of a New York nurse, Passaic County authorities announced today.

Deputy Attorney General Charles Joelson, who also is acting county prosecutor, said the boy told him he killed Miss Giambra, a 25-year-old secretary, last Nov. 12 with the same piece of iron pipe which he used nine months earlier in mugging Naomi Weiss, 41, outside Bernard Hospital here.

Both women's skulls were fractured. Miss Weiss, of 35 W. 81st St., New York City, recovered after seven weeks in the hospital.

Miss Giambra, known to her family and friends as Vonnie, was bludgeoned and robbed on her way to a Catholic Youth Organization meeting in St. Theresa's Church, in 33rd St. between 13th and 14th Aves.

Miss Weiss was attacked on Feb. 24 last year, about two blocks from the weed-littered lot where Miss Giambra later was slain.

Threw Pipe Into River.

Mr. Joelson quoted the blond, blue-eyed suspect as saying he threw the bloody pipe and Miss Giambra's purse into the Passaic River after taking $3 from the pocketbook.

The boy took police today to the spot in the river where he said he threw the pipe and purse. As crowds looked on from the Broadway bridge, a diver entered the water but was forced out by the swift current. Police then took the boy to the Children's Shelter in Wayne, N. J.

He was picked up 10 days ago after a 16-year-old youth told police the younger boy had been bragging about the attack on Miss Weiss. The suspect told conflicting stories and a lie detector test given last Thursday was inconclusive. Another test was ordered for Monday. The boy's confession came last night, Mr. Joelson said.

The prosecutor disclosed these details of the confession:

After the Weiss attack, the boy stole $35 from the nurse's purse and threw the handbag away. He buried the pipe in a vacant lot.

He dug it up later and carried it with him on Nov. 12 to a weed-covered lot behind a convent at 14th Ave. and Wall St.,

NAOMI WEISS.

a block from the church. He hid in some bushes there, intending to mugg the first lone woman who came along.

When the dark-haired secretary came along, the boy sprang from his hiding place and hit her once on the head with the iron pipe. She screamed and began running down the street. He chased her and clubbed her twice more, until she dropped. Then he fled with her purse.

In the weeks following the killing, police picked up dozens of men and boys for questioning but all were released. The 15-year-old boy was not suspected at the time, although he was a juvenile delinquent with a record of petty thefts.

Mr. Joelson described the boy as a mental defective who lives in the neighborhood and has been attending a school for retarded children. He was absent from school for several days after the killing, the prosecutor added.

Other police sources said the boy is one of 11 children in a family occupying a one-story house. They said his admiration for his two older brothers, one now in a reformatory for car theft, apparently led him to crime.

Confesses Purse-Snatching.

The boy also confessed snatching the purses of two other women, Mr. Joelson said. Because of his age, the youth can only be charged with juvenile delinquency under a Supreme Court decision in the case of another 15-year-old boy and his father, who killed two men in a stickup at Elizabeth.

In that case, the boy's father died in the electric chair, but the youth was sentenced as a juvenile offender.

HIGGINS INDICTED AS GIRL'S SLAYER

Insanity Plea to the Murder Charge Is Withdrawn So Lawyer Can Study Case

Thomas J. Higgins was indicted yesterday by a Kings County grand jury for first-degree murder.

The 22-year-old Brooklyn mechanic was accused of beating Miss Patricia Ruland, 19 years old, with a hammer on April 17 as they sat in a parked automobile in the Bay Ridge area of Brooklyn. She died the next day in Coney Island Hospital.

A plea of not guilty with a specification of insanity was entered before Judge Carmine J. Marasco. However, the plea was withdrawn a few minutes later when Judge Marasco gave William W. Kleinman, defense attorney, until next Friday to familiarize himself with the case.

There was some confusion when the case was called because four attorneys arose to defend Higgins. In answer to a question from Judge Marasco, the defendant said he had retained Lionel A. Marks. Mr. Marks said he had asked Mr. Kleinman to join him in the defense. The jurist then asked Eugene Pelcyger and Solon B. Hanft to wtihdraw even though they said they had been retained by the defendant's sister.

Mr. Kleinman sought to have Higgins committed to Kings County Hospital for observation. The move was opposed by District Attorney Edward S. Silver.

The defendant's sister, Mrs. Catherine [illegible], said in the court corridor that her brother had denied to her that he had killed Mrs. Dorothy Campbell, 53, or assaulted several other women in the Bay Ridge district.

As for the Ruland slaying, she said, her brother told her his mind was a complete blank. She quoted him as saying that he had confessed to the crimes because of "the mental pressure" from police questioners.

After the court hearing, Higgins was taken back to Brooklyn City Prison. The grand jury that indicted him also is taking testimony on the slaying of Mrs. Campbell.

NEW YORKER ADMITS SLAYING OF WOMEN

Tip Leads To Arrest Of Husky Bachelor

(Picture on Page 8, Section II)

NEW YORK, April 20.—(AP)—A young oil burner service man was picked up on a Brooklyn street Saturday and police said he admitted the hammer slaying of Patricia Ruland, 19.

Chief of Detectives James B. Leggett said the man, Thomas Joseph Higgins, 22, also admitted slaying a Brooklyn widow about three months ago and nine other assault cases.

Miss Ruland was found unconscious on a Brooklyn street shortly after midnight Wednesday. She died two hours later.

Higgins was picked up by two detectives on a tip shortly after noon.

"I am now very sorry for it," Higgins was quoted as saying of the slaying.

Police said Higgins was engaged to marry Elizabeth Tighe of Brooklyn, and that last Sunday the bans of marriage were announced for the first time at the church from which Miss Ruland will be buried Tuesday.

Higgins said he beat Miss Ruland when she resisted his advances.

When picked uu Higgins wore the same dungarees he had on the night of the attack and police said they were bloodstained. He had changed his shirt.

Finished with his account of the Ruland slaying, police said Higgins commented: "I'll tell you another murder," and then told them about the killing three months ago of Mrs. Dorothy Campbell, 50, a widow.

Higgins, 6 feet, 2½ inches tall, weighs 200 pounds. Police said he got out of the Army last June, and told them he has no criminal record.

'Honor' Cop Shoots Wife, Kills Lawyer

Courier Sat. 5-4-57
Pittsburgh, Pa. P.3

NEW YORK — The tragedy of the honor policeman who killed his estranged wife's lawyer was doubly tragic to a community that knew both men as "real nice guys."

Patrolman Edward Pegram, 42, much-decorated and on the force for 15 years, was held without bail for killing Atty. Jacob Smith, 35, considered one of the most promising young lawyers in the city, in the latter's office.

At the same time, he critically wounded his wife, Mrs. Beryl Pegram, 30, who, at press time, was still on the critical list at Beekman-Downtown Hospital.

■

MR. SMITH was a member of the firm of Watson, Carter and Smith, whose senior partner is State Senator James Watson. Lisle Carter Jr. is the son of the nationally known Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter.

Police reported that Pegram and his lawyer, Percy Sutton, had arranged a meeting with Mrs. Pegram, from whom the policeman was separated, in an effort to reach a financial agreement.

Mr. Sutton said that his client was paying alimony to his first wife, another $10 a week to Mrs. Pegram and was the sole support of his mother.

He had recently made a loan to pay $400 back alimony. In a court order early this year, Pegram was awarded custody of the couple's 3-year-old son.

■

AT THE CONFERENCE, Mrs. Pegram was reported to have asked for more than the $10-a-week payment and stated that she would seek custody of the child.

Her husband asked, "What happens if I can't pay?"

Witnesses said that she answered, "Well, you'll go to jail."

Apparently at a standstill, the conference abruptly broke up and Pegra[...]yer started for the do[...]

ATTY. JACOB SMITH
... double tragedy

At this moment, Pegram drew his gun, fired at Mr. Smith and his wife. Mr. Carter floored the cop, believing to have prevented him from turning the gun to himself.

■

THE PEGRAMS separated in September, 1955, when he reported his wife missing. She turned up a month later at 870 Riverside Dr. where she had rented a room.

He took the child and went to live with his mother on Long Island. He told his superiors that his wife had been under the treatment of a psychiatrist.

Funeral services were held for Attorney Smith on Sunday at Calvary Baptist Church in Jamaica. Senator Watson flew in from Jamaica, B.W.I., where he was vacationing when he learned of the tragedy.

During World War II, Attorney Smith was a captain in the 92nd Infantry Division. In 1947, he married the former Betty Lou Bowers, a childhood sweetheart from Kansas. Their children are Jack Michael, 9, and Paula, 4.

State Negro Found Guilty Of Murder

Advertiser Sun. 5-12-57 Montgomery, Ala.

LYONS, N.Y., May 11 (AP)—Moses Tunstall, 28, Alabama Negro migrant convicted of the fatal stabbing of a West Walworth, N.Y., farmer, today was sentenced to a life term in Attica State Prison.

Sentence was imposed by Supreme Court Justice Charles B. Brasser, who followed the recommendation of the Wayne County court jury that Tunstall be given a life term.

Tunstall was accused of knifing August Williams, 75, last Dec. 5. Police said robbery was the motive. Tunstall's wife, who said she witnessed the murder from her wheelchair, died before she could testify before the grand jury.

RIVALS AID N.Y. POLICE

Street Gang Rounded Up After Murder of Youth

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla. Thurs. 8-1-57

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The fatal stabbing of a teen-aged boy led today to a mass roundup of members of a street gang. Rival gang members formed a posse to aid police.

Two 16-year-old boys and a 15-year-old were ordered arrested on homicide charges. A 14-year-old youth was accused of delinquency.

A dozen others were questioned and police said arrests eventually might run as high as 18.

Those ordered arrested were members of the "Dragons," the gang allegedly involved in the slaying of 15-year-old Michael Farmer, polio-lamed son of a city fireman. He was fatally stabbed in the back last night and a companion was injured.

Originally, the youths in custody were identified as members of the "Egyptian Kings" gang. Later, police said they actually were Dragons.

Meanwhile, scores of youths were searched or questioned as 25 policemen fanned through the upper tip of the Manhattan area where street gang trouble has been brewing for weeks.

They were aided by 15 members of a rival street gang, "The Jesters." They pointed out members of the Dragons to officers.

Farmer and the other stabbing victim, Roger McShane, 16, were said to be members of the Jesters. McShane is in serious condition.

They were stabbed near a swimming pool in Highbridge Park which lies next to the Harlem River above the Polo Grounds.

Boy, 13, Held In Slaying of Girl in School

World-Telegram & Sun New York Sat. 6-1-57

She Picked on Him All Year, Says Stabbing Suspect

A 13-year-old pupil of Brooklyn's Stephen Decatur Junior High School was held as a juvenile delinquent today in the fatal knifing of a schoolmate, Lois Jones, 15.

The girl, a ninth-grade student who was to have graduated this month, was slashed and stabbed in the throat with a pocketknife on a stair landing of the school. The boy, arrested three hours later in his home, told detectives the girl had called him a bad name which had angered him.

Classes in Session.

The school, at 272 MacDonough St., in the heart of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section, has 1325 pupils. Classes were in session yesterday afternoon when Lois, a 5-foot, 7-inch girl, asked to go to a rest room. In one of the corridors she encountered the boy.

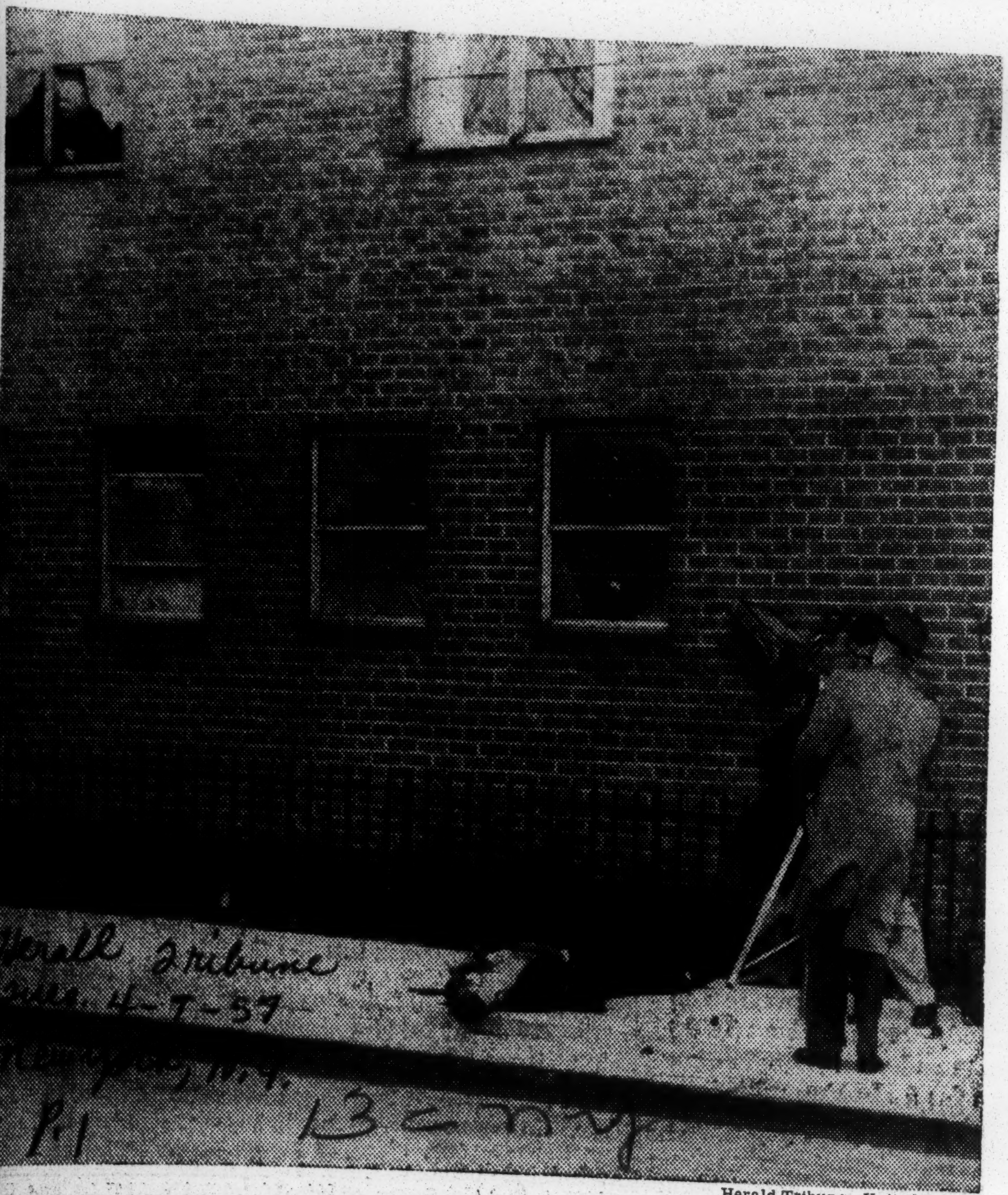
He told police Lois had been picking on him all through the school year and that they had a fight when they met yesterday. He punched her, he said, after she had called him the name. Then she had run he had chased her and, catching up with her, knocked her down, put his knee on her chest and opened the pearl-handled knife with his teeth and stabbed her.

Another girl who passed through that part of the building a quarter hour later heard moans and found Lois.

Boy Arrested at Home.

Thirty detectives were sent to the school to question the pupils. One boy told them he had seen the killer running home with blood on his clothes. Detectives went to the boy's home and arrested him. He was to be arraigned in Children's Court.

Lois lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Lollie Jones, 62, at 528 Herkimer St., Bklyn., and a brother, Charles Jones Jr., 14, an eighth-grader at Decatur. Their mother, Bernice, 33, lives at 79 Macon St., Bklyn., with a son, Garland, 5, **and said she is separated from her husband.**



Herald Tribune—United Press

ACCUSED PURSE SNATCHER SLAIN—Police photographing the body of seventeen-year-old Robert Chura on Water St. yesterday after he was shot to death by a Housing Authority patrolman.

City Housing Guard Kills Youth Fleeing After Pocketbook Theft

Herald Tribune Wed. 4-9-57 P.1 New York, N.Y.

By Bert Quint

A seventeen-year-old boy accused of snatching a pocketbook in a lower East Side housing project was shot to death yesterday by a Housing Authority patrolman.

Robert Chura, of 62-53 Austin St., Rego Park, Queens, died about 10 a. m. in the shadow of the Williamsburg Bridge, only a few blocks from Seward High School, where he should have been attending classes.

Trio Grab Pocketbook

Police said he was brought down by a bullet from the service revolver of Patrolman Charles Leonard shortly after he and two companions grabbed a pocketbook from Mrs. Juanita Medina, twenty-nine, in front of her apartment at 676 Water St. in the city-operated Vladeck Houses.

Patrolman Leonard captured one of the other boys, Joseph Klein, seventeen, of 176 E. 3d St. Police later arrested Merrill Rosen, seventeen, of 5 Hester St. The pocketbook was not recovered.

Deputy Inspector Joseph McLaughlin said Klen and Rosen confessed taking part in the robbery and implicated the dead boy.

Shooting "Justified"

He said Patrolman Leonard was "justified" in firing at Chura after the youth refused to stop running and outlined events leading up to the shooting this way:

The three boys decided to play hooky from school and planned the purse snatching. Two of them grabbed Mrs. Medina, the third seized her purse containing $4.

Mrs. Medina's screams attracted Patrolman Leonard whom she told about the mugging. She said the boys were wearing blue windbreakers.

The patrolman stopped another Housing Authority employee, Nicholas Podula, who was in a pick-up truck, and the two set out to look for the youths.

Boys Split Up, Run

Patrolman Leonard, who was in uniform, some spotted Chura and Klein sitting on the steps leading to a pedestrian bridge over the aEst River Drive at Jackson St. They were wearing blue windbreakers. "Stay where you are," Patrolman Leonard shouted. But the boys split up and ran. The patrolman grabbed Klein.

Chura raced to an amphitheater in nearby Corlears Hook Park. Patrolman Leonard fired three shots in the air. The boy kept running.

A moment later, he threw himself into a ditch where new fire hydrants are to be installed. When he realized the patrolman had seen him again, again, he climbed out and began running once more.

Patrolman Leonard warned him again to stop and, when he didn't, fired two shots. One hit Chura in the back and the boy fell dead.

Chura's father, Andrew, a forty-year-old longshoreman, found it hard to believe his son neded to be shot.

"He was a very good boy," he said. "He was never in any trouble. He worked in the afternoon, clerical work. He was going into the Navy after his graduation next June. He was a good boy." The boy's mother, Elizabeth, thirty-seven, collapsed when she heard the news.

Officials at Seward High School agreed that young Chura never had been in trouble at school—late once in a while, but not a disciplinary case.

Mr. and Mrs. Chura, Robert and two younger brothers moved from First Ave. and Third St. to their one-family home in Rego Park five months ago because, Mr. Chura said, "We wanted to bring the children to a nice neighborhood."

Herald Tribune—Warman

Patrolman Charles Leonard, who killed the youth.

Herald Tribune—Warman

Mrs. Juanita Medina, whose purse was snatched.

The shooting was a shock, too, to the man who fired the bullets. Patrolman Leonard, who has a young son and daughter of his own and is active in Boy Scout affairs, said he was sorry it happened but that he had to shoot because it was his duty.

Housing Authority spokesmen said this was the first time one of their policemen had been forced to kill anyone in the line of duty.

Policeman Kills Wife's Attorney Then Shoots Her In Custody Row

Herald Tribune Thurs. 4-25-57 New York

By Judith Crist P.1

A forty-two-year-old policeman shot and critically wounded his estranged wife and killed her attorney yesterday in the lawyer's office at 305 Broadway after a conference on property settlement and custody of their three-year-old child.

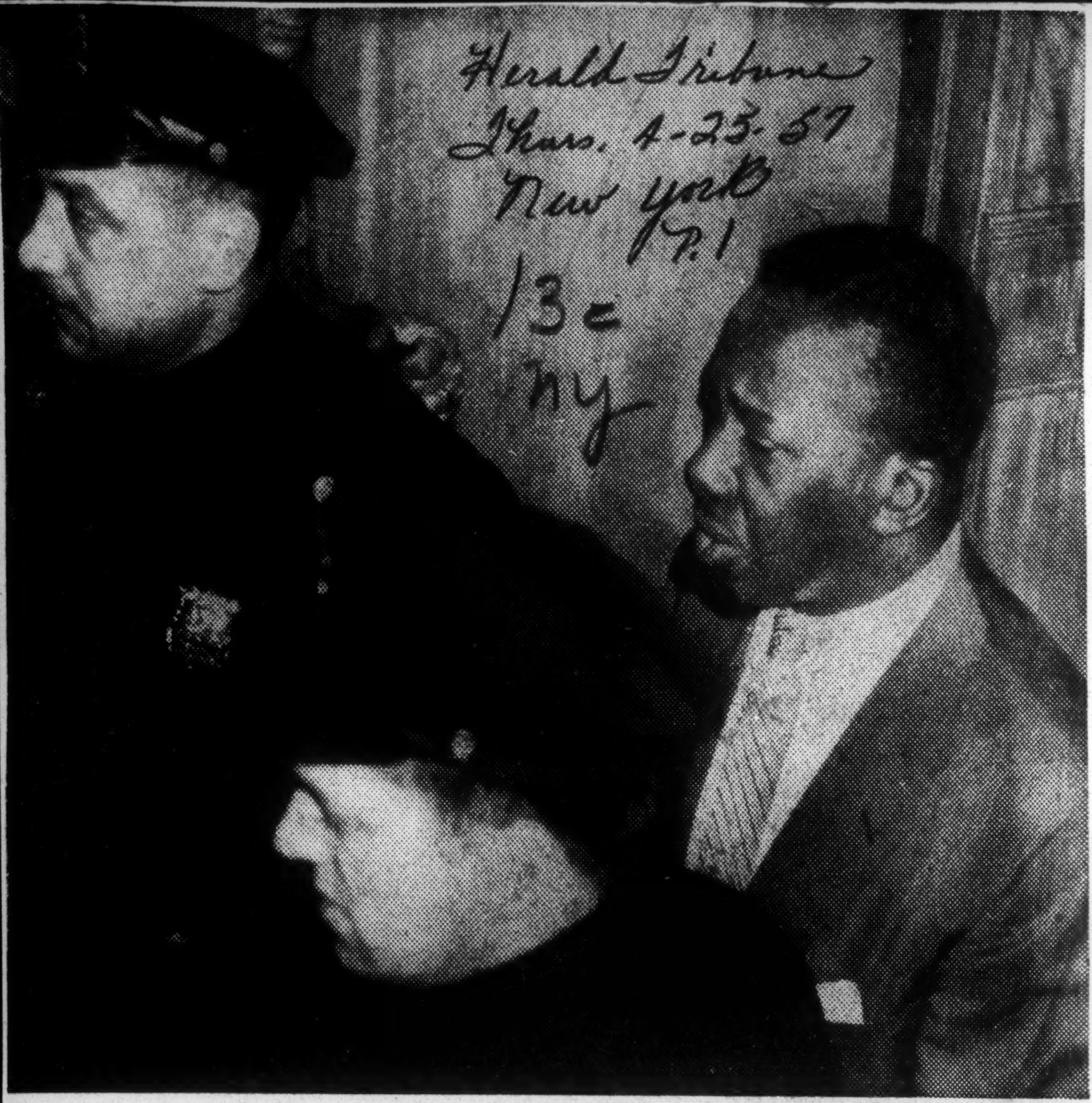
"I had to do it. Nobody's going to take my child," Patrolman Edward P. Pegram sobbed, surrendering his revolver and quietly waiting for the arrival of arresting officers. A member of the force for fifteen years and holder of six citations for outstanding police work, currently attached to the W. 135th St. station, he was calm when police arrived and told his story to Chief of Detectives James B. Leggett.

Wife's Condition Critical

His wife, Beryl, thirty, was taken to Beekman-Downtown Hospital critically wounded in her head and neck. Her attorney, Jacob A. Smith, thirty-six, of 197-32 Nashville Ave., Jamaica, Queens, was dead, shot in the forehead and chest.

The shooting took place in the tenth-floor offices of the law firm of Watson, Carter & Smith, headed by State Sen. James L. Watson, Manhattan Democrat who was not present at the time. Pegram and his attorney, Percy Sutton, had arrived at about 12:30 p. m., Chief Leggett said, to confer with his wife and Mr. Smith.

The Pegrams, police said, had



Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

SHOOTS WIFE, KILLS LAWYER—Patrolman Edward P. Pegram (in civilian clothes) being escorted by police.

been separated since September, 1955. Subsequently Pegram had been given temporary custody of their son, John Edward, and directed to pay his wife $10 a week. In November Pegram received permanent custody of the child, who lived with him and his mother at 116-39 169th St., Jamaica. He owed his wife $400 and thereupon borrowed $1,700 from the Municipal Credit Union, giving the money to his attorney to make a financial settlement.

Renewed Custody Demand

The couple owned jointly a piece of property in Westchester, police said, and Pegram was advised to sign it over to his wife, which he did, they said, at yesterday's meeting. But Mrs. Pegram renewed her demands for additional money and for custody of the child and the meeting ended at 1:05 p.m. in disagreement.

Mr. Sutton led the way from the office, followed by Mr. Smith's associate, Lisle C. Carter jr., who had joined the meeting at the end. Mr. Carter told police that he heard Pegram shout, "Nobody's going to send me to jail," and heard Mrs. Pegram scream. Five shots rang out. Mr. Carter turned to see Mrs. Pegram fall and his partner stagger and collapse.

Devout Youth, 18, Held In Strangling of Girl, 15

Afro Mon. 5-27-57 P.15
Washington D.C.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 27 (AP).—An 18-year-old youth who always carried a Bible in his pocket was charged with murder here yesterday in the rape-slaying of pretty Ruth Starr Zeitler.

Fred Galda, first assistant Bergen County prosecutor, said Ronald Marrone, a Fair Lawn High School sophomore, had dictated what Mr. Galda called a confession to the lover's lane strangulation of his 15-year-old classmate.

Mr. Galda quoted the youth as repeating "I'm making this statement to God. I'm telling this to God" as he held tightly to his Bible.

Young Marrone read the statement carefully and signed it late last night, Mr. Galda said. He is scheduled to appear at a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Laverne M. Fake on June 7.

40 Persons Questioned

Marrone was among more than 40 persons questioned since Ruth's semi nude body was found in Paramus last Thursday.

The girl, a pretty brunette, had left for afternoon classes at the high school on May 17. She did not arrive for classes and never came home.

When her body was found, her white belt was knotted about her neck. Some of her clothing was rolled up in a ball nearby and a wad of cleansing tissue was stuffed in her mouth.

An autopsy report said the girl had been raped.

Mr. Galda said Marrone had picked up Ruth in a car at 11:30 a.m. on the day of the murden, drove her to the deserted lovers' lane area and managed to return to classes by about 12:20 p.m.

Heard Graham That Night

While giving out only sketchy details on the information contained in Marrone's statement, Mr. Galda said there apparently was a struggle in the car.

Authorities said Marrone went to New York's Madison Square Garden on the night of the slaying to hear Evangelist Billy Graham.

The youth was described as extremely devout by the Rev. William C. Brownson, pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Lodi. Mr. Brownson said the boy always carried the Bible in his pocket. Marrone was president of the young people's group of the church, a substitute Sunday school teacher and a member of the choir. He is also a member of his high school's track team.

The slain girl, known as "Starr" to her friends, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zeitler of Fair Lawn.

Mr. Galda said authorities were led to suspect Marrone because the youth did not take a customary ride in his car with another boy and girl before afternoon classes on the day of the slaying.

School on Split Session

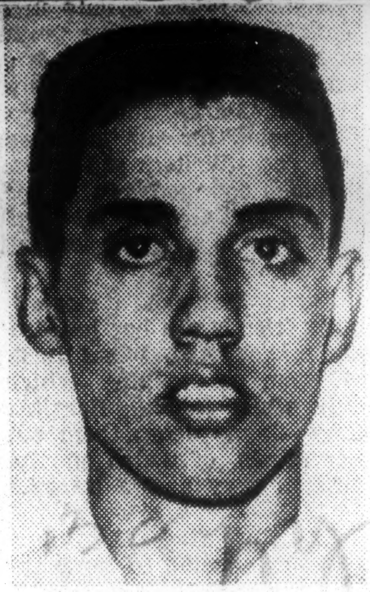
The high school operates on a split-session schedule. Marrone and Ruth attended only afternoon sessions.

The boy's father, Paul Marrone, 51, an engineer at Bendix Aviation Corp., said his son went to church three times a wee[k and] wanted to be a missionary.

"He couldn't bring himse[lf to] kill a bird or a small animal," he said. "He loved children. He used to mind the neighborhors' kids."

But the father added:

"If he is found guilty, I want the kid put away, so nobody else will get hurt."



RONALD MARRONE
Charged With Murder
—AP Wirephotos

13c 1957 NEW YORK

Afro-American Sat. 8-3-57 P.10

Dr. Sullivan Takes Case To High Court

Baltimore Md.

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

TRENTON — "I am taking my case to the U.S. Supreme Court again.

"I am fighting at a tremendous financial sacrifice, not alone to protect my good name and my heretofore unblemished reputation as a physician;

"But more importantly, because a great constitutional question is involved — a question that concerns all members of my profession.

"I am appealing my conviction to the highest court in our democracy on the grounds that I have been denied due process of law."

* * *

THIS statement was made to the AFRO on Thursday by Dr. J. Minor Sullivan 3rd, who, on May 6, was denied a rehearing by a 4 to 3 vote of the N. J. State Supreme Court which upheld his conviction of perjury in the famous "Trenton Six" case of 1948.

The nationally known physician and Mercer County Democratic leader was interviewed here by the AFRO after his new attorneys — three law firms in Trenton, Newark and Philadelphia have represented him in his long and costly fight for complete vindication — took his case back to the Supreme Court July 24.

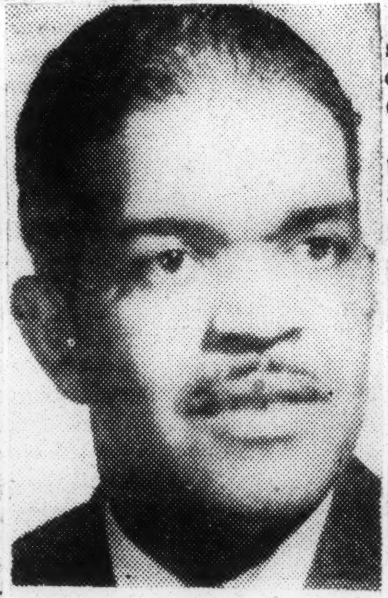
* * *

RAYMOND P. ALEXANDER, one of the five prominent civil rights lawyers who saved the Trenton Six from their original sentence to the electric chair, and William T. Coleman Jr., both of Philadelphia, filed a brief with the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari on behalf of Dr. Sullivan.

* * *

MR. ALEXANDER, a member of the Philadelphia City Council, and Mr. Coleman, came into national prominence recently when they won a hard fought battle to integrate historic Girard College in Philadelphia with a decision by the Supreme Court.

Dr. Sullivan was represented in his original trial for perjury by Thorn Lord, noted Trenton lawyer and chairman of the Mercer County Democratic Committee, who is now a member of the New York Port Authority.



DR. J. M. SULLIVAN 3rd

Mr. Lord fought unsuccessfully to introduce as evidence at the trial a record of medical examinations made by Dr. Sullivan the nights of Feb. 10 and 12 in 1948 which he was requested to make of the defendants in his then capacity as a Mercer County medical examiner.

Affidavits of these medical records are being submitted to the Supreme Court for consideration.

The physician's counsel feel that to deny the admission of these medical records is to deny him a fundamental right as a physician whose opinions were based upon them.

Harold A. Fisher of the firm of Shanley and Fisher, Newark, appealed Dr. Sullivan's conviction to the N.J. Supreme Court.

* * *

THE SEVEN justices unanimously dismissed four of the seven counts in the indictment in the first appeal and three of those who dissented on the conviction favored the dismissal of the entire seven counts.

The indictment originally consisted of eight counts, but five of them were unanimously overruled in 1956 and 1957.

Counsel for Dr. Sullivan said that since his conviction was affirmed on the basis of the state's brief and not on trial facts, there is a reversable error to be presented to the Supreme Court.

* * *

COUNSEL also feel that the two witness rule for corroboration is fundamental in its application in an indictment for perjury, not only in the Federal court but also in the state court.

It is evident, Counsel contend, that Dr. Sullivan's civil rights, guaranteed by the 14th Amendmen, have been violated.

The U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal on the indictment last year before Dr. Sullivan's trial.

* * *

IT WAS BACK on Christmas Eve 1952 when the physician was served with the indictment charging perjury and false swearing.

The indictment was pressed by former Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe whose efforts to send the Trenton Six to the electric chair failed when the State Supreme Court twice reversed the guilty verdicts.

It was Mr. Volpe's worst defeat during his career as a prosecutor, especially since five of the defendants had signed confessions admitting roles in the murder of William Horner, an aged storekeeper, in 1947.

* * *

FOUR OF the defendants were eventually set free after two trials.

One died from a series of heart attacks in prison and the sixth, who originally pleaded "not guilty," along with his associates turned "informer" while serving a life term.

His term was shortened to include the period beginning with the date of his arrest and he was discharged from state prison later without any publicity.

The NAACP's national legal staff and the N.J., State Conference of NAACP Branches, through its legal redress committee, pledged support to Dr. Sullivan in his fight for vindication after he was indicted.

A copy of the dissenting opinion of the three State Supreme Court justices who recommended his dismissal on all seven counts is being sent to Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP Counsel, Dr. Sullivan told the AFRO.

Bronx Youth Is Slain by Teenagers

Herald P.3-B Sun. 8-4-57

NEW YORK — (AP) — A Bronx youth was stabbed to death — the third boy in a week to be killed in New York at the hands of fellow teenagers.

The killing of George Marshall, 18, a Negro, came only hours after police had begun a special drive against a juvenile terrorism. Extra detectives were patrolling the streets.

Police picked up three other Negro youths Saturday and said they had admitted being involved in Marshall's death. Police called it a "wanton killing."

One of those picked up was 17, another was 16, and the third became 16 only Saturday.

Police said the three youths were flirting with two girls on a street corner and that they thought Marshall and a companion nearby were laughing at them. Words developed and Marshall was stabbed several tim in the neck.

Youth Laughed At Them, Trio Tell Police

World-Telegram + Sun Sat. 8-3-57

Admit Beating, Stabbing Victim In Bronx Street

New York

By DREW PHILLIPS,
Staff Writer. P.1

Three teen-age boys today confessed that they stabbed 18-year-old George Marshall to death on a Bronx street-corner last night because they thought he was laughing at them, police reported.

Young Marshall, a bookbinding apprentice and amateur singer who lived with his mother and 15-year-old sister at 1630 Cauldwell Ave., Bx., was the third victim in a week-long outbreak of youthful violence which has brought terror to the city.

He was stabbed repeatedly by the trio as a friend raced for help.

Seized at Scene.

By the time the friend—Richard Vaughan, 18, of 600 E. 161st St., Bx.—returned with a policeman, the assailants had fled and George lay mortally injured with numerous stab wounds in the back and chest.

A squad of 30 detectives was sent out to comb the area of the stabbing—the Morrisania section of the Bronx. About 1:30 a.m., three detectives saw a boy hanging around the scene of the stabbing. The boy matched a description furnished by young Vaughan, so the cops questioned and searched him.

Names Two Pals.

In one of his pockets they found an eight-inch hunting knife which was later described by police as the murder weapon. The boy was taken into custody. Under questioning, he named his two companions, and they were brought in to the Morrisania station. All three soon confessed to beating and stabbing young Marshall.

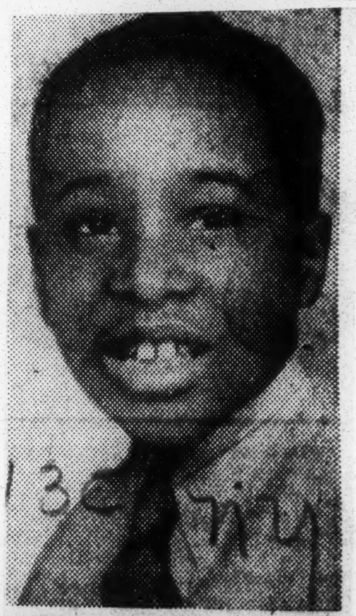
There was some chance that the boy who admitted the actual stabbing might get off with a lighter charge than homicide. He became 16 years old today, and the stabbing occurred just a few minutes before midnight last night. Legally, he was a juvenile at the time of the slaying.

Third Killing.

Ironically, young Marshall was killed in an area where Operation 42, the police program of heavy saturation of patrolmen to prevent crime, has been in force for some months.

His death brought the total number of fatalities attributed to teen-age violence to three. A fourth was indirectly attributed to the current terror.

According to police, however, none of the youths involved in



George Marshal in photo taken several years ago.

last night's stabbing were members of juvenile gangs.

Heard Laughs.

From the accounts given by the three suspects and young Vaughan, detectives reconstructed the crime as follows:

The Marshall boy and his friend were standing at Prospect Ave. and 161st St., talking and laughing, when the three boys came along, spied two girls walking by and began to flirt with them. They were re-

buffed. Suddenly, they heard young Marshall and the Vaughan boy laughing. They thought they were being laughed at for failing to "make out" with the girls.

The trio went over and asked the other two boys what they were laughing at. Suddenly a fight broke out. As young Marshall was knocked to the ground, his friend ran for help. One of the suspects whipped out the hunting knife and started stabbing the Marshall boy's prone body.

Too Late to Save Boy.

Young Vaughan returned almost immediately with a policeman, but it was already too late. The Marshall boy died on the way to a hospital.

Deputy Inspector John V. Halk said this morning that the three suspects were to be booked for homicide as soon as an assistant Bronx district attorney finished getting a statement from them.

The neighborhood of the attack is one of squalid tenements inhabited by poor families.

The Bronx slaying pointed up the difficulties confronting the police in trying to prevent such crimes. The earlier crimes were committed in areas not as well policed as the Morrisania district. The precinct, in fact, has been so fully protected by cops that no particular trouble was expected.

Deputy Police Commissioner Walter Arm yesterday emphasized the handicaps faced by police in trying to anticipate fresh outbreaks of violence. Mr. Arm talked to reporters after Acting Police Commissioner James R. Kennedy ordered the department to undertake a special weekend drive against juvenile delinquency.

Like Forest Fire.

Fighting youthful crime is like "fighting a forest fire," know where it might flare up.

On the theory, however, that an outbreak would be more likely to occur where there are few cops on patrol duty, additional men were ordered to patrol suspected trouble spots and all uniformed men were told to be on the alert.

One such trouble spot was Washington Heights and particularly Highbridge Park where, last Tuesday night, Michael Farmer, 155, son of a city fireman, was fatally stabbed, and a companion, Robert McShane, 16, was knifed six times. Roger is in Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in critical condition.

Cop's Son Stomped.

This sector was quiet last night as 10 extra patrolman and a sergeant did foot patrol duty on each shift in the area between 165th and 177th Sts., from Amsterdam Ave. to the Hudson River. An extra radio car also cruised through the district.

The first victim in the wave of juvenile violence was Colbert Praeger, 26, son of a policeman, who was stomped to death a week ago in Third Ave. when he was trapped between two teen-age mobs.

The man whose death was indirectly attributed to juvenile delinquency was Richard L. Stokes, 74, author, critic and librettist of the opera, "Merry Mount." Exhausted after going to the aid of an elderly man who was being molested in Central Park by three youths, Mr. Stokes collapsed and died.

Thursday night, a gang of 15 boys in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn attacked and critically beat Edward Sims, 16, of 225 Conover St. He is in serious condition in Long Island College Hospital.

Youth Held As Slayer Of Girl, 8

'Good' Nighter, 16, Admits Guilt

By Francis Sugrue

Robert Gelman, a sixteen-year-old who worked industriously after school every day delivering groceries and would not play with the boys in his Bronx neighborhood because he considered them all juvenile delinquents, was held without bail yesterday, charged with the murder of an eight-year-old girl.

Police said he stabbed Diana Penella twenty-four times with a huntnig knife in the foyer of her apartment, 2605 Grand Ave., the Bronx. He did not attack her sexually, he told police.

After killing the girl, he said, he continued to deliver groceries and went to a synagogue to say kaddish, a prayer repeated daily for a year after the death of a parent. His mother died two months ago. His father has been dead for eight years.

He appeared in Bronx Magistrate's Court before Magistrate Joseph A. Martinis.

Knew Her as Neighbor

Gelman, who is husky, has reddish-brown hair that seemed always to need combing and wears tortoise-shell glasses.

He had been making deliveries for a grocery store on Grand Ave., The Bronx, Friday afternoon as he had been doing for four years. At 3:30 p. m., he told police, he walked up the five flights to Diana's apartment. Gelman knew her as a neighbor. Eighteen months ago Diana's father, John Penella, thirty-one, manager of the Peters Dry Cleaning branch at Fourth Ave. and 27th St., had spoken sharply to him, police said, for patting the girl on the body.

Diana was home alone because her mother had taken her other child, John jr., six months to the hospital for a checkup.

Gelman admitted at 3 a. m. yesterday, that police asked: "Why did you go up there?"

He answered, "I don't know."

"What were you doing with the knife?" police asked, knowing the knife belonged to his brother-in-law, Alvin Weiner, of 2075 Grand Ave.

"Something told me to carry the knife today," Gelman was quoted as saying.

He told police how he knocked on the door and Diana, a brown-haired girl in the third grade at Holy Spirit aProchial School, stood before him, dressed in blue dungarees and a powder-blue sweater and said, "What do yo want?"

"I Said Nothing"

And Gelman was quoted as saying, "I said nothing . . . and she sair, 'What do you want?' and then I began to shudder. . . . I lunged forward with the knife and stabbed her twice, and then I saw red, and I fell down beside her and stabbed her. . . ."

He said he didn't know how many times he stabbed Diana, but he told police he rubbed his hands on the walls to get the blood off as he went down the stairs. During the early evening he made more deliveries—one to the very floor where Diana lay dead. He went to the synagogue, he said, then home where he lived with his grandmother. Mrs. Ester Postel, and watched television, and went to bed.

Detectives came to see him at 1 a. m., and two hours later he made the admission, police said.

Diana was found at 5:50 p. m. Friday when her mother returned from the hospital, and a short time later forty detectives were working on the case. They learned that four boys had been playing on the roof, throwing snowballs. They told police they threw snowballs at a red-headed youth on the street who yelled at them and then disappeared in the apartment house where Diana lived. The police found the youth. He was Robert Celman.

His family described him as a good student in the third year at De Witt Clinton High School, a boy who never had any mental trouble. They said he didn't like the boys along the street and called them juvenile delinquents.

Herald Tribune—McCarten

ACCUSED OF SLAYING—Robert Gelman, sixteen, at Bronx Magistrates Court yesterday.

Associated Press

GRIEVING PARENTS—John J. Pennella comforting his wife, Anna, in a neighbor's apartment after she found their daughter slain in their Bronx home at 2065 Grand Ave.

Two Confess Shooting Of Negro at Milburnie

News & Observer Thurs. 2-28-57
Raleigh N.C.

By JACK CROSSWELL.

Two young men confessed yesterday that they shot a local Negro on the Neuse River banks early Tuesday night.

Elmo Reynolds, 23, of Knightdale, and Bobby Earl Harrison, 22, of 522 East Hargett St., were arrested at their jobs here by sheriff's deputies shortly after 2 p.m.

Both signed statements admitting the wanton shooting of 34-year-old Raymond Wilkins of E-42 Washington Terrace. Wilkins was about 18 feet away when he was cut down by two of several .22 caliber rifle bullets fired in his direction.

'Nobody Answered'.

"I heard something coming toward us in the dark," Harrison told a reporter. "We got scared and I starting shooting toward the ground. I had hollered before I shot, but nobody answered."

That was the only motive offered by the shabbily-dressed youth for the shooting. Wilkins "didn't seem mad" after he had been wounded, said Harrison. The two white men drove away and left Wilkins "setting on the ground." They claimed they were going for aid. Wilkins had cried out after he had been hit.

RAYMOND WILKINS
. . . shooting victim.

The incident, which occured on the west side of Neuse River near Milburnie Dam, may leave Wilkins paralyzed from his hips down. One bullet lodged against his spine and another punctured a lung. Hospital officials said he was bleeding internally in his chest.

Reynolds sighed, "That's one fishing trip I wish I'd never went on." He said they were unloading their fishing equipment from an Oak City Laundry truck when the shooting occurred. Reynolds is employed by the laundry.

It was his connection with the laundry that led to the speedy closing of the case, said Wake County Sheriff Robert J. Pleasants. In their haste to leave the scene, Harrison and Reynolds kicked out a bundle of laundry tickets and pick-up stubs. These were traced to the Oak City Laundry and Reynolds.

Harrison was picked up at his job at the Ready-Mixed Concrete Company.

Trembling nervously, the two suspects were brought into the Sheriff's Department about 3 p.m. where they were booked on an open charge pending the outcome of Wilkins' condition. Both had bloodshot eyes. "I couldn't sleep at all last night," said Harrison.

Sheriff Pleasants said Harrison was the father of a seven-weeks-old child and Reynolds the father of a two-weeks-old child.

"I wished I had reported it," commented Reynolds.

"I tried to call you all morning so we could turn ourselves in," Harrison told Reynolds.

"I was out on the route," replied Reynolds.

The prisoners said they left to get assistance for Wilkins, decided they had better go back and rush him to a hospital. "When we got back we saw a car coming out" taking the victim to medical aid, said Reynolds.

Wilkins, who is in a serious condition at the Veterans Hospital in Durham, was driven to St. Agnes by his fishing partner, Herbert Fort of J-12 Washington Terrace. Fort was not on the scene when Wilkins was shot, but was up the river a distance.

Neighbors gathered last night at the home of Wilkins to offer assistance to the victim's wife and two children. "He was a good man and never bothered anybody . . . He worked hard, stayed out of trouble . . . and took care of his family," a neighbor said. Wilkins is a brickmason.

Sheriff Pleasants said the case was broken through an investigation conducted by Deputies H. C. Benton, O. B. Weatherspoon, J. T. Turner, Robert H. Linton, Lester W. Kelly and W. E. Watkins

HELD IN SHOOTING—Two young Wake County men were jailed here yesterday in connection with the shooting of a Negro fisherman about 7:30 p.m. Tuesday. Elmo Reynolds (left) and Bobby Earl Harrison are shown as they appeared in the Sheriff's Department. Sheriff Robert J. Pleasants said they were being held without bond pending the outcome of the shooting victim's condition. (Staff Photo).

Robeson Landlord Is Ordered Held In Slaying of Negro Tenant

News & Observer
Thurs. 5-30-57

FAIRMONT, May 29 — Clarence B. Horne, prominent South Robeson farmer, last night was ordered held for manslaughter by a corner's jury in an inquest into the death of Dowlrow Coleman, 58, Negro tenant on the Horne farm. Bond was set at $1,000.

Coleman's 16-year-old son, Lander Coleman, testified that his father and Horne got into an argument while getting water for tobacco beds and that Horne threatened Coleman with a knife. Coleman struck Horne with the water bucket, the son said, and Horne left in his pickup truck, saying he would return and "kill all you niggers!"

The father and son began walking home, Lander said, and were met on the road by Horne, who stopped his truck and shot Coleman in the leg with a shotgun. Then, Lander said, he struck Horne with a singletree and Horne left the scene on foot, leaving his truck and gun.

The shooting occurred April 29 and Dr. D. H. Clark said the leg was shattered by the blast, requiring surgery that day, amputation on May 18, and further surgery.

Coleman died May 24 and Dr. Clark said death was due to a blood clot in the lung, which he said came from the wounded leg.

Rumors of possible violence against the white man were spread and on Tuesday the crowd was almost doubled, with Sheriff Malcolm McLeod and four of his deputies present in case of a disturbance.

Body Of Woman Is Discovered In Waccamaw

News & Courier
Sun. 6-30-57
Charleston, S.C.

CONWAY, June 29 (Special) — The body of a Negro woman, bound with wire around the neck, knees, waist and ankles and with a heavy iron weight attached to her neck, was found floating in the Waccamaw River about 10 o'clock this morning.

At first unidentified, she was later identified by her brother as Henrietta Simpson Lucas, 42, of Chadbourn, N. C., after Horry County authorities, learning that a woman had been reported missing in that city, got in touch with authorities there.

The brother said he knew of no reason why she should have been killed. He said she had last been seen in Chadbourne last Saturday night about 9 o'clock when she went to her mother's home. She was a widow with a 15-year-old daughter.

Heavy iron tied to leg of missing N.C. mother

Afro-American
Sat. 7-13-57
Baltimore, Md.

CHADBOURN, N.C. — The body of Mrs. Henrietta Lucas, well-known 42-year-old, matron who disappeared on June 22, was found last Saturday in Waccamaw River by two fishermen.

According to police, the fishermen discovered the body at a point between Loris and Ocean Beach, S.C., weighted down with iron.

The body was recovered by a Horry County rescue squad.

* * *

BOTH NORTH CAROLINA and South Carolina police are investigating the circumstances surrounding the mysterious death of the woman who is the mother of a two-year-old daughter.

The examiner said that the body had been in the water "for several days" but had not decided whether the woman had been killed before the body was dumped into the water or not.

* * *

WHEN MRS. LUCAS was fished from the river, she was bound around the waist, knees, ankles and neck with wire with a heavy piece of iron attached to weigh the body down.

The last time anyone saw Mrs. Lucas was on June 22 when she went out into the back yard to hang clothes. Police say they have found no clues and are still trying to unravel the mystery.

SHERIFF GETS HIS MAN—A News and Observer photographer got this picture of Sheriff Glenn Womble of Nash County and Johnnie D. Knight Jr. 29, after Knight was placed in custody late Wednesday in the murder of Mrs. Myrd Brown Manning, 43, of near Bailey. Knight later made a full confession. He is being held in Central Prison at Raleigh. (Staff Photo by Lawrence Wofford).

Borrowed Writing Pad Aids In Solving Murder In Nash

By DAVID MURRAY.

BAILEY, March 7 — Sheriff Glenn O. Womble of Nash County told here today how a borrowed writing pad helped solve the murder of a 43-year-old housewife.

The pad played its part when it served as the basis for an exchange of questioning between Sheriff Womble and a deaf and dumb Negro, Johnnie D. Knight Jr., 29.

Through the leaves of the pad, Knight confessed to the murder of Mrs. Myra Brown Manning. The full story unfolded on several more pads.

Mrs. Manning's body was found in a wooded area near here Tuesday night following a search by Nash County officers. She had been severely beaten and her throat had been cut.

Sheriff Womble said the confession showed "he went there with the intention of having intercourse. She became frightened when he made passes at her and that's when he killed her. He admits hitting her on the back of the head with a fire poker."

The sheriff said Knight had intended to drive away in the car, "but walked home in the rain when the car got stuck. He's not in the habit of driving, but did know how to drive."

Sheriff Womble said today Knight had served an 18-month road term in 1955 on an assault charge. Knight was sentenced July 18, 1955. He is a native of this area.

"When we went out and started looking around," the sheriff said, "we had no idea whom to suspect.

"Of course," he added, "We had a couple of clues, but we were like a drowning man grabbing for anything.

"We knew Knight had been feeding hogs in the back of Mrs. Manning's home for a long time, and he had a reputation for carrying indecent pictures.

"And I knew a stranger to the area would not have cared about cleaning up blood — he would have just gotten on out," the sheriff surmised.

"So I felt it was a person who lived in this community."

The sheriff decided to check Knight, "so I went to his home and brought him on in."

Sheriff Womble has had experience in questioning deaf mutes.

"It's a difficult job all right," he said, "but you can tell when you are on the right track. A look at his eyes or at his facial expressions, and you can tell when you have them built up."

When Knight was brought here to Town Hall for questioning, Sheriff Womble borrowed a writing pad from State License Examiner Dunn who was here for the day to issue driver licenses.

The pad opened the road to a confession.

Sheriff Womble said many of his questions could be answered with a "yes" or "no" by Knight.

"He had a fair hand," the sheriff reported, "but there were lots of words he didn't understand."

Sample questions: "Where were you yesterday from noon up until now?"

"Did you have any sexual relations with the woman?"

Sheriff Womble said Knight didn't understand the word sexual.

"So I tried to re-phrase the question so Knight would understand," he reported.

By this type of questioning, Sheriff Womble said Knight told the full story of his crime.

Knight claimed he killed Mrs. Manning when she resisted his advances.

"I wrote up several pads with questions," the sheriff said, "and I'd say I used as much as 100 pieces of paper."

Around 3 o'clock Thursday morning, and after Sheriff Womble had worked around the clock since Mrs. Manning was reported missing at 7 o'clock Tuesday night, Knight re-traced the events which led up to murder.

"He showed me the place, but didn't show any emotions," the sheriff said. "I never talked to anyone who showed less excitement."

After Knight had traced the events of his crime, Sheriff Womble decided to take him to Central Prison in Raleigh.

"I'm going to keep him up there (Central Prison) until feeling kind of dies down" at Bailey, Sheriff Womble declared.

On Wednesday after Knight was picked up, his personal belongings were placed in the safe here at Town Hall.

Along with his wallet and keys there was a hawk-bill knife in a wooden blade case.

"The point crooked over," the sheriff said.

That was the knife responsible for the murder of Mrs. Manning.

Boy Slays His Father

A 17-year-old Negro boy shot and killed his father who had threatened his mother and brothers and sisters with death, Deputy Sheriff Ed Watkins reported.

James Edward Young went free after posting a $1,000 bond. A coroner's hearing in the case has been set for Monday at 2:30 p. m. in Wake County Courthouse.

The youth shot his father, James Clinton Young, 42, Knightdale, Route 1, after the father indulged in a lengthy drinking spree, the officer said. Young had beaten his wife severely, Deputy Watkins said. Blood was spattered throughout the small, four-room frame dwelling near Knightdale. Mrs. Young's nightgown was covered with blood from blows given her by her husband, it was reported.

When he charged across the porch threatening death to her and nine children, James Edward shot him in the mouth with a shotgun the youth had taken from a rack in the back bedroom, Watkins said. The shooting occurred about 4:30 a.m. Sunday morning. Constable Jesse Barbour was the first officer to reach the Young dwelling after the shooting. He said

JAMES EDWARD YOUNG

Young was lying in the front door, body inside feet on the porch.

Neighbors of the family helped the youth obtain enough money to post the $1,000 bond.

Deputy Watkins said the elder Young had been givine a 12-months road sentence in Domestic Relations Court recently for assaulting his wife. The case was on appeal to Wake Superior Court.

Wetzel admits his identity in California jail

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., Nov. 22 —(AP)— "I'm Wetzel. I was in an asylum in New York for a while."

A dozen words spoken by a man serving 30 days in jail for vagrancy. But they spelled finis last night to a week-long nationwide manhunt for Frank Edward Wetzel, mental institution escapee sought in the killing of two North Carolina state patrolmen.

Wetzel confirmed his identity after fingerprints on file with the FBI were matched with those taken from a stolen car parked near an alley where he was arrested here Tuesday night.

Wetzel had been the object of an intense manhunt since Nov. 14, when his prints were taken from another stolen car—one of several found along a trail leading from the scene of the double slaying in North Carolina.

THE GOVERNOR of Mississippi called out the National Guard after Wetzel, 36, escaped from the Willard, N. Y., Mental Institution Oct. 21. Wetzel had announced he intended to free his brother, William, 37, who is under a death sentence in the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman.

Wetzel originally had been arrested Sept. 26 and charged with the burglary of a Batavia, N. Y., gun shop. He had been sent to the mental institution for observation.

THE TWO North Carolina officers—Wister Lee Reece and James Thomas Brown—were shot down Nov. 5 when they stopped a speeding 1957 sedan. The FBI said a trail of stolen cars led into Kentucky, where a car bearing Wetzel's prints was found.

Wetzel said he had been in Bakersfield just three hours before he was arrested.

Deputy Is Freed In 'Date' Slaying

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., Dec. 11 (AP)—A Superior Court jury last night acquitted a special deputy sheriff in the fatal shooting of a Negro college student suspected of trying to make a date with a white woman by telephone.

The jury deliberated 15 minutes before freeing Dallas Holliday, 37, of a second-degree murder charge in the shooting of Joseph P. Cross, 21, near Williamston the night of Sept. 7. Cross was a senior at Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro.

Sheriff R. W. Rawls told the all-white jury that Cross was shot during a tussle with Holliday. The shooting occurred, he said, after a trap w as set to catch a man who had been making telephone calls to Polly Roberson, 25, a waitress.

Sheriff Rawls was the principal witness for the state, which attempted to show that Holliday used undue force in attempting to make what the state claimed was an illegal arrest. The defense offered no testimony.

Rawls said he and Holliday hid themselves on the floor of Miss Roberson's car as she kept a date on the officers' instructions. Rawls said that at the rendezvous a Negro got out of another car and started walking to the Roberson vehicle. Holliday got out. Rawls said he heard Holliday say: "Halt! This is Deputy Sheriff Holliday!"

The sheriff told the jury he saw the man brandish a shiny object, which in his opinion was a knife, and tussle with Holliday. Rawls said he heard four shots. The wounded man then ran to his car and drove off. About 155 yards away the vehicle ran off an embankment.

The officers pulled Cross from the car. He died before reaching a hospital.

Sheriff Acquitted In Shooting Of College Student

WILLIAMSTON, N. C. — A 37-year-old white deputy sheriff was acquitted here Tuesday night in the fatal shooting of a 21-year-old Negro college student last September.

Atlanta, Ga.

An all-white Superior Court jury deliberated 15 minutes before freeing Dallas Holliday of a second degree murder charge in the shooting of Joseph J. Cross, who was reportedly suspected of trying to make a date with a white woman by telephone.

The North Carolina A and T College student was wounded four times when he allegedly walked into a trap set by two sheriffs and a 25-year-old white waitress who said she had been propositioned o nthe telephone. The woman testified she recognized Cross' car as the one which had followed her several times.

Sheriff Dallas said he fired when Cross approached him, brandishing a shriny object which in his opinion was a knife.

Negro Executed For Attacking Girl

RALEIGH, N.C., Nov. 22 (AP)—An itinerant Negro laborer from Mississippi who wandered into North Carolina about a year ago was executed at Central Prison today for an attack on a pretty, 17-year-old high school pupil.

Ross McAfee, 39, was "very calm" as he was led into the tiny prison gas chamber. He breathed deep of the deadly hydro-cyannic gas which started boiling up around him two minutes later. He was pronounced dead in 14 minutes.

Sheriff T. E. Bebber said that after the arrest, McAffee also admitted the slaying of Miss Willie Milan, 76, at Fairburn, Ga., in October, 1956, and a kinfe attack on a woman at Marianna, Ark., in December, 1951.

Sheriff Acquitted In Student Slaying

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 12-21-57

WILLIAMSTON, N.C. — A 12-man, all white Superior Court jury here Tuesday took only 15 minutes to exonerate Deputy Sheriff Dallas Holiday in the Sept. 7 slaying of a 24-year-old college student whom, observers say, was killed in a case of mistaken identity.

Every available seat in Judge Joseph W. Parker's packed courtroom was occupied by spectators of both races as the trial carried well into the night before the jury returned its acquittal verdict in the death of senior A. and T. College student Josph Cross.

Mr. cross was said to have been suspected of trying to date a white waitress, Miss Polly Roberson, but mystery surrounded his death on U.S. Highway 64, where Holiday allegedly killed him.

* * *

SHERIFF W. R. RAWLS, who was with Holiday when Mr. Cross was shot to death, told the court that his office had set a trap for a mysterious caller, whom the woman said was trying to date her.

He quoted the Roberson woman as saying she had been getting telephone calls for more than five months and that the caller threatened her with bodily harm if she didn't meet his demands.

Sheriff Rawls said his office had exhausted all efforts in an attempt to ascertain the caller's identity when Miss Roberson was asked to cooperate in setting a trap for the caller by accepting a date and following his instructions.

* * *

THE 25-YEAR-OLD woman agreed, the sheriff said, and the trap was sprung, with Holiday and himself hiding in the rear of her car on the floor as she drove to a prearranged rendezvous with the caller.

A courtroom in rapt attention listened to the sheriff who, with other officers and Miss Roberson, were the only witnesses to the killing.

Continuing his testimony, Rawls declared that the caller instructed the woman to drive down Highway 64 toward Jamesville, telling her that a car would pull up behind her, blink its lights three times and blow its horn, before it passed her.

He said she was to follow the car to the rendezvous. He said he and Holiday, equipped with a walkie-talkie radio set, were lying on the floor of the car when a car pulled up behind her about two miles out of town, blinked its lights, blew its horn and passed.

He said the lead car kept going about two miles more on the highway and then turned off the road onto an isolated lane leading to Barber Island. He said from there they went two miles further and finally stopped on a dirt road across a swamp.

* * *

THE SHERIFF said he instructed the woman to leave the car but keep the headlights on. He said a colored man walked from the front car toward the woman as Holiday got out of Mrs. Roberson's car.

The sheriff said he stumbled when his feet became entangled in the walkie-talkie wire trying to get out. He said he heard three or four shots while on the ground after falling and saw the man running to his car.

He said other officers were instructed by radio to intercept the man while he and Holiday followed the man down the road some 155 yards before his car ran down the embankment and into the swamp water.

THE SHERIFF said he pulled he man from the car, but he died en route to the hospital from the bullet wound in the chest.

The state contended that the arrest of the man was attempted without a warrant and the man was not told the nature of the arrest. The sheriff and Miss Roberson were the only state witnesses called upon.

The prosecution could not cross-examine the sheriff since he was its witness too and it was speculated that much pertinent information in the case was lost as a result.

There were reports, however, that witnesses were available who could testify that Mr. Cross had been away from Williamston during the time the woman received the calls. It was also reported that Mr. Cross was en route to visit a schoolmate on the night he was killed.

* * *

THE YOUNG student was the foster son of Jesse W. Rodgers, a local building contractor and fraternal leader. He had an excellent reputation in the community.

An air of uneasiness filled the courtroom as the jurors returned after the brief deliberation. Judge Parker exclaimed:

"There will be no demonstration in this courtroom, in this courthouse or on the streets regardless of what the verdict may be." He then instructed the arrest of any person or persons involved in a demonstration.

A half-filled courtroom of colored persons filed slowly out of the room sadly when the verdict was returned. Some looked as though they expected the decision that was rendered.

* * *

A PATHOLOGIST, Dr. William W. Forest of Chapel Hill, performed an autopsy on Mr. Cross' body 13 days after his death and burial following reports that he had been castrated.

Dr. Forest testified at the trial and showed X-rays to the effect that the man was not emasculated.

The state's main contention was false arrest and the use of undue force had been employed in the shooting which resulted in Mr. Cross' death.

Widespread belief among Williamston residents, based on the reports of witnesses, is that Mr. Cross was mistaken for someone else.

College Man Shot

Journal & Guide

Down in Williamston, Martin county, an unfortunate homicide has taken place. A young junior at A. and T. College had his life taken in an entrapment case. A white waitress reported to the local police that embarrassing calls were being made to her. A trap was set to catch the menace.

Norfolk, Va.

THE DECEASED young man came in the vicinity of the woman's parked car and is reported to have stopped. The young man was fired upon after he alighted from his car in the proximity of the decoy car. He was dead upon his arrival to the hospital.

Sat 9-21-57

After being shot, he drove away from the scene in a hurry and wrecked his car. He was carried from his car to the hospital. Some serious questions are raised in the case.

Death Of Youth Disturbs Williamston Residents

Journal & Guide p. 20

Sat. 9-21-57

Special to Journal and Guide

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.— Colored citizens of this Martin County seat of about 6,000 population have been greatly disturbed by the shooting of one of this town's most respected young men who was about to return to A. and T. College in Greensboro for his junior year.

Norfolk, Va.

Joseph James Cross, 24-year old son of Mrs. Bessie Cross, 109 Peele street, is believed by some otwnspeople to have been the victim of mistaken identity. He had just returned from summer work in Norfolk, according to his brother, Samuel Cross, 26, a woodworker who resides at 798 Hannah street, Norfolk, Va.

• • •

DEPUTY SHERIFF Preston Johnson and Coroner W. W. Biggs told this reporter and others that the complaining witness was a white waitress at a local hotel, who alleged that she had received repeated telephone calls attempting to make "dates" with her. After alerting the officers, it was stated that a "trap was set" for the would-be lover.

Sheriff W. Raymond Rawls and his deputies reportedly had been attempting to solve the case for some time. Saturday night the sheriff and a deputy hid in the woman's car by lying down and making it appear that she was alone when she drove to a pre-arranged rendezvous.

• • •

ALTHOUGH Deputy Johnson said the road was a 'loop road" (circles around in a small area and turns back in to the same main road) with families living on it, the trap was allegedly sprung when Cross drove that way.

Sheriff Rawls and Deputy Dallas C. Holiday, of Jamesville, were the officers on the scene along with A. B. C. Officer Cecil Bullock, when Cross is alleged to have "blinked his lights three times" and passed the woman's car and parked ahead of her. The sheriff stated that Deputy Holiday accosted Cross and grappled with him as Cross allegedly started toward the woman's car.

Cross was shot through the right arm, the bullet going into his side and lodging near the heart, according to Coroner Biggs' autopsy report. There were apparent knife wounds on the left hand, the nose and lid of right eye, Biggs added. There was no second shot through the head as had been previously reported, the coroner added.

• • •

THE SHERIFF said Cross reentered his car after the shooting and drove a short distance before the car wrecked. Officers, according to Deputy Johnson, brought the body back up the hill and sent it to a hospital where it was pronounced "dead on arrival."

The coroner's jury hearing Monday afternoon was brief. The woman, whose complaint brought on the killing, was not present. A paring knife was reportedly found near the scene of the fatal shooting. It was not among the victim's personal effects reported to Jesse W. Rodgers, who "practically raised" Joseph Cross.

13c 1957

NORTH CAROLINA

Pretty Teacher, 22, Killed by Student

Courier Sat. 6-8-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. P.1

RALPH GAY

JEAN W. BRYANT

WILSON, N. C. — Ralph Gay, student in health education at North Carolina College, killed Miss Jean W. Bryant, 22-year-old seventh-grade teacher here, in a fit of anger about 2 A. M. Saturday.

Wilson police told The Courier that Gay waited for Miss Bryant to return to her residence on East Green Street with her escort for the evening and shot her twice with a 32-20 rifle. One bullet entered the woman's head just above the right ear and the second shot passed through her stomach. She died almost instantly.

■

MISS BRYANT was a graduate of Fayetteville State Teachers College.

According to information received from Police Chief Elbert Privette and E. M. Barnes, principal of Darden High School here, Ralph Gay and Reginald Smith brought Fey Bryant, younger sister of the slain teacher, from Durham to Wilson.

Mrs. Sarah Thomas Bryant, mother of the two women, said that Gay brought Smith to her house and introduced him to Jean Bryant. She said that the two men asked the sisters to double date for the evening. Jean had just finished her school reports for the closing of the term and complained of being tired. Gay and Smith suggested that a ride might relax her, and she consented to go out. Fey refused to go out and went to bed. She is visiting from Philadelphia, where she now lives.

■

WITHOUT PROVOCATION, Gay changed his mind about going riding, and Smith and Jean went alone. Gay has lived in the same block with Jean most of his life and has never been considered a suitor of the slain woman. About 10 o'clock, Gay went to his home and got a rifle and vanished. Relatives and friends looked for him until about midnight and then gave up the search. When Smith returned with Jean about 2 A.M., Gay fired the rifle five times, twice striking Jean.

Gay's father committed suicide about 20 years ago.

Woman Slain; Elizabethtown Pair Held

Journal Wilmington, N.C. Sat. 8-3-57

ELIZABETHTOWN — Two Negroes were held here Tuesday in connection with the robbery-beating of an elderly white widow.

Officers said Palmer Johnson and Jake Richardson a few hours after Mrs. Addie Smith, 70, Rt. 1, Elizabethtown, was knocked unconscious and robbed of $570 at her farm home.

Bladen County Sheriff John V. Allen said Johnson had admitted the robbery and had named Richardson as his accomplice. Officers recovered most of the loot.

Allen said tire tracks at the Smith home led officers to Johnson's home. Johnson's 8-year-old son identified a cap found at the scene of the robbery as one owned by his father.

A neighbor said he had seen Johnson a short time before at Roseboro. He was arrested by Highway patrolmen and Johnson and Bladen County officers.

He had $366 in his possession and said Richardson had the rest. Officers found $200 on Richardson when they arrested him.

Both men were held without charge pending further investigation. Johnson was held in lieu of $5,000 bond and bond for Richardson was set at $2,500.

Negro Woman Slain, Husband Wounded By White Farmer

Advocate Jackson, Miss. Sat. 8-24-57

Slayer Being Held Under $15,000 Bond

Williamston, N. C., Aug. 19 — (Special) — A coroner's jury, after a few hours deliberation here Monday found L. B. Moore, white tenant farmer had committed a crime less than first degree murder in the fatal shooting of Mrs. Rellie Biggs and the discharging of two or three shots into the body of her husband, and held him for the Martin County grand jury, under a $15,000.00 bond.

There have been several stories as to why the irate white man took the life of the mother of six children and continued his wrath upon her husband. Evidence alleged to have been given at the trial indicated that there had been trouble between the children of the two families. Sheriff Rawls is said to have told the jury that Moore called him and told him that he had shot two people.

The Sheriff is alleged to have told him to wait at his office and he journeyed to the scene of the crime where he found the body of the woman near the tobacco barn, almost lifeless, and Biggs was in the car with gun shots in his face and hands. The evidence further revealed that Moore is alleged to have fired on Biggs after he advanced by car on him, while he was tending his barn. It was further stated, according to Sheriff Rawls, that Mrs. Biggs had assaulted Mrs. Moore with a broom and that when Moore saw what was happening to his wife, he opened fire on Mrs. Biggs and she fell mortally wounded.

Sat. 8-24-57

The other side of the drifting reports say the Biggs woman going to county officers during the day and complaining that the Moore children had been molesting her children. It was not known what response Mrs. Biggs received from the officers. The shooting occured Friday night on the farm of one J. E. Corey, where both families lived. It is reported that Corey had ordered Biggs to move and that Moore had applied for eviction papers the day the shooting occured.

Death of Highway Patrolmen Laid To Unidentified Man

Daily World P.1 Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 11-7-57

ELLERBE, N. C.—An unidentified dark-skin man is alleged to have slain two highway patrolmen as he sped along government highways in South Central North Carolina Tuesday.

Police roadblocks and a mass hunt began immediately following the fatal shooting of Patrolmen W. L. Reece and J. T. Brown. Meanwhile, officers at nearby Rockingham began questioning a 30 year old Negro, Robert Perry, Jr., of Norman, N. C. in connection with the slayings.

Patrolman Reece was shot when he attempted to stop a 1957 model car with Pennsylvania license plates at about 8 P. M. a mile north of here on U. S. 220. He was reportedly manning a speed check point.

Less than an hour later shots from the same car fatally wounded Patrolman Brown on U. S. 1, which is about 10 miles south of Sanford, N. C.

Perry, who is being held without bond, said he jumbed from the car when the driver reached into the compartment of a pistol prior to the first shooting. He also said he was a hitchhiker and that he was in a ditch during the shooting.

The alleged killer was described as being 25 years old, weighing about 140 pounds, and possibly Indian or Negro.

Wetzel Is Arraigned; Identified In Lineup

ROCKINGHAM, Dec. 9 (AP) — Frank Edward Wetzel, accused of killing two state highway patrolmen, was ordered held without bond on a murder charge today after a Negro hitchhiker calmly identified him as the motorist who shot and killed Patrolman Wister Lee Reece near Ellerbe the night of Nov. 5.

The hitchhiker, Robert Terry Jr., confronted Wetzel at a preliminary hearing in Richmond County Superior Court and for the second time today "positively identified" Wetzel, 36-year-old escapee from a New York State mental hospital, as the slayer.

"That's The Man."

The first identification came early this morning at grim Central Prison in Raleigh where Terry picked Wetzel from a lineup of eight men and told officers, "That's the man."

About an hour after Reece was killed by a motorist he had stopped for speeding, another patrolman, J. T. Brown of Sanford, was killed in similar fashion near Sanford.

After hearing Terry and two other witnesses testify at today's hearing, Superior Court Judge W. A. Leland McKeithan found probable cause and ordered Wetzel held without bond pending trial.

Solicitor M. G. Boyette said he expected the case to be tried during a term of Richmond Superior Court which begins Jan. 6. He has stated he will seek a first degree murder conviction — for which the punishment is death in the gas chamber unless the jury recommends life imprisonment.

After the hearing, Wetzel was whisked by patrolmen and Sheriff Raymond W. Goodman back to Raleigh and Central Prison where he was lodged tonight in a cell on death row — only a short distance from the gas chamber.

Wetzel, arrested in Bakersfield, Calif., about two weeks ago, had arrived in Raleigh early this morning by train, tightly manacled to one of three officers who brought him back to this state from California.

He was taken to Central Prison and placed in a lineup with seven convicts — all dressed in civilian clothes, like Wetzel.

Officers said Terry quickly narrowed the group down to two, to Wetzel and one other man. They said the other looked so much like Wetzel "he could easily have been his brother."

After inspecting the two closely and listening to them talk, Terry pointed to Wetzel, the officers related.

After the lineup, a highway patrol car sped Wetzel to Rockingham for the arraignment hearing. Terry went in another car.

An estimated 750 persons jammed the courtroom at Rockingham for the hearing. There was a dead silence as Boyette called Terry as his first witness.

Terry, a lay preacher neatly dressed in a grey suit, said he hitched a ride with a motorist at Asheboro about 7:30 p.m. the evening of Nov. 5.

He said the motorist drove at a high rate of speed toward Ellerbe, all the while discussing the game of bridge and coon hunting.

A Highway Patrol car roared up behind them, Terry related, with its red light blinking and its siren screaming. He said the driver at first acted as though he would try to outrun his pursuer — but finally slowed and pulled his big black car off on the highway shoulder.

Terry testified that the driver got out of the car and then reached into the glove compartment for a pistol.

"I started begging, 'Please, please, please don't do that,' " Terry [illegible].

He said the man answered, "I've got to do it."

Terry said he jumped from the car and ducked into a ditch as he heard the pistol fire.

Solicitor Boyette asked:

"Do you see the driver of that car now?"

"I do, sir," answered Terry.

He pointed to Wetzel who was seated near Boyette.

Wetzel, who did not have a lawyer at the time, cross-examined Terry. He asked the witness if he positively identified him. Terry nodded a "yes." Judge McKeithan later appointed John Thomas Page Jr., Rockingham attorney, to represent Wetzel.

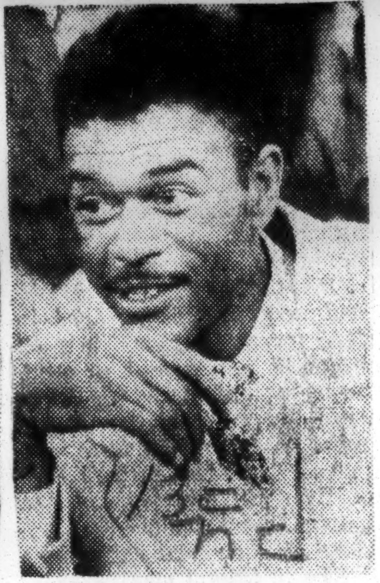
Then Wetzel recalled that after the killing, Terry told officers the motorist was about 24 or 25 years old and dark complexioned, apparently "of Latin descent." Wetzel is 36 years old and brown-haired.

"What nationality would you say I am now," Wetzel asked.

"White," Terry replied.

Wetzel then asked why Terry had described the driver as apparently of Latin descent.

FRANK WETZEL, RIGHT, WITH SHERIFF RAYMOND GOODWIN.
. . . At Hearing In Rockingham Courtroom. (Ken Cooke Photos.)



ROBERT TERRY, JR.
. . . He Fingered Wetzel.

CROWD GATHERS BEFORE HEARING OUTSIDE ROCKINGHAM COURTHOUSE

White-Negro fight leaves one dead in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26—(AP)—Police today hunted a young ex-Marine they said boasted that he stabbed a Negro youth in a street fight between Negro and white youths.

In the melee last night, Carl Lee Levell, 14-year-old Negro was fatally knifed.

The boy was found on a sidewalk in the Over-the-Rhine section of downtown Cincinnati.

Officers sought for questioning Prentice Meedings, 21, who reportedly told a restaurant patron near the scene of the fight that he had knifed a youth.

Investigators quoted Meedings' brother Arland, 17, as saying the brothers were walking home when eight Negroes came up behind them and the brawl started.

Arland Meedings said he and his brother broke away and ran to the restaurant to seek help.

The dead boy's brother, Robert Levell, 17, told police the Levell brothers and John Bene, 18, were walking along a street when four white youths passed and one bumped Carl.

Officers quoted Robert Levell as saying two of the white youths drew knives and the three Negroes scattered. When they found Carl a few minutes later, he had been stabbed.

Test clears man jailed 10 years for murder

Afro-American Sat. 3-9-57
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

Trumpeter William Green of Eastern Penitentiary Band, was convicted of murder April 18, 1947. Victim of the Nov. 4, 1946, shooting was William Blount, a night watchman at the then Standard Theater, 12th and South Sts.

The Commonwealth contended that Green had been surprised by Blount while burglarizing the theater. Taken to a police callbox by the watchman, he then fired, according to the prosecution.

Green insisted that he was at home in bed at the time. Three witnesses identified him as the killer, however. Three appeals for a new trial were all denied.

Approached by the prisoner's mother, Mrs. Lila Green, in 1955, Rose Kotzin, an attorney, took the case. She arranged for a lie detector test which Green passed.

One of the three witnesses, James D. Hargett, took the test on the same day, Jan. 29, 1956, and failed. In a signed affidavit, Hargett said another witness, Alonzo Suggs, offered him money to lie at the magistrate's hearing and trial.

Accompanied by Homicide Detective Daniel O'Mahoney, Miss Kotzin then went to New York to locate a third witness, Eugene Fleming. The latter witness lived with Suggs at the time of the slaying.

When confronted with Hargett's statement, Fleming also signed an affidavit. He said Suggs had offered him $100 to lie.

Despite the new evidence, on Nov. 19, 1956, the Supreme Court refused a new trial. Justice Musmanno, in a dissenting opinion, said there was substantial doubt of Green's guilt, however.

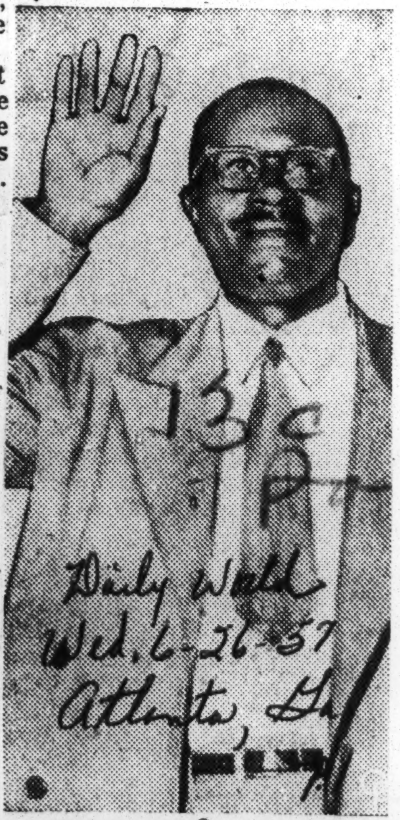
Richard O. Arthur, a nationally known lie detector expert, on Feb. 16, 1957, wrote the Board of Pardons in Harrisburg. The letter read:

"I have tested over 3,000 persons and I cannot remember any case in which the results showed truthfulness more than the Green affair. I feel very strongly that this man is innocent."

District Attorney Blanc sent two assistants, Thomas Reed, in charge of the appeals division, and William Harris, to Harrisburg last Tuesday. They recommended that Governor Leader grant a full pardon to Green.

Green's counsel this week stated her intention of turning over to the District Attorney's office information that might lead to Blount's killer.

Freed from Death



AARON TURNER, 37, waves in Philadelphia as he walks out of court a free man after 11 years in prison. During that time, Turner was convicted five times and sentenced to death four times in connection with the fatal beating of two men in a robbery, but each time the verdict was upset. Happy to be acquitted, Turner said that it could only happen "in America."

WILLIAM GREEN and lawyer
. . . Breathes free air after ten long years . . .

Innocent, man freed 10 yrs. later

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-27-57
P. 1

PHILADELPHIA

Thanks to Mrs. Rose Kotzin Landy, William S. Green is a free man once again.

Green walked out of Eastern Penitentiary last Wednesday at midnight with a full pardon from Governor Leader. He had served 10 years of a life sentence for a crime he didn't commit.

He was convicted on April 16, 1947, of murdering [illegible] Blount, a 55-year-old [illegible] watchman, on Nov. 4, 1946. Green never gave up hope and maintained that he was innocent.

* * *

THE FIRST place Green went was to his mother's home at 2326 Madison Sq., where Mrs. Lial Green and a number of relatives and friends awaited to congratulate him.

Green left the penitentiary wearing a new suit and sports shirt. He weighed 147 pounds, the same as he weighed on entering prison.

While in the prison, the 38-year-old clothes presser learned to play the saxophone and clarinet—even good enough to earn the nickname "Aartie Shaw."

HE TOLD reporters that he plans to visit with relatives in the country to "get some fresh air" and try to find work as a musician.

"If I can't get a job in music," he said, "I'll go back to my old job as clothes presser."

"But first," Mrs. Lundy interrupted, "I promised his mother that I would bring him home and that is what I am going to do."

The Philadelphian was convicted on the basis of testimony by two eyewitnesses who identified Green as the killer.

* * *

THEY LATER admitted they had not seen Green do the killing and explained that a third man, who had a grudge against tify Green.

Mrs. Lundy had the case reopened in 1952 and the witnesses admitted that they had not witnessed the crime. A three-judge court later denied a petition for a new trial.

But Mrs. Landy and the District Attorney's office asked the State Board of Pardons to recommend a pardon for Green. It was granted.

One-Legged Dad Slays Son With Bat

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 5-18-57
P. 5

BRADDOCK, Pa.—A 55-year-old, one-legged father is being held on a murder charge awaiting the action of the coroner's inquest for beating his 16-year-old son to death with a baseball bat.

William Smith, of 1132 Cherry Way, Braddock, was arrested last Wednesday evening shortly after his son, Posdell Smith, 16, died in Montefiore Hospital.

Mr. Smith, who has an artificial right leg, told county detectives that his son came home drunk and belligerent.

The father said that he started using the baseball bat shortly after his son attempted to assault him and another child.

2 Boys Accused Of Slaying Dad

Herald
Miami, Fla.
Tues. 6-25-57
P. 10-A

PHILADELPHIA —(UP)— Two teen-age boys were accused Monday of plotting the death of the father of one of them, then lying in wait and fatally shooting him as he sat on the steps of his home with his arm around another son.

"It was a pretty cold operation, just like professional killers," Homicide Capt. David H. Roberts said.

Curtis Edwards, 14, whose father died in the electric chair two years ago for a hold-up-murder, is accused of firing a shot from ambush which killed Martin Daniels, the father of his pal.

Martin Daniels Jr., 16, was charged with plotting his father's death. The father was killed by a single shot from a rifle as he sat on his front porch steps Saturday night

Roberts said two other teen-agers, Albert Stolis, 15, and Charles Ozalis, 15, also were arrested.

Roberts said young Daniels and his father argued in a taproom when the boy and his mother went there to obtain money from him. The boy left and failed to return home that night.

Daniels told Roberts that Edwards and Stolis went to Ozalis' home Sunday afternoon and obtained a rifle and one bullet. Then, he said, they waited two hours behind a cemetery wall across the street from Daniels' home for the father to appear.

When he did, Roberts quoted the Daniels boy as saying he thrust the rifle into Edwards' hands and said, "You'd better fire the shot because you're a better marksman."

13c Pa

—Associated Press Wirephoto

Police Escort 3 Teen-Agers After Slaying

. . Martin Daniels Jr., left, Curtis Edwards, center, and Albert Stolis

South Carolina Girls Admit To The Slaying

World Sat. 3-9-57 P.5
B'ham Ala.

ST. MATTHEWS, S. C. -- (ANP)- Police this week were holding two teen-aged girls here who have allegedly admitted slaying their father in signed statements.

The girls, Ruby Mae Hay, 19 and her sister, Lula Mae, 16, reportedly admitted firing the shotgun blast that killed their father, Willie Hay, 39, while he slept after coming home drunk and threatening them.

Sheriff Malcolm H. Rowell of Calhoun County said he obtained statements from the girls. Rowell said the girls earlier had implicated three men in the case by charging that they had crept into the Hays house and shot Hay with a shotgun as he lay sleeping. Rowell said the three men charged with murder have been released fom custody.

The girls stated that their father came home drunk and threatened them. They said they were afraid of him because of previous threats and shot him when he fell asleep.

They are now being held in the Calhoun County jail charged with murder pending a coroner's inquest to be held later.

FEARS LYNCHING:

Mother seeks FBI aid in son's death

Afro American
Baltimore, Md. P.13
Sat. 6-22-57

WASHINGTON

A native South Carolina woman, who is sure that her nephew was "run over and killed just because of his race and color" asked the AFRO Wednesday to help her bring to justice the three white men suspected of killing him.

Mrs. Queenie Gleaton, 34, of No. 2 M St., NE, said her 25-year-old nephew, Wilton Gleaton, was run down by three white men in a truck, May 18. He died two days later in Orangeburg, S.C.

She asked the AFRO to help her contact the FBI, "or anybody" who can help get the State of South Carolina to make an arrest in the killing.

* * *

MRS. GLEATON, a domestic worker, and her husband, Odell, a construction worker, came to Washington from Columbia, S.C., in 1949.

They reside here with her brother, James W. Jackson, 30, also a native of nearby Orangeburg, S.C.

They had returned home to attend the funeral of an uncle, Simon Brown, who was buried May 19.

* * *

MRS. GLEATON told the AFRO that on May 21, the day after Wilton died, a lone, disturbed white man came to the Gleaton farm house where Wilton had lived with his parents, brothers and sisters.

Mrs. Gleaton remembered the young white man only as "Huffman," the son of a noted farmer. She said he told this story:

He and two other white men were riding a truck driven by another white man when they saw Wilton walking down the highway.

The driver decided to run Wilton down with the truck, the informant said, and he and the other rider begged him not to do it. "But he did it anyway —two or three times."

* * *

ON A THIRD time around, the driver tried to "drag" on the limp body of Wilton Gleaton. The truck skidded into a ditch off the highway.

A colored farmhand was summoned to pull the truck out, which he did with a tractor. And the three highwaymen rode on.

Mrs. Gleaton said that she was there at the time to attend the funeral of an uncle. She saw Wilton last when he left to go home from the uncle's "wake."

* * *

LATER ANOTHER uncle and a niece, she said, came to the house where the corpse lay, and told the family that Wilton was lying on the highway "not speaking."

* * *

THEY SUMMONED a white doctor who examined Wilton, and told his mother that "nothing was ailing him." He advised her to bathe his head in cold water, Mrs. Gleaton said.

She said that Wilton's mother called the State Police and asked them to investigate. The police never came.

Wilton, who never regained consciousness, was taken to the Orangeburg Hospital where he died the following Monday.

* * *

MRS. GLEATON'S husband, said he visited the scene of Wilton's death last week.

"I could still see where they dragged over him on the street," Odell Gleaton said. 'It's a scorched looking mark.'

Mr. Gleaton, a construction worker here in Washington, said that the informant's father came to Wilton's father and offered him money "just to keep his mouth shut" about the incident.

The elder Gleaton refused the money "because it just wasn't right."

Mr. Gleaton said that when he left Orangeburg County last week, "everybody" knew the story, but that no arrests had been made.

The location of the alleged highway lynching was in the Gleaton Quarters, a section in Neese, S.C., about 25 miles west of Orangeburg.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN JOHN J. RILEY, who represents the second district of South Carolina, which includes Orangeburg, stated he did not have any jurisdiction in the case.

He suggested that Mrs. Gleaton write South Carolina's governor, George Bell Timmerman. He said the governor has an investigation staff equipped to handle such matters.

He also said that he was certain that if the circumstances warranted it, there would be an investigation by the governor.

Neither of the state's two Senators, Thurmond or Olin D. Johnston could be reached for comment.

* * *

ACCORDING TO Cpl. J. F. Redding of the Orangeburg Highway Patrol police, records show that Gleaton apparently fell off an old model pick-up truck on which he was riding.

Redding told the AFRO that Gleaton hitch-hiked a ride with Thurman Hoffman, 16, and Olin Boltin, 16, of Route 1, Box 36, Springfield, S.C.

The boys, who were in the truck cab gave Gleaton a lift on the back of the truck. They were to stop and let Gleaton off the truck at a crossroad a mile and half from where they picked him up on Highway 38-132 which was near his home.

The youths told police they stopped at the crossroad where they thought Gleaton got off the truck. They then proceeded to a counry store, the boys were quoted as saying.

* * *

AT APPROXIMATELY 9 p.m. two persons, Simon Brown of North, S.C., and Pearlie Brown found Gleaton lying on the highway and thought he was intoxicated. They pulled him to the side of the road, Redding said.

The two people subsequently saw some of Gleaton's relatives at a wake and notified them that they had discovered Gleaton lying on the highway, police said.

Man Is Charged In Murder Of Policeman

News & Courier
Tues. 7-2-57
Charleston, S.C.

COLUMBIA, July 1 (AP) — A 30-year-old Negro today was charged with murder in the fatal shooting last night of Columbia Patrolman C. W. Watford Jr. P.15-A

The charge was filed against Harrison Dubard following a long session in which officers sought to question him about the slaying. They said Dubard, arrested at the scene of the shooting, was "sullen and uncooperative."

Dubard also is accused of critically wounding his brother, Carroll.

Officers said Harrison Dubard, arrested at the scene of Patrolman C. W. Watford Jr.'s slaying last night, "was sullen and uncooperative."

Dubard's brother, Carroll, remained in critical condition at a local hospital.

Meanwhile, officers disclosed that the accused man was one of several persons questioned April 27 following the shotgun slaying of David Woody Feaster here.

Feaster, according to the Police Department, was killed by a shotgun blast after a dice game. The case is under investigation.

Watford was shot after answering a call to the 2200 block of Taylor Street. The call resulted from a family disturbance in which Dubard allegedly threw boiling water about his mother's house.

Police said Watford and the brother of Dubard took him outside the house. Officers said a scuffle followed in which Dubard apparently wrested Watford's gun from him and shot the officer and Carroll Dubard.

Negro Electrocuted For 1952 Murder

COLUMBIA, July 5 (AP) — James Eugene Smith, 36-year old Abbeville Negro, went to his death in the electric chair today for the slaying five years ago of his white employer, F. Loyd Pardue.

Smith stood trial for the fatal robbery-bludgeoning three times and was convicted each time. He was granted a new trial once by the court which originally convicted him and again by the state Supreme Court in a series of legal maneuvers.

Last week, Gov. Timmerman refused a clemency appeal brought by Greenville attorney John Bolt Culbertson.

As he was strapped into the chair, Smith told official witnesses to his death:

"I have nothing against anybody this morning and may God bless each of you."

He went to his death quietly and with little show of emotion.

Among witnesses, were Pardue's widow, Mrs. Sarah Anderson Pardue; his mother, Mrs. Louise Pardue Crouch; his sister, Mrs. Christine Johnson, and two brothers-in-law, D. L. Johnson and James Anderson.

"I have waited five years for this moment," said Pardue's widow after Smith died.

"Everybody has advised me not to see this this morning, but I wouldn't have missed it for anything . . . I feel as though a burden has been lifted . . . I have seen him (Smith) pay his debt for the crime," she added.

Hires White Woman; He Is Bombed Out

GAFFNEY, S. C. — They bombed his home because he hired a white woman to pick cotton for him.

That's the way local area residents are explaining away the dynamiting of the home of Lewis Ford, a sharecropper who lives in the Cowpens Battlefield area near here.

FORD'S HOME ON the farm where he has been a "cropper for 25 years, was bombed last Wednesday night just 24 hours after the home of a white woman who spoke out against segregation was dynamited.

Little damage was done to Ford's home, but if all the dynamite used in the bombing had exploded the home "would have been nothing but splinters now," according to a police official.

Fire, 2 bombings In S. C.

By JOHN H. McCRAY

PAXVILLE, S.C.—An early morning mysterious fire in Clarendon County and two dynamitings in Cherokee County punctuated the tense racial situation in this state last week.

The fire destroyed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thelma Bethune, about three miles south of Paxville, raising to four the number of homes burned down since the Clarendon County school suit was filed.

The Cherokee dynamiters chose the residence of a white author and the cabin of a tenant farmer as their targets.

Unexplained was why the hate bombers blew up the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ford on the farm of Mrs. J. Mark Hayes. Ford and Mrs. Hayes denied that they had taken any public position on the integration question.

The explosion which rocked the residence of Dr. and Mrs. James H. Sanders was blamed on the fact that Mrs. Sanders had been one of the contributors to the book, "South Carolinians Speak," which called for recognition of the Supreme Court integration decision.

* * *

MR. BETHUNE placed his total loss at "around $14,000," about a third of which was covered by insurance. Presently, he and Mrs. Bethune are living in quarters improvised in a barn.

No one was in the house when it burned, he said. He and Mrs. Bethune gave this account to the AFRO:

Mr. Bethune had left with a son, just back from a tour of military service in Europe for New York City.

He, the son and an unidentified woman passenger left "around 10 Saturday night." Mrs. Bethune remained in the house during the day, but spent the nights with a neighbor, roughly three city blocks away.

* * *

AT APPROXIMATELY 2 a.m. Tuesday the sound of discharging shotgun shells awakened the family with whom she was staying. They saw the Bethune house completely enveloped in flames.

Mrs. Bethune said she had not cooked or used heat otherwise at all on Monday. They were unable to salvage anything from the home.

Early Tuesday morning she notified her husband in New York City by phone. He returned by automobile the next day.

Neither Mr. Bethune nor his wife has "a sure explanation" for the tragedy which wiped out their home.

* * *

"WE THINK but we cannot prove our thinking," he told the AFRO. "We think some white people were behind it, but we don't think white people set the fire. No white man would have had the nerve to come back here on my place and do that," Mr. Bethune said.

Several months ago, Mr. Bethune went to Clarendon County Sheriff T. J. Jackson at Manning after receiving a Ku Klux Klan threat and issued a warning to white men.

The KKK had warned him by mail of danger unless he withdrew his name from the list of Clarendon integration petitioners.

* * *

HIS LATE model automobile "loaded" with ammunition, a new shotgun, rifle and pistol Mr. Bethune had shown these to Jackson and said:

"I'm not here to ask for any protection. I just want you to read this letter I got and spread the word around officially that no white man had better put his foot on my land after dark. I plan to shoot and then find out what any of them'll want."

He also made a complaint to the FBI agent at Manning.

Mr. Bethune, who is county chairman of Progressive Democrats and vice chairman of the recently organized Clarendon County Improvement Association, was also among targets of the White Citizens Council.

* * *

HIS CREDIT was banned in stores where he formerly traded and has been restored only recently after white merchants have begun to suffer under counter-actions sponsored by colored citizens, some of this with the help of powerful out of the state sources.

"We'll build another home," he said. "My wife and I, at first, were very sad about it, but then we got to thinking. All of our children are grown. It could have been worse. I could have lost my wife, you know," he said.

He plans to dispose of an attractive assortment of livestock, assign tobacco and cotton allotments to the U.S. Soil Bank, lease part of his farm land and "work for about a year with my brother in New York City."

* * *

HE EXPLAINED that in a year's time, with what cash the family has now, they can rebuild the home "and not owe one red penny on it." In fact, the Bethunes could rebuild now with the aid of a loan, but he scorns this possibility:

"We didn't owe one cent on it when they burned it down. When we put it back we won't owe one cent on it." He added:

"They (whites) have been trying to get me to take my name off the (school integration) list. I told them somebody'd have to kill me before I did. Well, they aren't going to get my name off by burning me down."

* * *

THE BETHUNES have repeatedly turned down offers of help from friends and sympathizers. "We aren't looking for charity or pity," Mr. Bethune said. "We want to feel free, independent and proud. We couldn't feel that way if we accepted things we don't actually need right now."

The burning, he said, has not been reported to county officials. "What's the use? What would they do? What could they do?" he asked.

The county's first mysterious house burning among integrationists was the former residence of the Rev. J. A. DeLaine, who led the Clarendon law suit and finally fled the state after whites shotgunned his home at Lake City.

* * *

ON TWO subsequent occasions, fires of mysterious origins have burned two homes of the Rev. J. W. Seals, another of the school case leaders.

No arrests have been made in any of these instances. Shortly before he fled the state, the AME Church that the Rev. Mr. DeLaine pastored at Lake City was also heavily damaged by a fire, the origin of which a state insurance investigator described as "incendiary."

The Rev. Mr. DeLaine was out of the city at a church conference at the time.

White Fortune Teller Slain—

Post-Herald P.1

Negro Confesses 'Voodoo' Murder

Sat. 3-23-57

B'ham Ala.

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., March 22 (AP)—A fortune teller was shot to death and an Alabama Negro later told officers he killed the white man because the latter had placed a "voodoo curse" upon him.

Mose H. Martin, a TVA employe, was arrested on a charge of first degree murder by Alabama Highway Patrol officers as he returned to his home at Stevenson, Ala., today.

Simon Warner, 60, the fortune teller, was killed by five bullets from a .32 pistol. Police Chief Buford Richardson said he lived long enough to identify Martin as his assailant.

Jackson County, Ala., Sheriff Anderson Knight said he had arrested Pearl Hutchens, 34-year-old Negro woman, on a murder warrant issued by Tennessee authorities. Officers said she had accompanied the 40-year-old Martin to Shelbyville.

Patrolman Durwood Thompson said Martin told officers that he had made four trips to Shelbyville to kill Warner but hadn't found him until today.

The officer, said the Negro man related that he paid Warner about $60 to cure a stomach ailment but instead had "hexed" him.

Thompson said Martin related that as Warner treated him his condition worsened until he felt like "a string was tied around my waist."

Post-Herald

The Negro man said that he couldn't eat or sleep properly for months, and decided he would have to kill Warner to break the spell," according to Thompson.

Martin said he threw away his pistol while returning to Alabama.

P.2

Although there were no witnesses to the shooting, someone who heard the gunfire noted the license number of Martin's car and called police.

Four bullets struck Warner in the chest and stomach and another wounded him in the right arm.

13c

Martin was an employe of the Widow's Creek steam electric generating plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He was held in the Jackson County jail at Scottsboro, Ala., but indicated he would waive extradition.

2 Are Indicted In Voodoo Killing

Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Thurs. 4-11-57

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., April 10 (AP)—The Bedford County grand jury has indicted two Stevenson, Ala., Negroes for the March 22 slaying of self-styled "crime doctor" Simon Warner.

Mose M. Martin and Pearl Hutchinson were both charged with murder yesterday.

P.34

Earlier Martin told officers he shot the 59-year-old fortune teller to death at Warner's home here because "he put a voodoo curse on me."

P.24

The Hutchinson woman had accompanied Martin from Stevenson to the Warner house.

NEGROES BOUND OVER IN 'VOODOO' KILLING

Commercial Appeal P.9

'Hex' Is Still There, Suspect Says At Nashville

Tues. 3-26-57

NASHVILLE, March 25. —(UP)— Mose Martin, a Negro who told officers a fortune teller "put a voodoo curse" on him, was being held for grand jury action without bond Monday in the fatal shooting of the fortune teller.

Memphis Tenn.

Martin and Pearl Hutchins pleaded innocent before Judge Alfred English and waived preliminary hearing in a brief appearance in a crowded courtroom here.

Simon Warner, 59-year-old "crime doctor," was shot to death near here Friday. The 40-year-old Martin and the Hutchins woman were arrested in Scottsboro, Ala.

Martin told officers he shot Warner because Warner had put a curse on him and that he had the sensation of "having a string tightened" around his waist.

Martin was taken to Nashville to jail during the week end. He told a newsman that the "string" was still there, despite the death of Warner.

POLICE BULLETS END 2-MAN CRIME SPREE

Commercial Appeal P.1

Negro Gunmen Slain After Looting Three Firms Within 13 Hours

Mon. 3-20-57

Memphis Tenn.

By PHILLIP THOMAS

Police shot to death two Memphis Negroes early yesterday to end their 13-hour crime spree that included two armed robberies and one theft.

Dead are Albert Reed, 29, of 3115 Horn Lake Road and Willie James Bennett, 28, of 117 West Davant. Both had previous records.

Slain By Dickey, Bibb

The Negroes were slain by Patrolmen W. L. Dickey and S. A. Bibb moments after they robbed Zollinger's Shell Service Station at 2321 South Bellevue at 3 a.m.

Police said the week end of crime started at 1:45 Saturday afternoon when the Negro pair held up Destafanis' Liquor Store at 1664 Florida and took $25. They pieced it together this way:

Miss Josephine Destafanis said one man pulled a short barreled blue steel pistol and said, "This is a stickup. Give me your money and don't move or I'll kill you."

He grabbed her wrist and pinned her against the counter while the other man grabbed the money from the cash register.

They showed up next at the South Memphis home of a Negro cab driver, whom police declined to identify.

Driver Saw Pair, Gun

One knocked on the cab driver's door and demanded he take them to Third and Beale. When the driver came out he saw the two crouched in the back seat, trying to hide their gun.

"Get out of there. I'm going to take you up the corner to the police," the cab driver said. The men fled.

At 10:15 p.m. William R. May of 274 Holmes, night operator of Deep Rock Service Station at 2953 Highway 61 South (South Third) saw one of the men (Reed) standing in front of him. The Negro asked to price some tires.

Commercial Appeal

While the attendant was busy, Bennett rifled the cash register of $75. The loss was discovered afte rthe Negroes left.

P.3

Douglas Johnson of 2006 Philsar, night operator of the Zollinger station on Bellevue, started the two gunmen on the violent road to death.

Asked To Borrow Can

At 3 a.m. Reed walked into the station and told Mr. Johnson he wanted to borrow a can with some gas, since his car had run out. Mr. Johnson said he'd have to sell hi ma can, since they didn't loan any that late at night.

"OK, I'll buy one," Reed said to the attendant. It was then he noticed Bennett standing on the station's concrete driveway. As he was filling the can, Mr. Johnson heard the cash register ring inside the station. He ran in and grappled with Bennett, but Reed ran in after him, gun in hand.

"Turn loose or I'll kill you," Reed told Mr. Johnson. The Negroes ran off with $118 and the attendant telephoned police. The call went out over the police radio at 3:06 a.m.

Caught In Headlights

Squad car No. 50 with Patrolmen H. G. Winfield and Dickey inside was turning west off Bellevue onto Guasco, a block south of the station, when the call went out. The headlights of the car caught the running gunmen square in their beams a block and a half away.

As the description of the Negroes crackled through the loud speaker the patrolmen piled out with pistols drawn. The gunmen ran to the rear of a house on the southwest corner of Pratt and Guasco.

The policemen yelled at the Negroes to stop, got no response, and Patrolman Dickey fired. Reed, a bullet in his left side, dropped to the ground dead as Bennett leaped a four-foot wire fence, landing in a drainage ditch.

Fired Twice Into Ditch

Patrolman Winfield raced back to the car and drove west to Drake, attempting to cut off Bennett. He saw the Negro crouched in the ditch and fired twice into the darkness, but lost his quarry and drove back to help his partner.

At this time Patrolmen E. Ross Jr. and S. A. Bibb were careening around corners in their squad car to join the hunt. They pulled in at Drake and Whitmore, a block south of the spot where Reed had been killed.

Bibb, a 12-gage shotgun in his hand, ran to the rear of the houses along Drake.

A. J. Lambert of 2384 Drake—awakened by the shots and screeching squad car tires —looked out at his rear yard, saw Bennett running back to the ditch, then spotted Patrolman Bibb.

Resident Shouts Location

"He's just gone back in the ditch," Mr. Lambert shouted to the policeman.

Patrolman Bibb spotted the Negro with his flashlight.

"Come out," the policeman shouted, but Bennett started to run. He moved no more than two steps when a full charge of buckshot struck him in the right side, flattening him into the muddy ditch bank dead. Police found only $33 in Bennett's clothing, surmising he dropped the rest in his flight.

Police Chief James C. Macdonald said he has no intention of suspending Patrolmen Dickey and Bibb.

Macdonald Praises Work

Chief Macdonald praised the men of the Robbery Squad under Capt. G. A. Lawo and those of the Homicide Squad under Capt. W. W. Wilkinson. The chief said it was through their work the crimes were pieced together as the work of Bennett and Reed. He also praised the Shelby County Sheriff's Office for co-operation in linking the gunmen to the theft on Highway 61 South.

"I think the shooting of those two Negroes was justifiable and in line of duty," Chief Macdonald said.

Negroes Slain Fleeing Police After Holdups

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Mon. 5-20-57

MEMPHIS, May 19 (AP)—Police shot and killed two Negroes early today when, officers said, they resisted arrest after pulling three holdups in 13 hours.

P.1

Police Chief J. C. Macdonald gave this report:

Albert Reed, 29, and Willie James Bennett, 28, armed with a revolver, robbed a liquor store of $25 yesterday afternoon. About eight hours later they took $75 from a service station, Reed holding the attendant's attention while Bennett rifled the cash register.

Early this morning, they approached another station and told the attendant their car was out of gas. As Douglas Johnson filled a can with gas, Bennett opened the cash register and grabbed $118.

PISTOL PULLED

Johnson heard the bell of the cash register, ran inside and grappled with Bennett. Reed pulled the pistol, Johnson released Bennett and the Negroes fled.

Patrolmen H. G. Winfield and W. L. Dickey, responding to Johnson's call to police, spotted the Negroes running through a residential neighborhood.

SINGLE BULLET

The officers ordered the Negroes to halt and when they didn't, opened fire. Patrolman Dickey killed Reed with a single bullet from his service revolver.

Bennett fled down a drainage ditch. Meanwhile, other officers began closing in. A resident of the neighborhood, A. J. Lambert, saw Bennett running in the ditch.

He directed Patrolman S. A. Bibb to the scene. Bibb ordered Bennett to come out of the ditch. Bennett refused and began fleeing. Bibb killed him with a shotgun blast before he had taken more than a few steps.

Chief Macdonald said the officer shot "in the line of duty."

Negro In Voodoo Killing Held Insane

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., June 5 (AP)—A Scottsboro, Ala., Negro who admitted killing a Shelbyville, Tenn., fortune teller in a vain attempt to break a "curse" has been declared insane.

Circuit Court Judge John D. Wiseman said yesterday a report from Central State Hospital at Nashville indicated Mose Martin is unable to properly advise counsel in his defense.

The 40-year-old Negro admitted pumping five bullets into Simon Warner, 59, last March. Martin said Warner refused to break a curse that felt like a "tightened string" around his waist.

Martin was charged with murder after surrendering to Scottsboro police.

Next step in the case will be a hearing before Judge Wiseman's Bedford County Circuit Court. If determined legally insane, Martin will be committed to an institution for treatment. No date has been set for the hearing.

Also in Davidson County Jail at Nashville is Pearl Hutchinson of Stevenson, Ala., who allegedly accompanied Martin to Warner's home and witnessed the slaying.

Martin, a TVA worker at Widow's Creek steam plant, said he gave Warner $60 to cure his stomach ailment. Instead, he said, Warner not only failed to cure him but put the voodoo curse on him.

'Voodoo' Killer Is Insane

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., June 5 (AP)—Scottsboro, Ala., Negro who admitted killing a Shelbyville, Tenn., fortune teller in a vain attempt to break a "curse" has been declared insane.

Circuit Judge John D. Wiseman said yesterday a report from Central State Hospital at Nashville indicated Mose Martin is unable to properly advise counsel in his defense.

The 40-year-old Negro admitted pumping five bullets into Simon Warner, 59, last March. Martin said Warner refused to break a curse that felt like a "tightened string" around his waist.

Martin was charged with murder after surrendering to Scottsboro police.

Next step in the case will be a hearing before Judge Wiseman's Circuit Court. If determined legally insane, Martin will be committed to an institution for treatment. No date has been set for the hearing.

WIFE IS BOUND OVER IN DYNAMITE SLAYING

Crowd Packs Courthouse In Jonesboro Hearing

JONESBORO, Tenn., July 26.—(AP)—Mrs. Sue Martin Jenkins Friday was bound over to the September term of criminal court after a lengthy preliminary hearing in a crowd-packed courthouse.

Mrs. Jenkins is charged with the April 30 dynamite-slaying of her husband Everett. She was freed under $25,000 bond by Magistrate M. E. Tipton who presided at the hearing.

Testimony given Friday saw the prosecution move to establish a motive in the murder, called one of the worst crimes in Washington County history.

D. C. Peterson, special investigator in the case, testified that Mrs. Jenkins, 32, had told him that J. Lloyd Jones, previously charged with murder in the case, was, "to the best of my knowledge," father of her three-year-old daughter Tonia. Peterson also said that Mrs. Jenkins told him she and Jones had an "affair" for five years.

Mr. Peterson, a veteran officer, said that Mrs. Jenkins had told him that Jones had given her, over the five-year period, a car, a television set, a deep freeze full of frying chickens, money, and clothes.

Jones was arrested May 25. He waived preliminary hearing on May 29. His case, like Mrs. Jenkins', will be heard by the September grand jury.

Between 800 and 1,000 persons jammed their way into the historic old courthouse. Another two to three hundred milled around outside.

Nash Trial Testimony Is Offered

By TOM WILSON.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 21—An obscene note, a fire poker and a blood-stained piece of molding were introduced as evidence today in the murder trial of Johnnie D. Knight, 29-year-old Negro deaf mute charged with the slaying of Mrs. Myra Brown Manning, a white Bailey housewife on the afternoon of March 5.

Witnesses said that the items of evidence were found in the Manning home on the evening of the murder.

First Witness.

Elmer Manning, husband of the slain woman, was the State's first witness. He took the stand late this afternoon after most of the day had been spent in the selection of an all-white jury.

Manning testified that the last time he saw his wife alive was at noon on March 5 when she took

See KNIGHT, Page Two.

JOHNNIE D. KNIGHT.

him back to work after lunch at their home about three-fourths of a mile from Bailey.

Mrs. Manning's body was found in a wooded area near the Bailey trash dump about four miles from the town. She had been beaten and stabbed to death.

Describes Scene.

Willie Brown, brother of Mrs. Manning, testified that he was a member of the search party that found his sister's body at the trash dump on the night of the murder.

"She was lying flat on her back with her arms outstretched," Brown said. "Her dress was up to her waist and there was mud on her legs."

Under questioning by W. O. Rosser, one of two court-appointed attorneys who are defending Knight, Brown said Mrs. Manning's undergarments had not been torn or removed.

Marks on the ground indicated that the slain woman's body had been dragged from a car several yards away, according to Brown's testimony. The car belonged to Mrs. Manning's husband.

Other witnesses this afternoon were Rayborn Manning, 19-year-old son of Mrs. Manning and two deputy sheriffs, Franklin E. Brown and Percy K. Reams, who assisted in the investigation of the case.

Sign Language.

The testimony of witnesses was relayed in sign language to Knight by two Negro teachers at the State's school for deaf mutes in Raleigh, H. E. High and G. T. Monk, who were brought in to enable the defendant to understand proceedings in the case.

Knight showed no emotion as testimony was presented. He watched the hand of his interpreter with a frequent nod to indicate that he understood the sign language.

Occasionlly he glanced at the witness stand while testimony was being offered.

The obscene note was not read in court, but was passed among members of the jury for their inspection.

The trial will be resumed at 9:30 a.m. today.

Judge William J. Bundy of Greenville is presiding at the one-week session.

13c 1957

TENNESSEE

Alabama Negro, Girl Friend Held In Voodoo Slaying

Advertiser
Wed. 3-27-57
Montgomery, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 26 (AP)—An Alabama Negro and his girl friend were held in jail here today to await grand jury action at Shelbyville, Tenn., in the "crime doctor" slaying of Simon Warner.

Mose L. Martin, 40, of Stevenson, Ala., told general sessions Judge Alfred L. English at Shelbyville yesterday that he shot Warner because the latter had "put a voodoo curse on me."

p. 6

Martin said he had paid Warner, 59, a total of $60 to cure a stomach ailment. But instead of curing him, Martin told the judge, Warner "voodooed" him. Martin was arrested in Alabama with Pearl Hutchinson, also of Stevenson, and brought back to Shelbyville.

Warner, known in the Shelbyville area as a "crime doctor" who had aided law enforcement officers, was shot and killed at his home last Friday.

The grand jury at Shelbyville meets April 8 and the two defendants were brought here for safekeeping.

'Seer of Shelbyville'

Newsweek p. 32
New York
Mon. 4-8-57

The world of Mose Martin, a 250-pound, 40-year-old Negro, is a world shrouded in shadows, a world in which the witch doctor's blessing means life, a witch doctor's hex, death.

It was about a year ago that Martin, an employe of the Widows Creek steam plant of the TVA near Shelbyville, Tenn., began to feel pains in his stomach.

In Martin's world, the cure for that was simple: Visit Simon Warner, 59, the "Seer of Shelbyville," a necromancer, whose reputation for clairvoyance was such that he was sometimes consulted by the police.

Warner first came to national notoriety in 1941 when he peered into the mists of the dark world and told police where to look for the body of a woman who had been missing from her home at Chapel Hill, Tenn., for weeks; he was right. There were those in Shelbyville who believed that he could foresee the deaths of others.

Chain of Events: Neither Martin nor Warner knew it, but Martin's first visit to the clairvoyant set in motion a chain of events that would bring about one death Warner didn't foresee.

For, although Martin—he said—paid Warner $60 to cure his stomach ailment, the pains grew steadily worse.

And, slowly, Martin thought he realized what had happened. At that very first meeting, the "Seer of Shelbyville" had put the hex on him. Why?

"He told me I didn't believe in it [voodoo] enough," Martin said.

The hex was a "string" that Warner had put around his waist, drawing it inexorably tighter and tighter so that he couldn't eat or sleep. "It was as bad as being dead," Martin explained, and there was only one cure for it: Shoot the hexer through the heart.

So, Martin traveled to Shelbyville with a friend. A maid admitted him to Warner's house. The maid went to the kitchen. After about five minutes, she estimated, she suddenly heard shots from the front of the house.

The Invisible String: Martin surrendered to a highway patrolman at nearby Scottsboro, Ala., and told his side of the story:

"I shot him because he double-crossed me in voodoo. He admitted before I shot him that he double-crossed me; I would have shot anybody who double-crossed me in black magic like that."

Warner was dead and last week Martin was taken to jail in Nashville for safekeeping. If convicted, Martin faces the death penalty.

"Look at this," said Martin to a reporter who visited him at the jail. Martin pulled up his shirt. The reporter looked. The string the reporter couldn't see was, for Martin, still pulling tighter around his stomach; whether the state electrocutes him makes no difference to Martin. He's sure the hex will kill him anyway.

13c 1957

TEXAS

Texan Guilty In Shooting Of Negro Boy

LONGVIEW, Tex., April 25 (AP)—A 23-year-old white man this week received a five-year suspended sentence after a jury convicted him of murder without malice in the rifle slaying of a 16-year-old Negro.

Attorney for Perry Dean Ross said the slaying stemmed from racial feelings involving location of a new Negro school. But they said Ross had no intention of killing John Earl Reece, 16.

Reece was killed Oct. 22, 1955, when nine shots were fired into a Negro cafe. Two Negro girls were wounded.

Ross, who has worked in manufacturing plants in Marshall and Longview, was charged with murder with malice, the highest degree in Texas, and the state asked that he be given a prison term. The jury convicted him guilty of murder without malice, a lesser charge.

A statement made by Ross shortly after his arrest was entered in the court record. In it he said that he and a companion, Joe Reagan Simpson, 22, had been drinking beer when "the thought occurred to us, 'et's make a raid.'"

Ross admitted he and Simpson fired a rifle from their speeding car into the cafe, where Negroes were dancing; riddled an unoccupied Negro school bus; then fired into the home of John Beckworth, a Negro and a brother of a school principal.

TEXAS

Bad Day in Longview

In an unpainted, poster-plastered little hut of a café outside the Gregg County seat of Longview in East Texas, a handful of teen-age Negroes drank soda pop, danced to the music of a beat-up jukebox, chattered happily just because it was Saturday night. Suddenly the cheerful inside noises were smeared by the snarl of a car outside, a sputtering of shots ("like a string of firecrackers," said one witness) and a scream.

As Perry Dean Ross of nearby Tatum, the driver of the car, put it later in his signed confession: "I held the steering wheel with my left hand and laid the gun [a Mossberg .22 automatic rifle] across the left door. I was going about 85 miles per hour at the time and I fired nine shots into the café." One of the slugs entered the head of a 16-year-old Negro, John Earl Reese, who died the next morning. Two others struck and wounded a pair of Negro girls, 13 and 15. That was 18 months ago.

Last week Triggerman Ross, 22, was finally brought to trial in Longview (pop. 38,900) for the "murder with malice" of the young Negro. Before a jury of twelve East Texans, all whites, his lawyers argued that Ross, who had had several beers, had not been bent on murder. Said one of them: "This boy wanted to scare somebody and keep the niggers and the whites from going to school together—now that's the truth about it." He appealed to the jury to "call it a bad day and let the boy go on in life." District Attorney Ralph Prince, who let 15 months go by before pressing the indictment, argued less forcibly that the jury should give Ross a jail sentence "that will deter others from committing a similar crime." The jury retired at 4:55 p.m. Ninety minutes later it was back with its verdict: guilty of murder, "without malice." The jury's recommended sentence: five years, suspended. Killer Ross was turned loose.

Goes Free After Killing Texan

LONGVIEW, Tex. — (ANP) — A 21-year-old white man here, who fired nine rifle shots into a Negro cafe Oct. 22, 1955, killing an 18-year-old Negro youth and wounding two Negro girls, walked away a free man last week after being convicted by a district court jury, but given a five-year suspended sentence for the brutal murder.

Perry Dean Ross allegedly murdered John Earl Reece in a cafe on a highway south of here following tension that rose after a school election had brought about racial heat in the segregation issue.

Much speculation was expressed by some observers in the case who viewed Ross' light sentence as a grave injustice to Negro people.

Witnesses testified that the school election had created much heat in the segregation issue and defense attorneys argued that resentment over the school dispute influenced the defendant's thinking and had a bearing on the shooting.

Ross' attorneys said he fired in direct bearing on the shooting. pants."

Television, Radio Coverage Granted For Murder Trial

TEXARKANA, TEX.—The melodramatic television and radio coverage of a murder trial began here Thursday when a 19 year old Negro was hauled into circuit court.

TV men, equipped with telephoto lenses shot through a door into the court room as an all-white male jury was picked for the trial of James Moore who is charged with robbing and beating to death a 79 year old white man in May, 1956.

Moore is one of four Negroes previously convicted and sentenced to die for the man's murder but the State Supreme Court reversed the decision and ordered a new trial for each of the men

This trial is reportedly the third in the country which has been televised. Films will not be presented until after the trial. A radio announcer sat in a room adjoining the court and listened to testimony over earphones. He relayed spot news coverage of the trial throughout the day.

Texas Jury Returns Quickie Murder Verdict, Shuns Plea

TEXARKANA, Tex. — (ANP) — It took an all-white jury just 40 minutes to reach a verdict convicting a 19-year-old Negro of first degree murder in Miller Circuit Court here last week. The jury recommended no leniency, which means that the youth will face death in the electric chair.

The jury, in reaching the quickie decision, brushed aside a plea by defense attorney, Harold Flowers, of Pine Bluff, Ark. ,for a life sentence on grounds that it would "further the cause of racial understanding."

The conviction was the second against James Matthew Moore, son of a minister, who with three other youths was previously convicted at a mass trial and sentenced to die in the electric chair for the May, 1956, fatal beating of a white man M. R. Hamm, 76. Police alleged that Hamm, a farmer, was beaten and robbed of less than $10. The others are Rogers Boone, 24; James Boyd, 18, and Willie H. Byrd, 19, all of Miller County.

SEPARATE TRIALS ORDERED

However, the Arkansas Supreme Court threw out the mass convictions on the ground that evidence against two of the defendants should not have been introduced. The court ordered separate trials.

Last week Atty. Flowers sought vainly to block introduction of the alleged confession by Moore. He objected to the manner in which it was obtained, hinting that the police might have forced the confession. But after the confession was introduced over his protest, Flowers made a plea for clemency. He said in his closing statement:

"I believe from the evidence presented before you that this defendant has forfeited his right to freedom. The only issue before you is whether or not the verdict should be a verdict of death." He pointed out that Moore is the seventh son of a Methodist minister, and added that a life sentence "would further the cause for racial understanding."

The trial was televised for the first time in the history of the state.

19-year-old cleric's son again guilty in killing

TEXARKANA, Texas (ANP) —An all-white jury took only 40 minutes to reach a guilty verdict against a 19-year-old minister's son in a history-making trial here last week.

James M. Moore was convicted of first degree murder, recommending no clemency, in Miller Circuit Court as Texans viewed the entire, proceedings on television — the first time a trial has been televised in the state.

* * *

THE JURY completely brushed aside a plea by defense attorney Harold Flowers of Pine Bluff, Ark., for a life sentence on grounds that it would "further the cause of racial understanding."

The youth and three others were previously convicted at a mass trail and sentenced to die in the electric chair for the May 1956 fatal beating of a 76-year-old white man, M. R. Hamm.

* * *

POLICE CLAIM that Hamm, a farmer, was beaten and robbed of less than $10. Others convicted at the mass trial were Rogers Boone, 24, James Boyd, 18, and Willie Byrd, 19, all of Miller County.

The Appellate Supreme Court threw out the mass convictions on the ground that evidence against two of the defendants should not have been introduced. The court ordered separate trials.

Man shot to death riding in police car

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md., Sat. 5-25-57

HOUSTON, Texas—A single shotgun blast snuffed out the life of Claudis L. Thompson, 32, here Thursday as he sat handcuffed riding to jail in a police car.

"This was an unfortunate accident" is the way Police Chief Carl Shruptrine described the death of the man, accused of robbery of a gasoline station and rape of a 15-year-old white girl.

Thompson was killed by a blast from a shotgun reportedly lying in the lap of Inspector Joe Clark. The shotgun was said to have discharged when the police car hit a bump.

* * *

THE POLICE chief said he had no intention of reprimanding or suspending Clark. He added:

"However, I will be glad to help the grand jury if it wishes to look into this accident. This was an unfortunate accident, although there are going to be people who will say that the inspector tried and executed Thompson."

In addition to Clark, who is in command of homicide, vice and narcotics squads, Det. A. E. Rockwell and Deputy Sheriff G. E. Hilton were riding in the police car.

* * *

CLARK SAID, "I was here to see that something like this didn't happen, and I was the one to do it."

The officers said Thompson, while dying, confessed to the holdup and the rape of the 15-year-old girl.

They said that Thompson told them he raped the girl while her three companions stood unguarded in another room for as long as a half hour at a time.

* * *

INSPECTOR CLARK also said that Thompson had been identified by the girl and one of her companions and the two others were to view the body.

In defending the inspector, Shruptrine said, "It's normal to assume that the inspector was operating under strained circumstances, and under strain people are careless."

NAACP plans probe in killing

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md., Sat. 5-25-57

HOUSTON, Texas — A NAACP spokesman last week said that the association plans to investigate the shotgun death of Claudis L. Thompson, 32, killed while riding in a police car.

"We don't want to go way out on a limb now," the spokesman said, adding that he couldn't "understand why a shotgun should have been trained on him."

Thompson, who was handcuffed, had confessed to the holdup of a gasoline station and rape of a 15-year-old white girl according to police.

Inspector Joe Clark said that the shotgun he was holding on his lap was fired accidentally when the patrol car hit a bump.

White Texan Kills Negro, Goes Free

Dispatch, Fri. 5-3-57, Oklahoma City, Okla.

LONGVIEW, Tex. — (ANP) — A 21-year-old white man here, who fired nine rifle shots into a Negro cafe Oct. 22, 1955, killing an 18-year-old Negro youth and wounding two Negro girls, walked away a free man last week after being convicted by a district court jury, but given a five-year suspended sentence for the brutal murder.

Perry Dean Ross allegedly murdered John Earl Reece in a cafe on a highway south of here following tension that rose after a school election had brought about racial heat in the segregation issue.

Much speculation was expressed by some observers in the case who viewed Ross' light sentence as a grave injustice to Negro people.

Witnesses testified that the school election had created much heat in the segregation issue and defense attorneys argued that resentment over the school dispute influenced the defendent's thinking and had a direct bearing on the shooting.

Texan Guilty In Shooting Of Negro Boy

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., Fri. 4-26-57

LONGVIEW, Tex., April 25 (AP)—A 23-year-old white man this week received a five-year suspended sentence after a jury convicted him of murder without malice in the rifle slaying of a 16-year-old Negro.

Attorney for Perry Dean Ross said the slaying stemmed from racial feelings involving location of a new Negro school. But they said Ross had no intention of killing John Earl Reece, 16.

Reece was killed Oct. 22, 1955, when nine shots were fired into a Negro cafe. Two Negro girls were wounded.

Ross, who has worked in manufacturing plants in Marshall and Longview, was charged with murder with malice, the highest degree in Texas, and the state asked that he be given a prison term. The jury convicted him guilty of murder without malice, a lesser charge.

A statement made by Ross shortly after his arrest was entered in the court record. In it he said that he and a companion, Joe Reagan Simpson, 22, had been drinking beer when "the thought occurred to us, 'et's make a raid.'"

Ross admitted he and Simpson fired a rifle from their speeding car into the cafe, where Negroes were dancing; riddled an unoccupied Negro school bus; then fired into the home of John Beckworth, a Negro and a brother of a school principal.

Kidnapped Teacher Found Slain; Ex-Convict Held

Informer, Sat. 6-15-57, Houston, Texas

TEXAS — Axe Cotton, 35, of Centerville, a teacher at Kate Long School, near Mexia, who had been reported kidnapped, was found dead, his body dumped by the side of a road near Centerville, last Thursday night.

Tom Good Cobb, an ex-convict, and his accomplice, Mrs Verona Thomas, were arrested in Centerville. Mr Cobb, admitted kidnapping the teacher, bent on robbery. He then killed him and dumped his body beside the road.

Mr Cotton's disappearance had been a mystery until his son spotted his father's car and recognized it, despite the fact that it had been re-painted with red barn paint.

Mr Cotton's son persued the car, and others joined him, but Mr Cobb got away.

The 35-year-old ex-convict then became the object of a county manhunt. Police and sheriffs from Limestone, Freestone and Leon Counties, with Mexia Chief of Police Bill Parter, united and with the aid of blood hounds from Huntsville and combed the area for Mr Cobb and the school teacher.

According to Mexia police, Mr Cobb evaded the dragnet and went to Centerville, where he held a gun on a man for him to submit to his demands. He was later arrested there by Sheriff Be Lee of Centerville. Mr Cobb admitted that the kidnapped the teacher and told the sheriff where he left the body. He then accompanied police to the spot where he had dumped it out of the car. Mr Cotton's car was found on Denton Street. The license plates had been removed and farm license plates had been substituted.

According to the Mexia police, Mr Cobb and his accomplice had planned the kidnapping and robbery of Mr Cotton. They were both arrested by Bill Parten and carried to Grosebeck, where they will stand trial for murder.

Witnesses Say Cops Put Knife Near Body

Informer Sat. 4-6-57 P. 1
Houston, Texas

HOUSTON —A Negro passenger on a Dowling bus, Arthur Levay Permetter, was slain Monday night by the driver under circumstances which has created a furor in the community.

James L. Smith, 38, of 4554 Spellman Road, driver of the bus, who admitted shooting the passenger three times had not been charged Monday morning, because according to Captain L. L. Watts of the police's Homicide Bureau Justice W. C. Ragan advised that a charge could not be made until they had the name of the complainant.

The passenger was killed, according to witnesses, when he got off the bus at Polk and Dowling after he had pulled the buzzer several times for the Lamar Street stop. The witnesses said that the passenger kept pulling the buzzer after the bus passed his stop, and when the bus did not stop, he went up front and asked the driver why he did not let him off on Lamar Street.

"I thought you were playing," witnesses quoted the driver as stating to the man. The witnesses said they heard a few more words and the driver then ordered the man off the bus.

"Well, being as you have stopped" I will have to get off, witnesses quoted the man as saying. They said that a red light had stopped the bus at Polk and Dowling.

When the passenger got off, he told the driver, "I'll bet you won't get off," and the driver cut off his motor, got up from his seat, took his transfer puncher in his right hand and drew back. Some said he struck the passenger in the back of the head with the puncher and others did not see him struck.

One witness said that the passenger "stumble off the bus" after being struck and was followed by the driver. Then all said they heard shots.

Several witnesses said they got up and watched the proceedings outside the bus.

They described it as a struggle between the two men with the driver shooting five times. Just as the passenger was slumping to the ground, witnesses said police officers who had been sitting in their patrol car across the street, ran over. One of them "jumped on the back" of the wounded man and knocked him down. Then stepped on his hand while the other officer placed his foot on the dying man's neck, the witnesses said.

They said then one of the officers asked the other if he had got the dying man's knife and the officer said "Yes, I have it in my pocket." They said the officer then took a knife out of his pocket, opened it and tossed it over by the dead man's body.

The driver and police officers tell a different version of the shooting.

The driver said that the passenger got on the bus at Texas and Fannin and put 15 cents in the fare box. He said he called it to the man's attention and the passenger "fumbled around" and put another nickle in the box.

He said the man pulled the buzzer just as the bus was passing stop at Lamar and Dowling. When the bus reached Polk, the passenger came to the front of the bus and complained because the bus had not stopped when he rang.

The driver said that the man pulled a knife out of his pocket. The driver said he got his .32 caliber pistol out of his satchel and backed out of the bus as the passenger started cutting at him. He said he started firing when the man kept swinging at him.

The two police patrolmen, C. E. Posey and L. L. Whatley, said they ran across the street when they heard the shooting and saw the two men wrestling in front of the bus. Officer Posey said he clubbed the passenger on the head with his pistol and Officer Whatley beat and wrestled him to the ground.

A reporter for a daily newspaper who arrived on the scene said he did not see a knife and that he heard Patrolman Posey ask his partner, "What did you do with the knife?"

"I've got in my pocket," Officer Whatley, was quoted as answering. Then the reporter said that Officer Posey told Officer Whatley to open the knife and drop it down by the dead man's hand.

The Informer was swamped with calls during the early part of Tuesday morning with callers pointing out the discrepancies in the statements made by the driver and those made by eyewitnesses. They also pointed out with alarm the reports that the officers had planted the knife near the dead man's body.

Several ministers also called to say that their members were highly upset and had been calling them all morning about the incident.

The body of the slain man is in charge of the Johnson and Son Funeral Home on McGowen street.

According to a report that the slain man worked for the Gulf Coast Express company, The Informer contacted the company only to learn that the man did not work there. One employee, said, however, that the man had worked there about six years ago. Police are still investigating the various contradictory reports of the shooting.

About 18 passengers were on the bus, most of them Negroes with only about two or three white people among them. Statements were taken from a number of the witnseses and most of them giving statements were sitting in the rear of the bus where they could observe what was going on up front.

The majority of those in the rear said the driver stopped the bus and got off after the passenger had gotten off and dared him to get off.

Uncle Of Man Slain By Houston Bus Driver Arrives

Informer Sat. 4-20-57 P. 1
Houston Texas

HOUSTON — An uncle of Arthur Pernetter, 3? year old man, slain 10 days ago by a bus driver, flew in from Los Angeles, Tuesday, took a look at his slain nephew's body at the Johnson and Son Funeral Home, and left immediately for Calvert where Mrs Dora Staten, mother of the slain man, lay stricken with a heart attack.

The uncle is Ludie Graves, a Los Angeles businessman and brother of Mrs Staten.

Mrs Staten was stricken when she received word Monday, April 1, that her son had been shot and fatally wounded.

According to close friends here in Houston, she first had a heart attack and later had a stroke. Meanwhile, no arrangements for the funeral and burial of Mr Pernetter can be made until the family is able to leave the bedside of Mrs Staten.... ... ...

Mr Pernetter was killed after he was ordered off a Dowling bus by the driver. He had complained to the driver that the driver had ignored his buzzing to get off at Lamar Street bus stop which, according to witnesses, led to his being ordered off the bus.

When he got off the bus, he dared the driver to get off, the witnesses said, and the driver took the dare with raised ticket puncher and pistol.... ... ...

After a struggle the driver shot Mr Pernetter three times, police said.

Two police officers were charged by some of the witnesses with beating the dying man, and planting a knife near his body. The officers, C. E. Posey and L. L. Whatley, admited striking Mr Pernetter and knocking him to the ground when they saw the two men struggling in front of the bus.

The driver, James L. Smith, 38 of 4554 Spellman Road, was charged with murder and then released on his own recognizance.

Armed White Bus Drivers

Informer Sat. 5-4-57 P. 12 Houston Texas

The killing of a Negro bus rider by an armed white bus driver shows that the white people who own the buses in Houston have no more regard for Houston Negroes than similar owners had for Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama. This bus driver was armed with a pistol only because he was white. If he had been a Negro bus driver, he would not have been armed in this way.

A headline said: "Citizens Angered By Slaying Of Bus Rider." But it is apparent that there is not enough anger to insist that Negro bus drivers be employed on buses running into Negro neighborhoods, like the Dowling street bus involved in this case. When the Negroes of Montgomery got sick and tired and angered enough over their mistreatment on the buses, they joined in one mighty program to do something about it. The very least that ought to come out of this slaying is the employment of some Negro bus drivers.

Collected 10 Skulls

News & Courier P.1 Tues. 11-19-57 P.1 Charleston S.C.

Bachelor Admits Killing Widow

WAUTOMA, Wis., Nov. 18 (AP)—A shy little bachelor recluse who held shaking, red-gloved hands before his face, today admitted that he killed a Plainfield widow last Saturday and butchered her in his woodshed "because I thought I was dressing out a deer."

Edward Gein, 51, handy man and sometime baby sitter, also said in a statement dictated to Waushara County officers, that 10 human heads found scattered around his secluded farmhouse, were "collected from cemeteries."

Authorities said there was no record of grave robberies but that a check would be made of cemeteries as soon as possible. They said Gein told them the heads were taken from new graves and that he would fill in the graves immediately.

GEIN

WORDEN

Gein said that the killing of Mrs. Bernice Worden, 58, and the looting of heads from cemeteries during a period of years all had taken place when "I was in kind of a daze."

Dist Atty. Earl Kileen said that Gein would be charged with first-degree murder in the Worden slaying "within a day or two, as soon as the investigation is completed."

Gein was charged today with robbery in the theft of a cash register from the hardware store Mrs. Worden had operated for the past 26 years.

Gein was arraigned before County Judge Boyd Clark on the armed robbery charge. The court adjourned the arraignment for a week to enable Gein to obtain counsel and set bond at $10,000. He was returned to the county jail.

In his statement Gein said he loaded the cash register into a pickup truck along with Mrs. Worden's body last Saturday morning.

He said he remembered going into the store to purchase a half gallon of antifreeze, that he remembered Mrs. Worden pumping out the liquid for him a quart at a time and that he remembered dragging her body from the center of her North Street store into the rear area where the truck was parked.

Asked if he remembered killing her, he said "No, that is what I can't remember. My memory is a little vague."

It was sale of the antifreeze which led to his arrest. Mrs. Worden's son, Frank, noticed that the last item for which she had written a sales slip before she disappeared was for antifreeze. And he recalled that Gein had said the day before that he would come in Saturday morning for the solution.

Gein detailed how he drove the Worden truck to a nearby lover's lane and left it parked in the trees while he walked back to town for his own car. He then drove back to the truck and loaded the body and cash register into his own car. Returning to the farm some miles southwest of Plainfield, Gein said that he hung the body from its heels and butchered it with a knife made from a file.

"That is as close as I can remember," he said in the statement. "I was in a regular daze-like and I can't swear to it."

Her Disemboweled Body Hung By Heels

Daily Home, Talladega, Ala. P1 Tues. 11-19-57

Butcher Of Woman Tells Of Robbing New-Made Graves

By DION HENDERSON

WAUTOMA, Wis. (AP)— A diffident little man who admitted in puzzled tones yesterday that he had opened fresh graves over a period of years to collect human heads and finally butchered a neighbor woman — "while in a daze-like"—faces a polygraph test of his story.

Edward Gein, a 51-year-old Plainfield bachelor handyman, is scheduled to go to Madison today for a lie detector test at the state crime laboratory.

He is being held under $10,000 bond for the armed robbery of Mrs. Bernice Worden last Saturday.

Dist. Atty. Earl Kileen said the filing of a murder charge in the death of the 58-year-old widow, whose disemboweled corpse was found hanging like a deer carcass in Gein's woodshed Saturday night, awaits only a complete sifting of the gruesome remnants found on his secluded farm, about 120 miles northwest of Milwaukee.

Some Questions

Here are some of the questions the lie detector test may answer:

Did Gein mould hideous death masks from the faces of new-buried dead?

Did he fabricate upholstery for furniture in his cluttered farm house from human skin?

Did he intend to eat the one victim he admits killing, the one of whom he said, almost apologetically, "I am not too sure that I killed her?"

"That is what I can't remember," Gein said in a question-and-answer session with Waushara County officers.

A "daze," he said, came on him when he did such things as dig up the graves from which he took at least 10 heads.

Once, he said, the daze left him while he was digging in a burial mound.

"I quit then," he said.

Heads Found

Investigators, who found Mrs. Worden's decapitated corpse, discovered the heads of four other persons in Gein's house Sunday and found six more there yesterday. Some were packaged neatly in plastic bags, others were tossed under furniutre.

In a signed statement, Gein said he had not "collected any for two or three years."

Kileen said Gein took him to cemeteries he had visited.

At Madison last night, Charles Wilson, state crime laboratory director, said that when all the human segments had been collected from Gien's farm, technicians would study them in an effort to identify the victims of the grave robberies.

Read Of Deaths

Gein said he had followed death notices published in the local news paper and then opened the graves from 1944 to 1952. He indicated that on other occasions he snapped out of his "daze" and went home without violating a grave.

In his statement, Gein recalled visiting the Wordne hardware store Saturday morning and paynig 99 cents for some antifreeze. He also remembered transporting Mrs. Worden's body to his farm home.

Asked whether he remembered killing her, he said, "No, that is what I can't remember; my memory is a little vague."

Gein said he did remember hanging the body from its heels in the shed and butchering it "because I thought I was dressing out a deer."

In the statement, he said, "That is as close as I can remember. I was in a regular daze-like and I can't swear to it."

SENTENCE IS COMMUTED

Negro Was Serving 15 Years For Killing Wife

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 4.—Gov. Orval Faubus Friday granted a commutation of sentence to a Phillips County Negro, H. P. Norvell, who was serving 15 years in the penitentiary for murder of his wife.

Norvell, now 75, was convicted in December, 1954, of second degree murder. His wife died from a blow on the head. Norvell was accused of hitting his wife with a chair.

The Governor reduced the sentence to six years, which makes the Negro eligible for parole. A parole sponsor has been arranged for his release, Parole Board records indicated.

The Governor also granted a pardon and restoration of citizenship to Carl Kendrick Melton of Jefferson County, who was sentenced in July, 1947, to 10 years for pandering. Melton had been out of prison several years.

ARKANSANS PUT LID ON PAROLE GRANTING

Approve Release Of Only 29 Of 72 Applicants

VIOLATORS REJECTED

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 3.—The Arkansas Parole Board "tightened up" Wednesday on paroles by approving less than half the 72 applications on its April docket.

The board aproved the release of 29 of 72 convicts. Most rejections went against previous parole violators.

Parolee Must Behave

A convict is eligible for parole after he has served one-third of his sentence. Once released, he must behave as a model citizen and make periodic reports to supervisors.

Board member Clyde King of Marked Tree said the board had numerous previous parole violators on Wednesday's list which were turned down. The board ordinarily approves about 60 per cent of the monthly docket, he added.

"We're getting tighter on reinstatements of parole. There are hundreds of men in the penitentiary who haven't had their first chance at it," he said.

Another board official said parole violations had been getting too numerous and the board felt a "little cracking down" was in order.

The prison population is more than 1,800 at Cummins and Tucker prison farms. Another crop-raising season is coming up.

Slayer Is Released

Among the 29 released was Armstead Morgan, 34-year-old Mississippi countian serving 15 years for second degree murder.

Morgan was sentenced in April, 1952 for the slaying of his father-in-law, Huie Moody. Morgan said at his trial he shot Mr. Moody with a .22 rifle after an argument in which his father-in-law hit him with a meat cleaver in Mr. Moody's store at Gosnell. Mississippi County law officials had recommended parole.

Another parolee was Willie Williams, Ashley County Negro serving 21 years for second degree murder. Wililams entered priso nin 1950 for the shotgun slaying of a Negro woman.

Others paroled included—

Willie Earnest Garrett, Cross County Negro serving a year for grand larceny.

Leo Greer, Crittenden County Negro under three-year sentence for burglary.

Others On Parole

Roosevelt Jordan, St. Francis County Negro serving three years for burglary.

James 'Junior' Robinson of Craighead County, serving six years for robbery.

Alvin Odell Stayton, Monroe County Negro serving a year for involuntary manslaughter.

Vernon Taylor of Cross County, serving six months for perjury,

Jessie Williams, Crittenden Negro serving three years for manslaughter,

John Lewis Ward, Woodruff County Negro serving three years for carnal abuse,

B. L. Brister, Woodruff County Negro serving two years for burglary.

Tuscaloosa officials see nothing in cop beating complaint

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. (ANP)—A colored high school teacher and his wife charged they were beaten by police officers here last week, but the city commission and police chief could find "no basis in the charges."

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Lane complained to the commission that Mr. Lane was beaten by officers who arrested him on a speeding charge.

After investigating the incident, three commissioners said in a statement that the incident was regrettable, but "in making an arrest an officer has to use whatever force is necessary or expedient under the circumstances surrounding that particular arrest."

Negroes see Lindbergh—
Petition alleges police 'brutality'

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and five other Negro ministers appeared before Police Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh today to "call his attention to" alleged police brutality to Negroes.

In a prepared statement, three specific cases were pointed out.

One involved Robert Marshall, who had previously claimed that he was unjustly beaten by police.

ANOTHER involved John H. Kendred who alleged similar treatment.

The third incident quoted by the group pertained to the attempted arrest of Hiram Gray Jr. on the night of Jan. 21.

Gray's father, the Rev. O. H. Gray, who had previously talked to Lindbergh and other police officials concerning the incident, was in the group today.

Lindbergh said the department has already investigated the three cases.

HE SAID HE found that the Gray case grew out of an erroneous arrest order issued by the courts.

Gray had been arrested at the scene of the Christmas night bombing of Shuttlesworth's home for wearing a pistol.

He was found guilty in court and made arrangements to pay his fine, according to Lindbergh.

The commissioner explained that the arrest order was issued because court records showed Gray was past due in a payment on the fine, when the payment was actually due three days later.

LINDBERGH TOLD THE group, "We will go into this thoroughly. We want this department to be one that is respected by law-abiding citizens and by non-law-abiding citizens because we have the power to enforce the law."

The statement Shuttlesworth gave Lindbergh said that the group appeared to "lay before you some just complaints" from many Negroes, and to ask "your immediate attention and adjustments of same."

Appearing with Shuttlesworth and Gray was another one of Gray's son, the Rev. C. C. Gray, and the Revs. Edward Gardner, L. J. Roger, and G. E. Pruitt.

SHUTTLESWORTH brought up the subject of the investigation of the bombing of his home.

"I know you're doing what you can, but I hope you can have success in this dynamiting business," Shuttlesworth said.

Lindbergh answered, "We haven't let up one bit. These cases are awfully difficult to solve—it took them 16 years in New York to find a bomber who through repeated bombings established a pattern."

The statement given Lindbergh said:

"ATTENTION: City Commissioner R. E. Lindbergh

"Honorable Commissioner:

"We appear today to lay before you some just complaints from many of the Negro citizens of this city, and to ask your immediate attention and adjustments of same.

"1. We feel that quite a few of the officers in your department have become openly hostile to Negroes, and at the least instance or provocation, or under various pretexts, they become brutal or unnecessarily rough in their treatment of Negroes.

"(a) Recently, Robert Marshall was brutally beaten by a number of police officers to the extent that his face was marred, his lip was burst, and some teeth knocked out. Medical attention was needed after this attack.

"(b) Still more recently John H. Kendred was given the same rough beating by police officers, to the extent that medical attention was required. He was treated at the hospital. (His notarized letter is attached). Treatment by an eye doctor was also necessary.

"(c) On the night of the bombing at 3191 29th-tv, n, police arrested Hiram Gray Jr. for having a pistol. He went to court and paid his fine. Yet on the night of Jan. 21 more than 17 officers came after Hiram, attempted to break in (tore hook off screen) without a warrant. They threatened to shoot C. C. Gray without provocation. They used abusive language and threats.

"2. Many Negroes are reporting being stopped unnecessarily by the police and searched. Others report being struck by officers. It is reported by all complainants that threats are made by police for Negroes holding membership in the ACMHR and/or the NAACP. Several have reported threats by police on the lives of F. L. Shuttlesworth and Arthur Shores. Many are willing to testify to these statements.

"3. We understand the difficulties of the times in which we live, and can appreciate the problems of law enforcement. But we do not believe that officers of the law who are suppose to be our protection should become our oppressors. We sincerely ask for your protection. We assure you there is no inclination on the part of Negroes to do harm to white persons, or to disrespect officers in performance of their duty. We submit that it is totally unnecessary for the police to become vicious, or to be unnecessarily rough in their treatment of us. Membership in an order, church, or organization, should not be grounds for brutality and threats.

"We assure you that we are weekly instructing Negroes against violence, and against resisting arrests. We believe in your integrity as a fair and honest administrator. Therefore we request that you should discipline officers guilty of such brutality, and instruct others, so that further appeals of this sort be not needed, and that the city of Birmingham be spared further bad publicity in the eyes of the nation and world."

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.
Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president.

Cops' Victim Is Convicted

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Robert L. Marshall, 31-year-old insurance executive who claims that on the night of Jan. 4 ten policemen beat him severely, was found guilty and fined on charges placed against him.

Marshall was found guilty of resisting arrest and fined $50 and cost of court; of driving while intoxicated and reckless driving and fined $100 and cost, suspended from driving for 180 days; of disorderly conduct, fined $25 and

Man Allegedly 'Brutally Beaten' By Police Found Guilty Here

A prominent young insurance company executive, who had claimed he was allegedly "brutally beaten" by Birmingham City policemen, was found guilty, last week, on three counts, which included "Resisting Arrest," "Driving Car While Intoxicated," "Reckless Driving," and "Disorderly Conduct."

The defendant, Robert L. Marshall, 31, of Route 1, Box 1200, Montevallo Road, Birmingham, was found guilty on those counts at his trial before Judge G. Ross Bell in Ensley Precinct Police Recorder's Court, Ensley, Ala., Friday morning, February 8.

Marshall was fined $50 and cost on the resisting arrest charge; $100 and costs on driving while intoxicated and reckless driving counts, and $25 and costs on the disorderly conduct charge.

Attorney Roderick Beddow, Jr. represented Marshall. City Attorney Reese Johnson prosecuted for the city.

The forty-day old case grew out of Marshall's arrest by Police Officers Jack Smith and W. E. Chilcoat, of the Ensley Precinct, at West Third Avenue and 8th Street around midnight Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1956.

Marshall said that he was beaten allegedly by four or more policemen during and following his arrest.

Since the day of his arrest and final trial, Marshall reportedly had been under a doctor's treatment for knocked-out teeth in his mouth and a head wound.

cost.

Town Officials Mass To Save Police Chief

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 13 (AP)—Ashville, Ala., town officials came to Birmingham en mass today in a successful effort to save their police chief from going to prison on charges of violating a 1953 probation.

W. O. Vance, who has been police chief in the St. Clair County town for the past 30 months, was charged with violating terms of his probation by carrying a gun, failing to report to his probation officer and for abusing persons he was arresting.

He had been placed on probation in 1953 after pleading guilty on a charge of assault with intent to murder in connection with the beating of a Negro he had arrested during a coal mine strike. He was chief of police at Trafford, Ala., at the time.

Vance was given a two-year sentence, but was placed on probation for five years by the late Circuit Judge Robert L. Wheeler. His probation will expire next April.

Vance was charged with assault and battery in a recent arrest in Ashville, but Circuit Solicitor L. P. Wade testified today that a grand jury had failed to indict him after he had recommended that the charge be dropped.

Approximately 50 character witnesses from Ashville, a town of about 2,000, turned up at today's hearing. Included were Mayor H. D. Little, Wade, school superintendent D. O. Langston and four councilmen.

Vance, called "the best police chief we ever had in Ashville" by city officials, was declared officially delinquent in 1955 when the probation officer at Decatur, Ala., reported that he had failed to make the required monthly reports.

Birmingham probation officers said they next heard from him in Ashville.

The officer denied at today's hearing that he carried a pistol, but added that he had a .38 pistol in his possession for several days. He said it was loaned to him by a deputy.

He said he used the gun for target practice, "but it wouldn't work so I gave it back to him."

Judge Wallace Gibson agreed with Vance's attorneys that he should be allowed to complete the remaining few months of his probation, "providing he complies with the probation terms."

NAACP Hearing

There may be serious adverse consequences in the long run from the order which Police Chief Murray has issued to the force at the direction of the District Commissioners.

The effect of this order is to suspend police regulations and to authorize any policeman to report to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People any information he thinks may have a bearing on NAACP brutality charges. It should be emphasized that this is not an order permitting the NAACP to interrogate individual police officers whom it has reason to believe may have information relevant to the charges. Such an order would be entirely appropriate. What the Commissioners have done, instead, is to authorize, if not instruct, the members of the force to act as volunteer informers against their superior officers, including the Police Chief. Aside from the implication that Chief Murray has tried to shield himself by a so-called "gag rule"—which is not true—the order is plainly prejudicial to the discipline so necessary in a Police Department.

If this order is to serve as a precedent the result, as contended by the Executive Committee of the Policemen's Association, may be to injure the efficiency and functioning of the Police Department. We do not think that the Commissioners would have issued this order at the request, say, of the Federation of Citizens Associations, or any similar organization, which wanted to see what it might be able to pull up in a fishing expedition. The Commissioners' compliance with the NAACP request looks very much like a surrender to pressure.

There is one point which should be kept in mind, however, in connection with the hearing on the brutality and other charges, scheduled to begin tomorrow. The accusations made against Chief Murray by the NAACP are serious. They would not have been made by responsible people in the absence of substantial evidence to support them. The NAACP has said that it has such evidence. The people of Washington, colored and white, will expect it to be produced if it is available. If it is not forthcoming, the NAACP should not be left in a position to say that it was prevented, by regulations or otherwise, from having full opportunity to prepare and present its case. There should be no opportunity for alibis or excuses. In this one respect, the Commissioners' order may serve a useful purpose.

Shoals Negroes Charge Police 'Mistreatment'

Special to The Post-Herald

MUSCLE SHOALS CITY, Nov. 14—Thirty Negro residents of Muscle Shoals City appeared before the City Commission in special meeting yesterday to claim mistreatment at the hands of what they termed "young and hot headed police officers."

Mayor J. F. Homan, Commissioner Louis Elledge and Judge Driggers presided over the special meeting in the City Hall. Police Commissioner Ted Pounders came to the meeting late from Colbert County Hospital, where he had been ill of influenza.

The Negroes said they "didn't want any young, hot headed people wearing a badge and carrying a pistol," and claimed their houses were being entered without search warrants by officers looking for suspects in cases.

They also charged that they had been stopped while on the way to religious services and their cars ransacked, and that they had been taken from cabs and put in jail, charged with public drunkenness.

A man with a lame leg said he naturally walked a little peculiarly and he had been arrested for public drunkenness while walking down the street.

One of the spokesmen said to the mayor, "We want to get along here. We don't want to cause trouble. We think the Negro has always been treated well in the Tri-Cities area, but we don't want the law taken out and thrown away."

"We always got along in the Tri-Cities and we believe we still can," another delegate stated.

Police Chief R. G. Riddle, in discussing the problems with the commission, said "the officers are not getting orders from me. They say they are getting orders from Mr. Pounders, but I don't know."

Commissioner Pounders, who appeared weak from the attack of flu, promised fair co-operation with the police department in enforcing the law for all citizens. He added, "We are new at the job and probably will make some mistakes."

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL DENIED

Jurors Weigh Charge Against Sheriff

By JOANN FLIRT

A federal jury recessed for supper last night without reaching a verdict in their day-long deliberations in the case of Coosa County Sheriff H. Pierce Saxon, on trial for the beating of two Birmingham white men.

Earlier in the day, defense attorneys William B. Moore Jr. and James Garrett were denied a motion for a new trial after two jurors said they had read a newspaper account of the testimony Monday.

Attorneys claimed a reference to the use of character witnesses and a statement about introduction of evidence in the case was prejudicial.

Their motion was overruled by Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. after the jurors said the account would not affect their conclusions in the case.

Mrs. Earl P. Andrews of Montgomery is foreman of the jury which includes women for the first time in Alabama. Two other women, Mrs. Alsie Bell and Mrs. Alma Glover, also of Montgomery, are members of the panel.

Sheriff Saxon is charged with willfully violating the civil rights of William M. Harris, Hueytown steelworker, and John Leither, Pleasant Grove, in an altercation at a Goodwater service station last February.

According to Harris and Leith, the incident was provoked when Harris said "Hi" to occupants of the sheriff's car.

The sheriff and other defense witnesses testified someone in the car of the men who had been to Chambers County rabbit hunting shouted, "Why don't you dim your --- ---- lights" when the sheriff's car drove up.

Both men, and a companion, William Huddleston, testified Saxon beat the two men with a blackjack and knocked each one of them down.

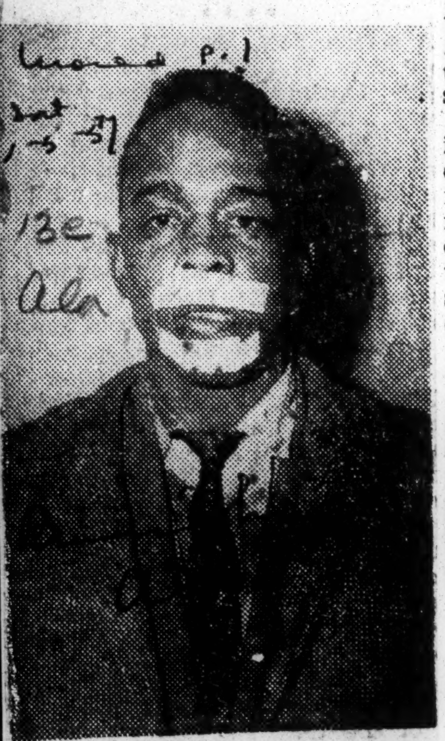
According to Saxon and Chief Deputy George McDonald, the sheriff used only necessary force to restrain the men.

13e 1957 ALABAMA

Man Allegedly Beaten By Police Up For Hearing

BY MARCEL HOPSON

A prominent young insurance executive, who claims he was brutally beaten allegedly by ten city



policemen a week ago, was scheduled to appear in the Ensley Precinct Station Police Court, nine o'clock this (Friday, January 4) morning to answer charges of "Driving Car While Intoxicated", "Reckless Driving", driving "With No Driver's License", and "Resisting Arrest', a clerk disclosed.

There is no official detailed report at Central Police Headquarters in Birmingham station as to what happened prior to and following the arrest of the defendent, Robert L. Marshall, 31, of Route 1, Box 1200, Montevallo Road, Birmingham.

But, at Central Police headquarters, aside from listing the foregoing charges, the police blotter which is sent from City Jail stated that "Robert L. Marshall, 31, of Route 1, Box 1200, Birmingham, was arrested by Police Officers Jack Smith and W. E. Chilcoat, of the Ensley Precinct, at West Third Avenue and 8th Street, around 4:14 A. M. Thursday, December 27 1956."

Asked why there was no official detailed "assault report" made on the incident available at Central headquarters, several ranking officers said that such incidents in the Ensley district are handled in Ensley's court only.

As a result of the incident, whatever the nature, Marshall apparently lost all of his front teeth, sustained two gaping wounds in his head and numerous lacerations of the face which required a dozen stitches to close."

Asked if there were any truth in Marshall's being allegedly beaten by police, a high ranking officer told a Birmingham World reporter that he had no knowledge of a "police beating", then pointed to one of the list of charges which showed "Resisting Arrest", shrugged his shoulders and walked off.

In an interview, Marshall claimed that he was "attacked and mercilously beaten (allegedly by a group of policemen) who for no apparent reason, yanked him out of his auto, frisked him, handcuffed and ordered him into the back of a waiting squad car where the patrolmen (allegedly battered him with their fists and blackjacks until he collapsed into unconsciousness".

Marshall, who is an accountant for a local undertaking insurance company, stated that he had attended a mass meeting Thursday night.

Shortly before the incident, Marshall said he attend a dinner date with a friend at a downtown Birmingham cafe. He said he was in his car along when a police squad car pulled along side of him and its occupants motioned him to stop. He said that when he stopped, two patrolmen leaped from their squad car, pulled open the door of his car, yanked him out and began to frisk him. Within minutes, he said, several other policemen came on the scene and he was handcuffed and placed in the back of the squad car. He said the (alleged) beating followed immediately.

He said that when he recovered his senses, he discovered himself lying on an operating table in the emergency ward of University Hospital, with several police patrolmen surrounding the table while attending hospital doctors treated his wounds.

Marshall said that it apparently took the patrol wagon at least one hour to take him from the hospital to City Jail which have only a few blocks distance between them.

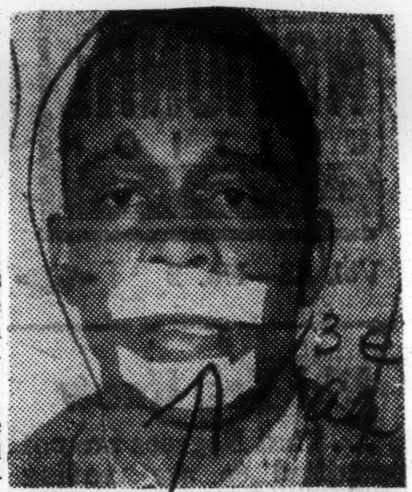
When the patrol wagon finally reached the jail, Marshall said he was finger-printed, photographed and given a balloon test to check the amount of alcohol, if any, in one's body. Following the "sobriety" tests, Marshall said they placed him in a jail cell for about three hours before they took him out and into another room to sign his name to a sheet of paper, which he said he was not permitted to read before signing. He said he still does not know what he signed, since he was still dizzy and groggy from the reported ordeal he had undergone prior to his arrest.

A sister of Marshall's said the victim stated that he was arrested sometime between Wednesday midnight, December 26, and one a. m. Thursday, December 27. (This statement apparently backs up one point: The time Marshall was arrested, treated at the hospital and then jailed covered about four hours. Roughly speaking, from "one a. m." the time quoted by Marshall to the "4:14 a. m." time quoted by arresting policemen covered about four hours.)

Marshall's sister said that the victim has been undergoing a doctor's treatement all this week.

Marshall was to be tried before Ensley Recorder's Court Judge G. Ross Bell, this (Friday) morning.

While at the hospital, Marshall said he smuggled a note to a Negro person to notify his wife, Mrs. Lula D. Marshall, a Jefferson County nurse. When Mrs. Marshall arrived, Marshall said police refused to let his wife come to him in the operating room.



ROBERT L. MARSHALL

... the police know nothing

Civic Leader Claims Cops Whipped Him

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — With all of his front teeth knocked out, two gaping wounds on his head and numerous lacerations of the face which required a dozen stitches to close, apparently as the result of an alleged beating by 10 policemen, Robert L. Marshall, young insurance executive and civic leader, was given a hearing before Ensley District Recorder's Court Judge G. Ross Bell on charges of driving while intoxicated, reckless driving, no driver's license and resisting arrest.

In an interview, Marshall said that he was in his car alone after having dinner with a friend in a downtown Birmingham cafe when a police squad car pulled alongside his machine and told him to stop.

Two patrolmen then leaped from the squad car, pulled open the door of his car, yanked him out and began to frisk him, he said. Within minutes, several other policemen came on the scene and he was handcuffed and placed in the back of the squad car where he reports he was immediately beaten.

When he recovered his senses, he said, he was lying on an operating table in the emergency ward of University Hospital with several policemen surrounding the table while hospital doctors treated his wounds.

DESPITE A note smuggled out to his wife, a county nurse, while there, she was not permitted to see him, he said. It then took approximately an hour he estimated to take him from the hospital to the jail which are only a few blocks apart.

Police reports listed the arrest at 4:14 A. M., approximately four hours after Marshall says he was attacked by Patrolmen Jack Smith and W. E. Chilcoat.

13e 1957

CALIFORNIA

Naacp inquiry into police brutality Sunday

Tribune p. 15
Los Angeles, Calif.
Wed 6-15-57

June meetings of the Los Angeles branch Naacp Sunday will be devoted to police brutality, it was announced today. The meeting will be held at Ward AME church, 1177 W. 25th st. at three p.m.

A panel will be composed of a representative of the Community Service Organization, Dr. Eason Monroe, of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Rev. Maurice Dawkins, attorney Marshall Ross and Loren Miller, of the Naacp.

Recent alleged victims of police brutality will be present. Police Chief Parker has been invited, the association said.

Any other persons in Los Angeles who have been victims of police brutality, are invited to attend and participate.

Naacp brutality panel says there's hope for Parker

Los Angeles, Calif.
Wed 6-19-57 p. 2

Chief of Police William E. Parker, who 'has got to go' in the book of any number of people, was given a stay of execution Sunday by a panel of civil liberties and civil rights spokesmen, appearing on the police brutality discussion of the Los Angeles Naacp at Ward AME church.

There seemed to be a general consensus of opinion that there is hope for Parker, generally regarded in such circles as a police chief who thinks a civilian has got no rights a policeman is bound to respect.

Starting with Eason Monroe, executive secretary of the Los Angeles chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, one after the other of the panelists expressed the opinion that Parker could be changed from a chief of police whose silence in the fact of complaints "seems to encourage brutality," into a chief with a clear-cut policy against it.

"The point is not to change the Chief of Police, but to change Parker," said Monroe, and he added: "It's not as improbable as it seems."

The solution to police brutality will come "when more of us become more aware of it and do more about it," Monroe said.

"We will have to show him (Parker) that this is a democratic society, and people are not to be pushed around, and that police, above all others, must be taught that people have their rights.

"Parker will have to learn this," said Dr. Monroe. "We, the people, must teach him. He's intelligent."

J. J. Rodriguez, representing the Community Service Organizations, the Mexican-American 'Naacp,' also though the minority group communities should do everything possible to change Parker, but if it seems futile, get rid of him.

Marshall Ross, an attorney for the ACLU, Naacp, and CSO, urged citizens to "come forward" with their complaints. "Don't fear. In my history in the fight, there never has been a reprisal of any kind."

However, Ross said lawsuits, "though good and necessary . . . alone can't win the fight." The policy must be determined by "community pressure on officials," he said.

COMMISSIONER ON PANEL

Police Commissioner Herbert Greenwood was also a member of the panel. The Poulson appointee said he has been a victim of police brutality himself, and he doesn't "believe in it.

"It has predated this administration which we like to think of as the best in the world, so much so that others come here to learn.

"But there is brutality," the commissioner said.

One of the stumbling blocks of the Police Commission doing anything about brutality, Commissioner Greenwood said is that it doesn't have its own investigators.

Having police malfeasance investigated by policemen was hit both by Greenwood and by the Rev. Maurice A. Dawkins, president of the Naacp branch.

13e 1957 D.C.

NAACP Rejects Plan To Withdraw Charges

Evening Star, B-15
Washington, D.C., Tue. 10-22-57

District officials yesterday tried unsuccessfully to persuade the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to withdraw its racial-discrimination charges against Police Chief Robert V. Murray.

The effort was made at a closed-door meeting between attorneys for the NAACP, Chief Murray, the Commissioners and city legal officers.

If it had been successful, officials said, the Commissioners would have called off the current police department hearings on the charges.

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin summoned attorneys to the last-minute conciliation meeting a half-hour after the hearings were scheduled to get under way.

Consultations Indicated

At the session, it was indicated that if the NAACP withdrew its charges, the Commissioners would consult with NAACP leaders about corrective measures regarding any racial abuses existing within the police department and in the department's dealings with the public.

The NAACP attorneys also were told by Mr. McLaughlin that it would serve no desirable end "to further fan flames" by pressing the accusations against the police chief.

NAACP leaders were urged to concentrate on correcting faults with the present police "system" instead of attacking Cheif Murray as an individual.

NAACP Counsel Balks

Roger Robb, counsel for Chief Murray, told the city heads the NAACP would have to withdraw its charges "not grudgingly but handsomely" or the chief would not agree to canceling the hearings, however. And Thurman L. Dodson, chief NAACP counsel, refused to agree to the plan.

City legal officers, headed by Corporation Counsel Chester H. Gray, paved the way for the last-minute meeting in conferences with NAACP attorneys over the week end. Assistant Corporation Counsels Milton D. Korman, Robert F. Campbell and B. L. Dante took part in the unsuccessful negotiations, which Mr. Gray said were started at his initiative, not that of the Commissioners.

Mr. Campbell, who is colored, acted as principal go-between.

The remarks made at the closed door conference were made public later and revealed an exchange between Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Dodson on whether the former was misquoted in news stories about his comments on the Department of Justice's role in the controversy. The remarks read as follows:

Mr. McLaughlin—Apparently there is no possibility of working this out short of a hearing.

I would like to have some statement from the NAACP as to their feeling at present of the position of the Board of Commissioners for hearing in this matter because over the week end, there has been another development which has been a further reiteration of statements made in the past concerning the impartiality of the Board of Commissioners for the purpose of hearing this complaint.

Now I recognize personally that if I had said the things that were quoted in the Evening Star, to wit, that Chief Murray had been cleared of the charges by the Department of Justice, that it was pertinent for Mr. Dodson to take somewhat the attitude that he did. But, Mr. Dodson must have known that I didn't say those things and instead of inflaming the public further, it seems to me it would have been better course for him to have got in touch with me. Frankly, I didn't even read the article when I saw how it was slanted. I just read the first paragraph or so and threw the newspaper away, but if there is going to be a continued clamor against the Board of Commissioners as being partial in this matter and if, at the end, whatever results come out of this hearing, there is going to be further reiteration of alleged partiality on the part of the Board of Commissioners, I personally question whether it is in the public interest for the Board of Commissioners to hear the matter.

I would like to have your position on that.

Mr. Dodson—Our position on that, Mr. Commissioner, has been from the very beginning that we didn't think that the Commissioners were the proper persons to hear it because of their involvement. In the edited charges which we submitted on August 21, in the paragraph in the introductory part of the charges, we said that we reserved the right to call attention to any evidence of bias which in our opinion came up at any time, to publicly call attention to it.

Now, not only was that article in The Star, but every other newspaper in the District of Columbia carried articles to the effect that Chief Murray had been cleared by the Department of Justice. Every newscast that I heard on the radio, and I must have heard 10 or 15 of them, every telecast I heard on television said the same thing. I never knew where I got it from until I read what was in The Star, what the reporter thought that the Commissioner stated, and it was in quotation marks.

Now, when I saw that, it w[as] no occasion to call Mr. McLaughlin because I'm sure he must have read it and if he didn't call it to the attention of The Star and say that and not until this time has he made a public statement except way down in the bottom of the article in The Star you see there—

Mr. McLaughlin — I don't write the articles.

Mr. Dodson—You don't write them, but when an obvious misstatement has gotten out, it seems to me it is incumbent in the interest of fairness for you to say, "I did not make that statement."

Mr. McLaughlin — It didn't come to my attention until a reporter from The Star got me 54 miles in the State of Virginia up on a mountain top on the telephone.

Mr. Dodson — Well, it was carried in the Post.

Mr. McLaughlin—My point is just this, that instead of getting in touch with us about something which would obviously have been an improper statement to have been made which I would think, if you had any confidence in the Commissioners at all to try this matter you would know very well none of us would have said that. You chose instead to use that again, as a vehicle for further fanning the flames of hatred and distrust in the District of Columbia by handing it off to a newspaper.

That is the reason I say this situation, it appears to me, is getting so bad that I want to confer with the Commissioners and I want to give you a chance again to state what your feeling is toward the Board of Commissioners hearing this matter because there is no use to further fan flames and then at the end, have the whole bomb go up. Maybe things aren't as bad off now as they would be after we hold a two-weeks hearing on this thing and the NAACP possibly again say, "But, of course, this was not an impartial trial. It was an improper hearing." That is the reason I wanted the last word as to your attitude as to the Board of Commissioners hearing this matter.

Mr. Dodson—The NAACP will not recede from the position that it has taken that it has grave doubts about the partiality or impartiality of the Commissioners in this situation. They have had it from the beginning. Nothing that has happened in the meantime has dissipated it, but you must put yourself in the position of the NAACP who has made these charges, where there has been a dividing of lines in the public mind and just on the eve of the hearing, you get a report which comes only to you from the Department of Justice and you send an excerpt of the letter to me but not the whole letter and I don't know whether accompanying that letter had been some other report that had not been made public or not. All those things were given to the press either before I got my letter from you or simultaneously therewith, so there hasn't been the kind of open-handed communication between you and the NAACP in this matter as you would seem to think would demand that upon reading that in the paper, I had a right to assume that the paper was wrong.

I have a right to assume that The Star, a reputable newspaper, which has been on the chief's side from the beginning, was certainly quoting you correctly, and you have not yet in any strong, forthright fashion, told The Star that they did you a disservice by misquoting you and we find ourselsves in that position where this thing is given vast publicity throughout the city, through all the media of publication, in effect that the ground has been cut from under the NAACP in its charges, when no such import could possibly be drawn from the letter of Mr. Olney (Warren Olney, recently resigned Assistant Attorney General).

That is the position we found ourselves in, and I'm certain as a lawyer and as a person of some intelligence that you yourself would have reacted the same way had you been in our position.

Mr. McLaughlin—The report in the paper, you would think the paper would be unbelievable if you had any confidence in the board at all.

Mr. Dodson—We say just those words, we said that.

Mr. McLaughlin—Well, is there anything further to be discussed?

Mr. Dodson—There are some other things in the way of information which we want the department to furnish us, and we want to get the mechanics for the subpoenas.

Mr. McLaughlin—We will take that up outside if we do continue with the hearings before the Board of Commissioners.

Will you let us confer on this matter.

(Whereupon, Mr. Robb and cousel for the NAACP left the room and there was a closed session by the Commissioners and counsel from the Corporation Counsel's office, at the conclusion of which the hearing proceeded.)

Murray Denies Bias In Police Force Policy

By Elsie Carper and Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporter

Police Chief Robert V. Murray forcefully denied yesterday that the Police Department practices racial discrimination in its personnel policies or that it condones police brutality.

Race and color have nothing to do with the appointment and promotion of policemen, Murray told the Commissioners at the seventh day of hearings into charges of discrimination and brutality brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The veteran police officer said that assignments are made where the men can do the best job for the city of Washington and that he is not going to let the NAACP or any other organization dictate those assignments.

Force 12 Per Cent Negroes

He said 106 Negroes or more than a third of the 280 Negro men on the force have been appointed since he took office. He said Negroes now make up 12 per cent of the department.

"I think I've promoted more colored men since I've been chief of police than were promoted in the entire preceeding 21 years," Murray testified.

He said that when appointed chief six years ago there was one Negro lieutenant, who since has retired, and no other Negro uniformed officials. There are now three, two corporals and one sergeant.

In the rank of detective sergeant, he said, there have been 31 promotions, of which four or 13 per cent, were Negro. In the rank of precinct detective there have been 32 promotions and that five, or 16 per cent were Negroes. In the rank of probational detective, there have been 48 promotions with nine, or 19 per cent, Negroes.

Murray noted that four more Negro detectives will be promoted today. He said that the promotions are not the result of the hearings but were based on the recommendations of their superiors and on merit. They have been pending for sometime, he added.

The Police Chief pointed out that 22 of the 100 men assigned to plain clothes without rank, or 22 per cent, are Negro.

Promotions by Test

"The fact that the percentages are much higher in the lower ranks, composed of younger men, shows the efforts that have been made in this administration to give these members a fair and equal opportunity based on merit and usefulness . . . in the assigned positions," Murray testified.

The Police Chief said that promotions to uniformed rank are based on experience and fitness ratings given by a man's commanding officer and by his score on a written Civil Service Commission test. Ratings are reviewed by a board of deputy chiefs.

"I have never, during my time in office, either raised board and I have made all promotions to uniformed rank from the top of the Civil Service Commission register," Murray declared.

Promotions of probational detectives, precinct detectives and detective sergeant are made by the Commissioners on his recommendation, Murray continued.

Superiors Play Role

"I have always based my recommendation for these promotions on an officer's demonstrated aptitude and ability in investigative work after recommendation from his immediate supervisor and the chief of detectives," Murray added.

He said it will take time for the younger men to gain "the experience and capabilities" necessary for promotion to higher grades.

It must be remembered, he said, that white officers with more experience in grade and time in the Police Department are in line for the promotions and it would be "discrimination" to deny them the jobs to promote Negroes.

"The colored are not being held **back** because of race. likewise, I am not advancing them for that reason," Murray said.

"Promotions must be earned. I will never deviate from this stand in selecting the future leaders of the department."

"I cannot in good conscience order that efficiently operating teams of partners be separated and racially intermixed simply to please the NAACP."

Under cross-examination by NAACP Attorney Thurman L. Dodson, Murray said that he did not believe in "forced integration" in the Police Department and described "forced integration" as ordering white and Negro policemen to ride together in scout cars.

Murray said he would do this "only if the Commissioners order me to do it."

Murray said the rating given by superior officers has not held Negroes back from gaining promotions in the uniformed rank as charged by the NAACP. Promotions are based 60 per cent on the rating and 40 per cent on the written Civil Service examination.

Cites Test Failures

He presented a chart that showed that in the 1955 promotional examinations, Negro applicants fell down on the written test. Of the 60 Negroes who took the examination only five passed the written test.

Civil Service Examiner Wilson Matthews, a witness at the hearings, said the tests are scored without identification as to name or race. A study of the results of the 1955 promotions showed that the written test was the determining factor, Matthews testified.

The validity of the Police Department system of recruitment and promotion also was endorsed by the Washington Criminal Justice Association in a report released yesterday. The report found that the promotion system was similar to those followed by major police departments in the country and contained "adequate . . . safeguards to ensure non-discriminatory promotional opportunity."

The Criminal Justice Association added that a study of personnel records in the Police Department "reveals no discrimination in promotion in the department during Chief Murray's tenure."

Eligibility a Factor

Murray also submitted a report showing that 48 per cent of eligible Negro policemen hold down what the NAACP described as "blue ribbon" jobs in the precincts. He said the police captains had made the assignments.

"I never specify the manner in which any commanding officer shall use the personnel assigned to his unit so long as his methods of assignment produce maximum efficiency and morale in the police service," Murray said.

"We do have white and colored officers working together and assigned in units together. We do have colored officers supervising white officers.

"Still, it is indisputable that certain individuals work more efficiently together than others and that a police officer not satisfied with his assigned partner will not produce maximum efficiency," Murray continued.

"The NAACP alleges that I have implied that I would rather have an efficient police force than to solve social problems. I cannot deny that charge.

By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer

Police Chief Robert V. Murray is shown yesterday as he denied NAACP charges of racial discrimination and brutality in his department, during a hearing before the District Commissioners. In background is Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin.

Murray Cleared by City Heads

NAACP Charges Not Sustained, Statement Says

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

The District Commissioners yesterday cleared Police Chief Robert V. Murray of charges that he condones brutality and racial discrimination, and gave him and the Police Department a vote of confidence.

The three city heads in a signed statement declared that the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "faile dto sustain by the evidence presented" the charges that the organization brought against Murray.

The Commissioners released their statement two days after completing nine days of hearings into the seven charges and 31 specification of alleged brutality and discrimination listed by the NAACP.

In bringing the complaint, NAACP President Eugene Davidson called for Murray's dismissal.

Murray was accussed of laxness in failing to call policemen before trial boards in alleged brutality cases, with permitting police harrassment of Negroes who complained of brutality to the NAACP, and with permitting discrimination in appointments, promotions and assignments.

"No Evidence Whatever"

The Commissioners said that the NAACP "in fact" submitted "no evidence whatever . . . . in support of some of the specifications.

"On the other hand," the Commissioners said, "the evidence submitted by Chief Murray completely answered the charges and specifications," including those on which the NAACP submitted no evidence.

"Viewing the evidence as a whole," the statement continued, "the Commissioners are of the opinion that the NAACP has failed to adduce any evidence upon which reasonable men could conclude that Chief of Police Robert V Murray should be removed from office.

"On the contrary, finding no evidence of racial discrimination or of police brutality, the Board of Commissioners wishes to re-assert its confidence in the competence of Chief of Police Robert V Murray, and the Metropolitan Police Department."

Davidson Silent

After reading the Commissioners' report, Davidson said he had no immediate comment but would have a statement later.

Murray was away for the day on a fishing trip and could not be reached, but his attorney, Roger Robb said the report speaks for itself."

13e 1957 D.C.

Accuser on Stand

NAACP Head Quizzed On Police Bias Charges

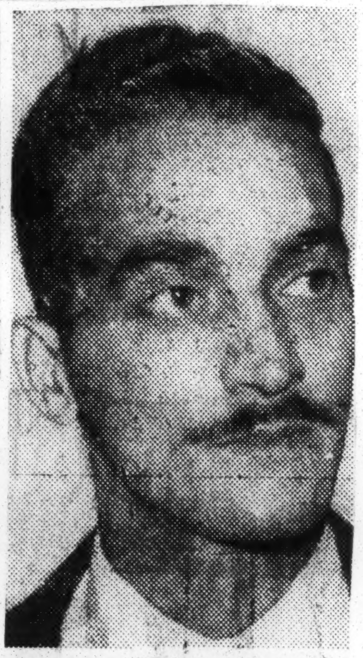
By Elsie Carper and Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporters

Eugene Davidson, president of the Washington chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday held the stage at the Commissioners' hearing on NAACP charges of race discrimination and brutality in the Police Department.

During the morning session, Davidson outlined his philosophy of race relations and his views on the obligation of the Police Department to bring to trial all policemen involved in alleged brutality cases. In the afternoon he faced a barrage of questions from Roger Robb, attorney for Police Chief Robert V. Murray, whose ouster Davidson has sought.

The day brought forth these highlights:

- An admission by Davidson under cross examination that the NAACP had investigated only two of the eight cases of alleged brutality that the NAACP had brought against the Police Department.
- A further admission by Davidson that only three of the cases had been brought to Murray's attention before the NAACP filed its complaint with the Commissioners last July 12.
- A charge by Davidson that Murray in effect had threatened him when he said that if the NAACP brought charges of brutality against individual police and couldn't make them stick he would be subject to civil suit.
- A statement by NAACP Attorney Thurman Dodson that the Commissioners' hearing was a "kangaroo court" and a warning by Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin against use of "colorful language."
- A denial by Davidson that he ever asked Deputy Chief Howard V. Covell to drop trial board charges against a Negro policeman or "some awful nasty things would come out about the Police Department."
- An observation by Davidson that Murray was giving "official sanction" for police to use guns in making arrests for misdemeanors.
- A statement by Dodson that Inspector Archie M. Winfree, head of the recruiting and training division, should be congratulated for his program in training policemen.



By Douglas Chevalier, Staff Photographer

JAMES O. CARTER
. . . says he was beaten

NAACP Chief Testifies Today at Brutality Probe

Davidson Plans to List Police Officers He Says Murray Failed to Discipline

The chief of the District National Association for Advancement of Colored People said today he will identify officers he said Police Chief Robert V. Murray failed to discipline for brutal treatment of colored citizens.

Eugene Davidson, president of the NAACP District branch, will be a major witness at the third day of hearings on his own charges of discrimination within the District police department, according to his attorney, Thurman L. Dodson.

He follows seven precinct captains, who denied, one by one, yesterday that they gave "blue ribbon" assignments to white, not colored, officers. They admitted, however, that almost all jobs demanding top efficiency under their commands were taken by white policemen.

"I want to explain my relations with Chief Murray," said Mr. Davidson, who charged the chief was fair only within the framework of segregation and discrimination. "I want to put on the record his conversations with me about police brutality cases, and cases that should have gone to trial board, but never did."

Two Subpoenaed

To back up Mr. Davidson's testimony, his attorneys asked that Herbert V. Hudgins of 3055 Vista street N.E., and James Carter of 815 C street N.W. be subpoenaed. A motorcycle man picked up the subpoenas from the District Commissioners, who are conducting the hearing, at 5:30 p.m. yesterday.

Both Mr. Hudgins and Mr. Carter are private citizens.

Mr. Carter said plainclothes officers started "pushing around" his friends and himself on a southeast Washington street in April, 1955. His friends pushed back, he said, and were arrested. Assault charges against the civilians were dismissed in Municipal Court. But NAACP attorneys said the plainclothesmen never were disciplined by Chief Murray for inciting the trouble.

Mr. Hudgins, in a sworn statement for NAACP, said Sherman Adams, assistant to President Eisenhower, had promised an investigation of police discrimination in 1955. After Mr. Adams wrote that the President was interested, Inspector Robert D. Chenault asked Mr. Hudgins why he complained to the White House, the statement said.

Inspector Chenault remarked that he would do what he could to see that Negroes never became officers, Mr. Hudgins told the NAACP.

Winfree To Testify

Also due to take the stand today is Police Inspector Archie Winfree, who recruits and trains officers. The NAACP hopes to show that recruiters shunt colored applicants aside and seek white men in distant States.

Chief Murray remained impassive through the questioning yesterday. He heard his captains echo each other's testimony that their chief never had ordered them to assign men according to their race or color.

Only Capt. Howard F. Mowry of the Fourteenth Precinct said, however, that he had two biracial two-man detective teams, one biracial scout car team, and a colored detective sergeant commanding precinct detectives.

Attorney Dodson pressed each captain for racial breakdowns on assignments to scout cars, license and sanitation inspections, school liaison, and station clerkships. These are "blue ribbon" jobs, Mr. Dodson maintained.

Questions Classification

Peppery Capt. Lewis B. Peters of the ninth precinct retorted he didn't consider the jobs "blue ribbon"—but added that they demanded ability and proficiency. Scout cars were manned by white officers, as a matter of "practice, not policy, so far as I know," he added.

He said he had been in the same scout car with a colored officer.

"He was the driver?" demanded Mr. Dodson.

"He was the operator," Capt. Peters said. "I was the second man."

Mr. Dodson tried to establish in later examinations that the driver was subordinate to the other member of the scout car team, but Captains said the two men usually switched as operators.

Mr. Dodson asked Capt. Peters whether former Commissioner Samuel Spencer had not called him in "about the number of men you were referring to the trial board."

"I don't recall any such instance," the captain replied.

A few moments later, the NAACP attorney asked if Capt. Peters recalled a Pvt. Allison. The captain said he did.

"Do you recall you did make a statement to Pvt. Allison with regard to an arrest?" asked Mr. Dodson.

"I don't recall any statement," Capt. Peters replied.

"Do you recall he turned in his revolver and badge to you," the attorney asked.

Capt. Peters replied that the policeman had turned the badge and revolver over to an inspector, not to him.

Then Mr. Dodson asked:

"Will wou tell us why he turned in his revolver and badge? Didn't you tell him he had no business as a colored officer arresting a white woman?"

"I certainly did not," the police captain responded."

Subpoenaed Records

Police records showed that Norman Allison was found guilty by a trial board of conduct unbecoming an officer in 1955, and resigned several months later from the force. His record was subpoenaed for the hearings today.

"If the record shows what I think it will show, I may subpoena Mr. Spencer," Mr. Dodson said.

Capt. Peters said, "I can't answer that," and "I wouldn't know that," to Mr. Dodson's demands to know if colored men weren't detailed to the more tedious, swirling places.

"What was that word—surly?" interrupted Chief Murray's counsel Roger Robb.

"Swirling, swirling, swirling," Mr. Dodson said.

Exchanges between the two lawyers were infrequent after Robert E. McLaughlin, presiding as president of the Board of Commissioners, warned, "This is a fact-finding proceeding."

If anybody resorts to abusive language he'll find himself outside the door, Mr. McLaughlin said. He reminded lawyers there were many attorneys in town competent to ferret out the facts, without forensics. Questioning continued with a singular lack of heat.

Capt. Murphy Testifies

Capt. William Thomas Murphy of the Eleventh Precinct said none of his jobs characterized by Mr. Dodson as "blue-ribbon" were filled by colored men. But he insisted he looked for "the man" and picked officers for assignments because of their ability and efficiency, not their color.

Capt. Albert Clarke of the Tenth Precinct denied the jobs under discussion always were sought after. He added though that he put his best men in scout cars. These are the most dangerous, the most time-consuming assignments in the precinct, he said.

"I'd like to know what's so blue-ribbon about that assignment to a scout car, then," Chief Murray's counsel Robb interposed.

"It's news to me," said Capt. Clarke.

"Do you believe that every white man selected for your scout cars are superior, man for man, to any of the 14 colored officers in your command?" Mr. Dodson asked.

"That's my opinion," replied Capt. Clarke.

"I have no more questions to ask you," Mr. Dodson said.

NAACP lawyers elicited from all captains that several officers, both colored and white, had college educations. Mr. Robb countered this line of questioning with a query to Capt. Clarke:

"Do you think if a man has a Ph. D from Harvard that makes him a good man to put in a scout car at midnight?"

"It does not," Capt. Clarke said.

Race Discounted

Capt. Charles L. Langley of the Twelfth Precinct denied he regarded race as an indication of efficiency. But of eight colored officers in his 97-man precinct, six were unassigned and two were on neighborhood beats, he said. No colored men are in any of his three scout cars, he testified.

Capt. Alexander Douglas of the Second Precinct, and yesterday's first witness, returned to the afternoon session at Mr. Robb's request. Questioning was aimed to combat an NAACP charge that ratings are stacked against colored officers.

Capt. Douglas said Negro policemen in his precinct rated better on experience and fitness tests than white officers. Of 14 colored officers who applied for ratings, 13 made 91 to 95 points, or excellent, Capt. Douglass reported. 29 out of 38 white officers earned excellent ratings, he said. Ninety-five is the top grade in the rating tests, according to Capt. Douglas.

Few Mixed Teams

Capt. Fuss, a former detective sergeant who has commanded the 13th precinct since 1951, said he rarely has assigned Negro and white policemen to work as teams.

He said he never had occasion to assign a colored officer to a scout car. Both the precinct's scout cars are manned by white policemen.

Under questioning from Mr. Dodson, he also acknowledged that white officers are generally assigned to patrol in front of Griffith Stadium, while colored officers are stationed usually at Seventh street and Florida avenue nearby. But he said the Negro officers usually request the Seventh and Florida station.

Chief of Detectives Edgar E. Scott testified that nine of 12 Negroes in his 175-man detective bureau said they were satisfied with their assignments in a questionnaire last June.

Mr. Dodson challenged the validity of the survey. Each man was directed to fill out the questionnaire and "there was nothing to do but fill it out," he said.

The detective chief denied putting pressure on his men, but conceded forms were filled out in his presence.

Work in Harmony

He added that Negro and white detectives often have worked on cases together "in harmony." Negro detectives, from time to time, have worked on all 12 squads in the bureau, he said.

But he noted that only two of the squads have partner systems—the robbery and general assignment squads. And neither of the two has integrated partnerships.

The detective bureau head denied a suggestion of Mr. Dodson's that desks had been assigned to Negro and white detectives in separate locations.

"If they are, it's because they picked the places themselves," he testified.

Mr. Dodson said testimony would be centered on specific cases of police brutality and discrimination in the hearing today and on succeeding days.

Hearing the case besides Mr. McLaughlin are Commissioners David B. Karrick and A. C. Welling. Despite their last-ditch attempts Monday to reach a settlement, without a hearing, with the NAACP, they said yesterday they expected the proceeding to last several more days.

Murray Takes Stand In Bias Case Today

By Elsie Carper and Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporters

The District chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday completed formal presentation of its charges that Police Chief Robert V. Murray has condoned discrimination and brutality in the Police Department.

The Association wound up its case with the understanding that it will be able to call at a later date two additional witnesses, one an alleged victim of police brutality and the other an out-of-town expert in racial discrimination.

With the main arguments of the NAACP disposed of, the Commissioners turned the hearings over to Murray's attorney, Roger Robb. Murray is expected to take the stand sometime today. Hearings resume at 9 a.m. in the board room of the District Building.

Yesterday's hearing was highlighted by these events:

• Conflicting testimony whether Blanche Price, 30, Occoquan Workhouse inmate, was beaten by Police Pvt. Robert G. Thompson when he arrested her outside the Moulin Rouge Restaurant, 407 11th st. nw., last Feb. 9.

• The introduction of a surprise NAACP witness, Bernard Ayres, 24, 311 E st. se. Ayres came to the stand, his face swollen and bandaged and a portion of his head shaved to reveal a long gash and 15 stitches. NAACP Attorney Thurman L. Dodson said that Ayres was beaten by police and is "part and parcel" of the NAACP charge that Murray condones brutality.

• A statement by another alleged brutality victim, Harry R. Chase, 2655 Birney pl. se., that he didn't press charges against a policeman who he claims hit him with a blackjack while arresting him because the policeman is a "gentleman" and it was all a "misunderstanding."

• An endorsement of Murray's administration by Deputy Chief George R. Wallrodt, who testified that recruitment, assignment and advancement of police officers has nothing to do with race. He said Murray is known among policemen as "a strict disciplinarian."

Robb opened his defense of Murray stating that "we don't concede that we have anything to answer in these hearings," but the public is "entitled to the facts as well as false charges." He said that Murray will answer NAACP charges one by one when he takes the stand.

Price Case Aired

Most of the day's testimony was devoted to the alleged beating of Blanche Price.

Miss Price, who has a police record of more than 100 arrests for prostitution, robbery, disorderly conduct and other charges, is now serving a six months term at Occoquan for vagrancy.

When brought before the hearings last week, she testified that Police Pvt. Robert G. Thompson hit her with his night stick when he arersted her outside the 11th st. restaurant.

Thompson, a veteran of 16 years on the force, denied striking her and said he used only sufficient force to put her under arrest. He said that when she grabbed his night stick she fell into the street and it was necessary for him to wrest the stick from her hand.

Four Take Stand

Four witnesses at the scene, put on the stand by the NAACP, testified that they saw the policeman strike the woman with the night stick while she was on the ground. One of the witnesses was William C. Toliaferro, 758 6th st. se., who was with Miss Price at the restaurant. The other three witnesses, part-time truck drivers for the Evening Star, said they saw the woman being beaten from across the street.

Hamilton Smith, 1906 Jackson st. ne., one of the drivers, said he called the NAACP at the insistence of his fellow employes shortly after the alleged beating took place.

"It was a simple matter of injustice," he declared.

Smith, whose full time job is with the Government, is a former president of the Civic Betterment Association and is a volunteer worker with the Commissioners Youth Council.

Smith said he did not report the alleged beating to police because he was "reluctant to get involved." He later talked to police, when they requested him to come to headquarters, and to the FBI.

The Blanche Price case was one of the eight cases of alleged police brutality set forth by the NAACP investigated by the FBI.

Cases Dropped by FBI

The FBI reported that there was not enough evidence to warrant criminal prosecution for violation of civil rights in the eight cases.

The two other witnesses in Price case, Bernard E. Jones, 4540 Benning rd. se., and William Braxton Jr., 1128 12th st. nw., said they had not told their story to police because they were afraid.

"After what I saw in the street, if I went down there, I don't know what would happen to me," Jones said.

Wallrodt said he had recommended against taking Thompson before the police trial board because NAACP charges could not be substantiated.

He said he based his decision on conflicting and vague statements of witnesses; that a hospital report on Blanche Price showed only minor injuries, and that Miss Price failed to appear twice at a hearing into disorderly conduct charges.

By Wally McNamee, Staff Photographer

Bernard N. Ayers, who claims he was beaten by police, testifies at the NAACP-Police hearings in the District Building. In the background is District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin. A hearing on his case will be held today.

13e 1957 D.C.

Evening Star, Washington, D.C. 1-A5 10-29-57

POLICE HEARING—This was the scene as the Commissioners' hearing of charges by the NAACP against the Police Department got under way at the District Building. Taken yesterday as the hearing opened, photo shows Police Chief Robert V. Murray at left and Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin walking toward him. In dark suit at doorway is Chief Murray's attorney, Roger Robb. Eugene Davidson, local NAACP leader, is at right. Others are reporters and onlookers.—Star Staff Photo.

Commissioners Hear NAACP On Police Race Bias Charges

Evening Star, Washington, D.C.

Afro. 10-29-57

The District Commissioners' hearing on police discrimination charges was in recess today after a day of testimony by Eugene Davidson, head of the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The hearing resumes tomorrow.

P-A23 13e

The discrimination charges were brought by the NAACP, which asked the removal of Police Chief Robert V. Murray. Mr. Davidson yesterday described his view of Chief Murray's position on discrimination. He then submitted to sharp cross-examination by Chief Murray's attorney, Roger Robb, who sought to draw from him the NAACP position on discrimination.

Through both lines of questioning, Chief Murray, the man, was praised as a "fair," "courteous," and "honest" policeman.

Mr. Davidson said the NAACP felt it had good support from Chief Murray after he was named chief in 1952 until 1956. The "break" came after Chief Murray failed to discipline a private who shot and killed Nelson E. Marshall, a colored man, in a fight, Mr. Davidson said.

Afterwards, other cases of police brutality and racial barriers within the force came to his attention, Mr. Davidson said, and the chief "took no action."

"Chief Murray took one position," Mr. Davidson said. "I disagreed with him. He hasn't kidded me about his position. That's why I'm so sick about his position."

Questioned About Force

After continued conferences with the chief, Mr. Davidson said Chief Murray once asked him which he'd rather do, have an efficient Police Department or solve a social problem?

"Would you match your judgment against Chief Murray's as to what constitutes efficiency in the police department?" demanded Mr. Robb.

"Yes, in that connection, I will. I certainly do," Mr. Davidson replied. "If he bases his efficiency on whether or not there should be social contact or whether colored or white officers should be happy or not, to my mind, that is bad police procedure. And that's bad anywhere, here, in Mississippi or Georgia."

Seven of Chief Murray's precinct captains testified earlier that they assigned men on the basis of their efficiency, not with any regard to their race. But on this basis, most of the toughest jobs were filled by white men, they said.

Charges Lying

Mr. Davidson accused "all but one" of the captains of lying. He said he couldn't remember which one was not "unconsciously saying something not true."

Mr. Robb asked Mr. Davidson if he was interested only in minority groups being treated fairly. "If men are not discriminated against because of color; then, by the same token, they should not be advanced, or pushed because of their color, should they?" Mr. Robb asked.

"Certainly not," Mr. Davidson agreed.

Mr. Robb gained from Mr. Davidson these major admissions about investigations the NAACP had made of "brutality" cases they took to Chief Murray:

CRITIC OF FORCE CALLS MURRAY BEST CHIEF YET

One witness at yesterday's hearing on charges of police discrimination left a distinctly mixed impression on his listeners.

He was Herbert Hudgins, of 3055 Vista street N.E. Mr. Hudgins, a white man, testified he had complained to the White House about the scarcity of Negroes in high-ranking police posts.

But then, pointing to Police Chief Robert V. Murray in the hearing room, he said:

'I want to say right now I think Chief Murray is the best officer we've ever had at the head of our police department. I'd hate to see him lose his job."

He got up, shook hands with the chief and left the room.

---

1. On one of six cases, Mr. Davidson talked to four witnesses. On two, he took affidavits; and on two more, he talked to not more than two witnesses. On the sixth he heard a coroners' hearing, but talked to no witnesses.

Disciplining Rejected

These cases involved policemen Mr. Davidson felt Chief Murray should have investigated or taken before a trial board. On the basis of officers' reports, Chief Murray decided the cases didn't warrant disciplinary action.

2. Proof of former lawbreaking by persons who complained to the NAACP about policemen didn't "interest" Mr. Davidson, as grounds for freeing the policemen from trial board investigations.

3. First notice to Chief Murray of a number of "brutality" cases came in Mr. Davidson's complaint asking that the Chief be dismissed. "Do you think that's fair?" Mr. Robb asked. "I think you have a point," allowed Mr. Davidson.

In this cross-examination, Mr. Davidson delineated differences between his and Chief Murray's grounds for taking policemen before disciplinary boards.

The NAACP head insisted that a man who used a gun to kill a civilian ought to be investigated by his police superiors, despite a court acquittal of homicide. This was in connection with the Marshall case. Pvt. James E. Barnes was acquitted of homicide in District Court after Marshall died.

"Don't you think that officer was justified in using the gun?" Mr. Robb insisted.

Sees Differences

"From the standpoint of homicide, yes," Mr. Davidson said. "But a policeman can use a pistol in a way he'll be acquitted of homicide and still be using it in a way that shouud subject him to trial board action."

Mr. Robb asked Mr. Davidson if he didn't know that one man who had accused police of beating him had a long record. Mr. Davidson said he didn't know, and didn't care—"I don't think police should beat a man with a record any more than one without a record."

Mr. Davidson, at one point, charged that Chief Murray had threatened him with the possibility of law suits if he pressed charges against policemen accused by the NAACP of brutality.

Mr. Robb demanded that the charge—"an outrageous implication"—be stricken from the record. Presiding Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin allowed it to stand, however.

Mr. Davidson explained that Chief Murray had asked him why he didn't make a complaint about two policemer

13e

never brought before a trial board after shooting to death a 48-year-old Negro on April 21 1956. Then, if the complaint didn't succeed, Chief Murray told Mr. Davidson he would be subject to a civil suit, according to the NAACP leader. That, he said, was a threat in his mind.

Denies Threat

Later, Mr. Robb asked Mr. Davidson if the NAACP director hadn't told Chief Murray some "awfully nasty things" about the department would come out, if a certain colored officer were taken before a trial board.

"No, sir. That would be a threat I would be incapable of," said Mr. Davidson.

James, Carter, a civilian subpoenaed at the request of the NAACP, testified he and his friends were beaten by four policemen in 1955. Charged with disorderly conduct and assault on police officers, they were acquitted in court. Policemen never were disciplined, "so far as I know," Mr. Carter of 815 C street S.E. said.

Under examination by Thurman L. Dodson, NAACP attorney, Mr. Carter said plainclothesmen flashed a light into the car occupied by five of his family and friends. Nobody knew he was a policeman, Mr. Carter said.

"We thought he was a bum," he added, "and we asked him what he wanted." Mr. Carter said the officer's first words were: "Which one of you black — — — owns this car?"

No Recruitment Emphasis

Police Inspector Archie Winfree, the last witness of the day, denied recruitment was aimed at finding white, rather than colored men. Literature went out to colored, as well as white newspapers, he said. All men on the force, both white and colored, are asked to talk potential policemen into joining. All Congressmen, whether white or colored, are told police needs, Inspector Winfree said.

Mr. Davidson had criticized the fact that only 281 of the authorized force of 2,300 men are Negroes in a town with a population about 44 per cent Negro.

Inspector Winfree noted, however, that training courses were integrated. Men exercise, shower and play ball together, he said. They discuss race relations when incidents arise, and one special training lecture is devoted to race harmony, he said.

Mr. Dodson told Commissioner McLaughlin the NAACP case could be concluded by noon Monday. Then Chief Murray may take the stand or put on witnesses in support of his policies.

2 Policemen Tell Story Of Beating

White and Negro Officers Say They Had to Use Force

By Elsie Carper
and Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporters

Two police privates, one white and one Negro, testified yesterday that Bernard Ayers, alleged victim of police brutality, was so wild that they had to use force to restrain him while making an arrest.

Martin J. Hannon and Aaron Archer of the 13th Precinct appeared before the Commissioners' hearings into charges of police brutality and discrimination brought by the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Eugene Davidson, president of the chapter, has called for Police Chief Robert V. Murray to resign or be fired.

Testimony from Murray, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed until today to permit Roger Robb, attorney for Murray, to present detailed answers to two of the brutality charges.

Test Examiner on Stand

Robb also put on the stand Wilson Matthews, Civil Service Commissioner examiner, who testified that examinations for appointment and promotion are scored with no knowledge of whether the person being tested is white or Negro.

Hannon, a white officer, and Archer, a Negro, said they patrol 14th st. as a team and studied together for the police examination, Hannon appeared at the hearing wearing Archer's coat since his own jacket had been torn during the struggle with Ayers.

The two policemen testified that they were outside a liquor store at 1906 14th st. Monday afternoon when Ayers staggered out and complained about the price of Scotch. When they told Ayers to go home, they said, Ayers became abusive.

While Archer crossed the street to return to patroling the beat, Hannon escorted Ayers to a callbox. Hannon testified that Ayers turned quickly and grabbed him by the head nearly knocking him to the ground.

Night Stick Breaks

Hannon said he was compelled to use his night stick to subdue Ayers. When he struck him on the head the stick broke.

"When I swung that stick," Hannon said, "I certainly swung it. I didn't appreciate anybody twisting my head around. I had to protect myself."

Archer said he ran across the street and grabbed one of Ayers' arms while Hannon held the other. A third officer, Pvt. Henry C. Shires, a white trainee assigned to Hannon, assisted in the arrest.

Archer said that while attempting to search Ayers at the station house, Ayers hit him in the chest with his fist breaking the fountain pen in his pocket, The Negro police officer said it was necessary that he and Hannon wrestle Ayers to the floor and hold him down.

Alwonso H. Lyons and William H. Hutson, policemen on the patrol wagon that took Ayers to the station, said that during the struggle at the station Ayers received a cut on his face and the badge on Hannon's uniform was ripped off.

Lyons, who is white, and Hutson, who is a Negro, said that at D. C. General Hospital where they took Ayers for treatment, the prisoner was so violent he had to be held down by straps while a doctor sewed up the cut in his head.

Admits Being "Intoxicated"

Ayers, who appeared at the hearing with his face bandaged and stitches showing on his shaved scalp, admitted to being "intoxicated but not drunk." He said he sobered up when he was hit with the night stick and after the fracas at the station. Under cross examination he admitted having a police record.

Judge Armond W. Scott of Municipal Court on Tuesday found Ayers guilty on a charge of drunk and disorderly and found him not guilty of an assault charge.

Police officers said after the hearing that they felt the testimony showed that white and Negro officers work together and effectively and also answered one of the NAACP charges that Negroes are segregated and not assigned with white officers.

The second alleged brutality case that took up most of yesterday's 6½-hour hearing was the one involving Blanche Price.

Miss Price is the 30-year-old Occoquan inmate with a record of more than 100 arrests for prostitution, robbery and other offenses. She claims that Pvt. Robert G. Thompson hit her with his night stick when he arrested her outside the Moulin Rouge Restaurant, 407 11th st. nw. last February.

Harassment Charged

The Blanche Price case has come up every day during the six days of hearings. The NAACP has charged that Murray condones brutality by policemen because he did not order Thompson to a police trial board. The NAACP also has charged that Miss Price has been harassed by police since reporting the alleged beating to the NAACP.

Capt. John B. Layton, First Precinct commander, read into the record 22 statements from police officers and witnesses to the arrest of Miss Price in February on a disorderly conduct charge and to a later arrest in April on a charge of procuring for prostitution.

Layton said he had investigated the alleged beating of Miss Price and could not find sufficient evidence to sustain a charge against Thompson.

He said some of the witnesses said they had seen Miss Price struck while others with a clear view of what happened said they did not see any blows. The hospital report also showed no injuries to Miss Price, Layton said.

The police captain added that Miss Price did not show up in court to answer the disorderly conduct charge although three dates were set for her to appear.

Layton said that her later arrest on the procuring charge was a "bona fide arrest" and was not an attempt to harass her.

13e 1957 D.C.

NAACP Files 2 New Charges Of Brutality

Post and Times Herald

Presents Over-All Allegations For October Police Hearing

The District Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People placed two new charges of police brutality before the District Commissioners yesterday.

They were included in a detailed list of seven charges against Chief Robert V. Murray, on which the Commissioners will hold a hearing Oct. 21.

P.B.1

The NAACP has charged Murray with condoning brutality by his policemen and practicing a "rigid" program of racial discrimination in promotions and assignments.

The new cases involve charges that Murray failed to take disciplinary action against three policemen whom the NAACP charges with assaulting two District residents on different occasions.

Washington, D.C.

One case involves Carlisle Drew, listed at 331 22d st. se., who on April, 1955 was arrested by Dets. Harris Faircloth and Wayland Fallon of the Fifth Precinct.

Drew was charged with disorderly conduct and assault on an officer. He was later acquitted in Municipal Court.

The NAACP charged that the officer "viciously assaulted" Drew.

A police spokesman said Drew and four others assaulted the police officer while they were making an arrest.

The second case involved Harry Chase, 32, listed at 2655 Birney pl. se., charged by Pvt. George E. West of the Traffic Division last March with assault and disorderly conduct.

The NAACP said West "brutally beat" Chase who was later acquitted in Municipal Court of simple assault.

A police spokesman said Chase was arrested after he assaulted West while the officer was trying to make an arrest.

Except for these two new charges the NAACP's allegations yesterday were repetitions of those previously aired by Eugene Davidson, president of the organization's District branch.

They allege that:

- Murray refused to bring before the trial board 10 cases in which there was "prima facie evidence" of brutality by officers.
- The chief permitted policemen to "badger an intimidate" witnesses against police officers.
- Capt. John B. Layton, head of the Frst Precinct, threatened and intimidated one woman until she withdrew charges that a policeman beat her.
- Murray condoned an insult by a police inspector to Davidson.
- Murray, "by his silence," condoned the police practice of charging victims of police assault with resisting arrest or assault on a policeman.

The remainder of the charges, all denied by Murray, deal with the "policy" of the police department to assign and promote personnel on a racial basis.

Murray was not available for further comment yesterday.

The allegations were signed by NAACP Counsels Thurman L. Dodson, Roy Garvin and E. Lewis Ferrell.

District Police Probe To Look Into Brutality

Post + Times Herald P.1

Thurs. 8-8-57

Washington, D.C.

By John J. Lindsay, Associated Press

District Commissioners decided yesterday to include brutality charges within the scope of a public hearing on racial discrimination in the Metropolitan Police Department, but postponed the hearing until Oct. 21.

Commissioners, who had scheduled the hearing for yesterday, disclosed the changes after a closed-door meeting with Eugene Davidson, District chapter president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Police Chief Robert V. Murray.

Davidson, who had protested that Commissioners could not impartially investigate the police department, modified his view after the session.

"I haven't changed my views completely, but the atmosphere of the meeting indicates that the machinery for a fair hearing is being set up," he said.

NAACP charges that police have used undue force in arresting citizens had earlier been referred to the Justice Department by the Commissioners.

Robert E. McLaughlin, president of the Board of Commissioners, said yesterday, however, that the charges of brutality are "too important" not to be part of the Commissioners' general investigation of the NAACP claims.

The hearing date was pushed forward to Oct. 21 on the assumption that the Justice Department then will have completed its probe of the brutality charges.

McLaughlin also said that both Roy Garvin, attorney for the NAACP and president of the Washington Bar Association, and Chief Murray will be out of the city for lengthy periods between now and early Oct.

In the meantime, McLaughlin said, Davidson has agreed to submit within a week detailed specifications of the charges that Murray discriminates against Negroes in the assignment and promotion of police officers.

Commissioners last week asked Davidson to produce such specifications for the hearing set for yesterday. However, Davidson found it impossible to produce the substantiated charges in the brief period and Commissioners substituted yesterday's meeting for the hearing.

NAACP is witness in cop's trial

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8.17-57

WASHINGTON

Eugene Davidson, president of the Washington branch NAACP who has been leading an attack on police brutality, will be called, ironically enough, as chief witness for the defense of Police Pvt. William W. Dankos, accused of beating a victim last March 30.

Dankos, precinct 14 officer, faced a special trial board hearing Thursday on charges growing out of the arrest of Claude Anderson, 31, 100 block Carrington Ave., NE.

Anderson is a former policeman retired from the force because of a heart condition.

The hearing continued until today (Friday) may run for at least 3 days Dankos' attorney, James Laughlin, set the stage for the appearance of Davidson by asking Anderson whether he has sought aid from the NAACP after his arrest. Anderson replied that the NAACP "sought him out" following the incident.

* * *

LATER IN HIS TESTIMONY the complainant said he went to Davidson after hearing a radio broadcast urging all witnesses to the incident to come to the NAACP office.

Laughlin told the special trial board that he intended to show by his cross examination that the NAACP, "which was engaged in a campaign to discredit the police" had used Anderson as a vehicle in its campaign.

The lawyer said he would attempt to prove that Mr. Davidson may have influenced Anderson's account of the incident. Anderson, however, denied that Mr. Davidson had dictated an account of the incident contained in an affidavit taken by the NAACP. The complainant dictated his own statement he said.

MR. DAVIDSON WAS NOT called as a witness Thursday. He will not appear until some nine witnesses are called by the government, represented by Robert H Campbell, assistant corporation counsel.

Anderson was in the witness chair for more than 6 hours Thursday mostly under cross examination by Mr. Laughlin.

He stated that he first saw Pvt. Dankos standing on the corner after he stopped his car at the Benning Rd. and Minnesota Ave. intersection. His wife, Mrs. Katie Anderson who was seated beside him in the front seat, informed him that Pvt. Dankos was shouting to him.

Anderson rolled down his car window he said and the officer told him to move his car out of the crosswalk. When he complied, Dankos ran in front of the automobile and motioned to him to drive on. Anderson told the officer the traffic light was still on red, and asked him whether he still wanted him to go through, he testified.

"THE OFFICER SEEMED TO GET ANGRY" said Anderson. "Without further conversation, he rushed around to my side of the car, hit me in the face with his fist, yanked me by the collar, pulled me out of the car.

"After he pulled me out, he hit me in the lower part of my body with his night stick. My shirt was ripped. I kept telling him, 'you don't have to handle me like that'. I told him I was sick, and if I were under arrest, I would go with him to the call box.

"I struggled with him and threw up my hands to protect myself when he threw me down and tried to hit me over the head, I grabbed his night stick, but I did not hit him.

"A Maryland policeman came up. Dankos was on top of me with his feet in my chest. I heard my wife say, 'you're from Md. and we're from Md. will you please stop this man from beating my husband. The Maryland officer told Pvt. Dankos to let me up and that he thought I would go with him to the call box."

* * *

LAUGHLIN, IN AN ATTEMPT to discredit Anderson, told trial board members that he would prove the former policeman had continuously complained while he was on the force that other officers "had it in for him."

The attorney also charged that Anderson was once recommended for dismissal from the force for feigning illness, but upon appeal of the case was fined instead. In addition to Davidson, the defense is relying heavily on income tax returns showing the number of Anderson's dependents while he was a police officer. Laughlin contends that during 1950-56 the police officer claimed dependents he did not have.

This was objected to by corporation counsel Campell who reminded Laughlin that "Anderson was not on trial. Dankos is."

Clashes between the two attorneys over the income tax question became so bitter and personal that deputy chief Clarence H. Lutz, sitting as chairman of the trial board, ordered certain exchanges stricken from the testimony.

THIS CAME AFTER CAMPBELL accused Laughlin of deliberately misquoting facts and attempting to defraud the trial board, and Laughlin calling Campbell a "novice with whom it was not worthwhile arguing."

NAACP Case Hearings Slated for October 21

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Thurs 8-8-57

The District Commissioners yesterday reached an agreement with leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to hold a public hearing October 21 on race discrimination and brutality charges involving the Washington Police Department.

The city heads reached the agreement at a 2¾-hour closed meeting with Eugene Davidson, president of the NAACP's District branch.

Mr. Davidson, at the same time, agreed to submit detailed specifications of the NAACP charges by next Wednesday. Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin said the specifications will be handed over to Police Chief Robert V. Murray and Corporation Counsel Chester Gray for study in preparation for the hearing.

Mr. McLaughlin said testimony will be sworn. Mr. Davidson was accompanied at yesterday's session by Thurman L. Dodson, chief counsel for the NAACP, and by Roy Garvin, another NAACP attorney and the president of the Washington Bar Association. Chief Murray and Mr. Gray also attended the meeting.

Mr. McLaughlin said that police brutality charges, as well as the charges of discrimination in the police department's promotion policies and administration, will be covered at the hearing.

Earlier, the Commissioners had planned to limit the public hearing to the discrimination question because the brutality allegations have been referred to the Justice Department for investigation.

But Mr. McLaughlin said the Justice Department investigation is expected to be finished in time for the brutality charges to be considered at the October hearing.

The Commissioners originally had planned to hold a hearing yesterday. But Mr. Davidson declined to go along with this, asserting that the NAACP was given insufficient time to prepare its presentation.

Mr. McLaughlin said he considered it unfortunate that the hearing could not be scheduled before October. But he said the delay is necessary because the NAACP attorneys and Chief Murray will be out of town for some time during the next few weeks.

Mr. McLaughlin said there was a general discussion of the procedures and issues revolving around the hearing at this morning's sessions, including some discussion of the specific charges. Chief Murray participated in the discussion, he said. Mr. McLaughlin described the session as amicable.

Chief Murray left without making any comment to reporters.

P. 12-A

Police Hearings Delayed After NAACP Objection

Star Tues. 8-6-57 P.1-A Washington D.C.

The Commissioners will confer tomorrow with Eugene Davidson, local president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after calling off a scheduled hearing on NAACP charges against the Police Department.

The hearing, which was to have been held tomorrow, was put off yesterday after Mr. Davidson objected to the form of the inquiry and said his organization would not take part.

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin announced the postponement after a conference with Police Chief Robert V. Murray and Corporation Counsel Chester Gray. He said Mr. Davidson had agreed to meet with the city heads tomorrow.

Earlier in the day, the NAACP leader had written a letter to Mr. McLaughlin about the proposed Wednesday hearing stating, "We are reluctant to become a party to such proceedings."

Sets Out Objections

He listed these objections:

The scope of the hearing would be restricted to two of the six NAACP charges, not including those alleging police brutality.

While the Commissioners stated the proceedings would not be a trial but an "investigation," they were invested with "almost every element of a formal hearing," with witnesses sworn and cross examination permitted.

The Commissioners had requested by 10 a.m. yesterday, in a letter received at the NAACP offices at 4:20 p.m. Friday, any additional specifications in support of its charges.

This, Mr. Davidson pointed out, allowed only about an hour and a half of regular office time to comply. He said that the "physical impossibility of compliance seems obvious and such a last minute request could be considered deliberate."

Notes Proposed Topics

He noted that Friday's letter from Mr. McLaughlin announcing the hearing, said evidence would be received on NAACP specifications summarized as follows:

That Chief Murray, by his silence, has condoned an insult to a civic organization seeking to co-operate with his department in the matter of eliminating injustice.

That racial prejudice has prevented the promotion of Negro policemen and that assignments of policemen to duty are made on the basis of race with detrimental effect on police efficiency.

Police Brutality Hearing Ends; Evidence Studied

Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 11-15-57

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Hearings before District commissioners on charges of police brutality and discrimination in this area were concluded Tuesday on a spirited note which often brought cross-fire between attorneys for the D. C. branch of NAACP and counsel for the police department.

After nine days of hearings, spread over a three-week period, Thurman Dodson, chief counsel for NAACP, summarized the case with the contention that Robert Murray should be removed as chief of the police force.

Cites Murray's Shortcomings

He claimed that Chief Murray did not have the educational background to hold this position. "There's such a thing as the end of one's capabilities," said Dodson, and "he's at the end."

He charged the chief with "callous disregard for a certain segment of the population' and stated that he "lacks the vision to see what is going on around him."

He quoted Murray as saiyng he was not interested in solving the social problem. This is the same old argument used by opponents of integration in the armed forces he continued. "Chief Murray calls putting a Negro and a white man together in a patrol car solving the social problem."

Dodson claimed that Murray's elementary school background did not equip him with the proper perspective to visualize what was going on around him and methods of solving these problems.

"He has outlived his usefulness," continued the attorney. "A police chief with an eighth grade education was all right 50 years ago but in a complex atomic and sputnick age, he is totally lacking."

In his rebuttal, Roger Robb, attorney for Murray, charged Dodson with "intellectual snobbery." "Some people who went to college don't understand all they know," he declared.

He contended that Murray's testimony on the witness stand proved that he was an "educated" and "outstanding" gentleman. He is "honest and intelligent, just and human" continued Robb. He claimed that Dodson's statements were "reckless and irresponsible."

Robb continued throwing slurs at "Harvard" men, obviously hitting at Eugene Davidson, president of the local branch of NAACP, who brought the charges against the police department and who is a graduate of Harvard.

The evidence presented in these hearings have been taken under advisement by the three commissioners of the District of Columbia who will make a ruling within a few days.

No Racial Curbs, Say Top Police

Eight Take Stand As Hearings Open On NAACP Charges

By Elsie Carper and Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporters

Seven District police precinct captains and the chief of detectives testified yesterday that they have a free hand in picking men for assignment.

They told the District Commissioners that Police Chief Robert V. Murray has never given instructions that men be assigned by race. but only by their ability to do a job.

The men testified at the Commissioners' hearing on charges, brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ... Murray has condoned racial discrimination and police brutality. Eugene Davidson, president of the local NAACP chapter, has called for Murray to resign or for the Commissioners to dismiss him.

...tion' Pattern

... police officials were ... by Thurman L. Dodson, counsel for the District NAACP. He presented each with a pattern of questions concerning the number of Negro police under his command and methods of handing out assignments.

The NAACP has charged that Negroes get second rate assignments and that they are kept segregated from white policemen.

When the hearings resume at 9 a. m. today in the District Building board room, Dodson will call Inspector Archie Winfree, police recruiting and training officer. He also has announced that he will put Davidson on the stand.

Yesterday's hearings were marked by sharp exchanges which led Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin at one point to call for an end to "forensics" and at another to caution attorneys that they were going to be ejected if they became abusive.

Dodson refused to submit a list of witnesses he plans to call during the hearings, declaring that he did not want them "harassed."

Chief of Detectives Edgar E. Scott testified that of the 175 men attached to headquarters 12 are Negroes. They are assigned to the robbery, general assignment, special investigations and sex squads. One Negro is assigned to the 14th Precinct as a detective sergeant in charge of detectives and has white men working for him.

At present, he said, Negroes are not assigned to homicide, check and fraud, squad, safe, pawn or auto squads or to the identification bureau. Two of the 10 men regularly assigned to the Capitol are Negroes.

Scott said that only in the robbery and general assignment squads do men work as partners, and they are assigned the partner they request. He said that if a Negro and a white man wanted to work together there would be no objection, but that it "would be bad for morale to force someone to work with a partner he is not happy with."

Questionnaire

After the NAACP made its charges, Scott said, he asked the Negro detectives to fill out a questionnaire about their assignments. None of the nine that were on duty and available to fill out the questionnaires said that they wanted a change in assignment and all said that they were working on the squad of their preference, Scott testified.

Dodson countered that the detective sergeants can be demoted without trial board hearing, and hold their jobs at the pleasure of the chief of detectives. "When they were directed to fill out the questionaire, there was nothing for them to do but fill it out," Dodson charged.

Scott said that 22 per cent of the plainclothes detectives are Negroes and that this demonstrated that the Police Department is putting Negroes into positions "to learn how to do a job."

Dodson said that a "question of elementary fairness" was involved — that in the lowest possible echelon of the Detective Bureau 22 percent were Negro, while there is no Negro lieutenant of captain and only seven sergeants attached to headquarters.

'Blue Ribbon' Jobs

Dodson in his questioning hit particularly hard at what he called "blue ribbon" assignments in the police precincts and charged that by practice they went to white men. He listed these as jobs with day hours and weekends off. Among them were assignments to scout cars, license inspection, schoolboy patrol, sanitation inspection, and parking details.

Capt. Elexander S. Douglass, of the Second Precinct, said that it was not his practice to mix whites and Negroes in scout cars. One of three cars assigned to the precinct is manned around the clock by Negroes and when one of the men is on leave, he is replaced by a Negro foot patrolman.

On one or two occasions, Negroes were assigned to the cars generally manned by white policemen. Douglas said that of 14 special duty, "blue ribbon" assignments, five are handled by Negro officers.

Douglass, who testified at the morning session, was recalled in the afternoon to tell how he rated policemen in his precinct for promotion.

He said that of the 52 men who have filed to take the Civil Service examination this Saturday for promotion, 14 are Negro and 38 white. Thirteen of the Negroes and 29 of the whites received ratings of excellent. These ratings constitute 60 per cent of their final grade. The written exam counts 40 per cent.

Douglass, formerly assigned to the training division, told the Commissioners that a pamphlet on race relations has been distributed to each member of the Police Department since Murray became chief.

Capt. Otto Fuss, of the 13th Precinct, said he had no Negroes in scout cars but had both white and Negro men assigned to patrol wagons.

Fuss said he had a Negro station clerk and a Negro schoolboy patrol coordinator and that three of his eight detectives were Negro.

Commissioners Direct Hearing On Police Chief

The District Commissioners today began public hearings to air charges by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that Police Chief Robert V. Murray tolerates brutality and racial discrimination against Negroes.

The NAACP is represented by Attorney Thurman L. Dodson. Chief Murray's counsel is Attorney Roger Robb. Sitting in judgment on the evidence are the three Commissioners—Robert E. McLaughlin, David B. Karrick and A. C. Welling.

Recent prehearing developments indicated a vigorous prosecution of the NAACP charges and an equally spirited defense of his policies and police regulations by Chief Murray. The Chief has denied that he allows brutal treatment of colored persons or practices discrimination in the recruitment and promotion of colored policemen.

The Commissioners held up their hearings on eight specifications in a bill of particulars from the NAACP until the Justice Department reported on an FBI investigation of the charges. The way for the hearings was cleared last week when the Justice Department notified Mr. McLaughlin it had found no basis for criminal prosecution under the Civil Rights statutes.

Meanwhile, Chief Murray—who works directly under Commissioner McLaughlin—protested but obeyed an order from the Commissioners to permit policemen to discuss with NAACP representatives any information they might have on the eight cited cases. On the WTOP television show "City Side" yesterday, Mr. McLaughlin denied that the rules of the Police Manual actually have been waived. He said the Commissioners only were permitting the policemen to talk if they wish to.

He said the Commissioners are not telling any policeman to talk to the NAACP. The NAACP said certain policemen wanted to talk but were prevented by regulations, Commissioner McLaughlin related, and "we are giving them permission."

The Policemen's Association has labeled the Commissioners' order to Chief Murray a "dangerous precedent."

8 Top Police Officers Called to Bias Hearing

Evening Star P. A-1 Washington, D.C. [illegible]

Detective Chief, 7 Captains Subpoenaed In Probe of Discrimination Charges

By JAMES G. DEANE

Eight high-ranking Washington police officers were scheduled to appear under subpoena today at the Commissioners' hearings on alleged racial discrimination in the Metropolitan Police Department.

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin agreed to subpoena Chief of Detectives Edgar E. Scott and seven precinct commanders at the request of Thurman L. Dodson, chief counsel for the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The seven other officers, all captains, are Alexander Douglas, second precinct; Lewis B. Peters, ninth precinct; Albert B. Clark, tenth precinct; William T. Murphy, eleventh precinct; Charles L. Langley, twelfth precinct; Otto Fuss, thirteenth precinct, and Howard Mowry, fourteenth precinct.

It appeared likely that the police officials would be the first witnesses in the day-old hearings.

Yesterday, the hearings, although scheduled to open at 10 a.m., did not get under way until afternoon because of a conference between city officials and NAACP leaders aimed at possible canceling of the public inquiry.

Discussion Proposed

The Commissioners, at the conference, suggested that the NAACP withdraw discrimination charges naming Police Chief Robert V. Murray and discuss privately, with the city heads, measures aimed at correcting any racial abuses existing in the police department.

When this was refused by the NAACP spokesmen, the public hearing began with opening statements by Mr. Dodson and Roger Robb, attorney representing Chief Murray. Then the hearing was recessed after being in progress barely an hour. This occurred after Mr. Dodson said he had no witnesses at hand.

Mr. Dodson, in his statement, reiterated a series of seven charges lodged against Chief Murray in a document presented by the NAACP to the Commissioners on August 21.

Roger Robb, Chief Murray's attorney, replied to some of the charges in his opening statement. Mr. Dodson's accusations were that the police chief:

1. Failed to send to police trial boards various policemen alleged by the NAACP to have used undue force in arrests, in defiance of police regulations.

Insult Charged

Mr. Robb said Chief Murray has an obligation not to send to the trial board officers who have been shown by prior investigation to be not guilty of wrongdoing. He said he was prepared to support with facts Chief Murray's decision in each of the 11 cases cited by the NAACP.

2. Permitted Capt. John B. Layton of the First Precinct to threaten and intimidate a woman who said she was beaten by a First Precinct policeman when being arrested on a disorderly conduct charge and later permitted Capt. Layton himself to investigate the woman's complaint.

3. "Condoned" insulting remarks made by Police Inspector Anthony Richitt to Eugene Davidson, NAACP president, when Mr. Davidson was making a complaint connected with the previous case.

4. Condoned "by his silence" various instances of what the NAACP labeled the department's "standard practice" of charging alleged victims of police brutality with resisting arrest or assaulting an officer.

Mr. Robb said in answer that "we make no apology for charging a man who is trying to resist an arrest with that offense."

5. Has "embraced" discriminatory practices based on race, in recruiting, promotions and police assignments.

Mr. Robb replied that "the evidence will show that no man has been kept back because of his color, no man has been discriminated against because of his color and on the other hand, no man has been favored because of his color, be he white or colored."

6. Allowed personnel records of a former policeman, Claude H. Anderson, to be made available to the attorney defending a policeman, Pvt. William W. Dankos, who was accused of using undue force in an arrest. Pvt. Dankos later was cleared by a trial board.

Mr. Robb said Chief Murray was acting under a subpoena for certain files. He conceded the Anderson personnel file was not technically included in the subpoena but said it could have been included or the subpoena could have been broadened to include it. He called the NAACP charge a "minor" one.

7. Has demonstrated, in "utterances and omissions," his inadequacy as police chief in a "federally controlled city."

Mr. Dodson made it clear that the NAACP intends, in the hearings, to seek to pin personal responsibility for these alleged abuses on Chief Murray.

In commencing his statement, he said his organization had at no time asserted that the police chief himself had "wielded a blackjack" or "stood on the sidelines and applauded" while a subordinate did so.

Control at Issue

But he told the Commissioners that the chief had "failed to exercise" the necessary control over his men. He also charged the police head with having a philosophy "that colored people can only serve in the inferior positions" and that there has been flagrant racial discrimination in the Police Department's administration.

Mr. Dodson's statement was vigorously countered by Mr. Roger Robb, attorney for Chief Murray. Mr. Robb flatly denied the NAACP's charges, including one interpolated by Mr. Dodson that Negro policemen are relegated to kitchen and alley duty when police are sent to patrol presidential visits to the Hotel Statler.

The police chief's attorney also specifically challenged a charge by Mr. Dodson that Chief Murray has not kept the police department in step with racial desegregation in Washington, asserting that the police head deserves "a large measure of the credit" for the fact that these changes have been peaceful.

Lauds Record

Mr. Robb called Chief Murray's record "magnificent" and charges that he approved discriminatory practices "fantastic."

He said:

"Chief Murray is an educated, professional police officer of the highest type. He is honest; he is intelligent; he is fearless; he is just and he is humane; he has been a policeman for 27 years and served in every rank in the department, from the lowest to the highest.

"His record in every assignment has been magnificent. He has upon his record some 262 commendations and not one single mark.

"He has brought the Metropolitan Police Department to the peak of efficiency and morale. He has made our Police Department a model department in this country. He enjoys to an unprecedented degree the confidence, the esteem and the support of the public."

Chief Murray, Inspector Richett, Capt. Layton and Deputy Police Chief Howard V. Covell attended yesterday's sessions but did not participate.

Mr. Davidson was also present and sat at a table with Mr. Dodson and there other attorneys representing the NAACP, E. Lewis Ferrell, Roy Garvin and H. Carl Moultrie.

The opening session, delayed by the unsuccessful conference between the NAACP attorneys and the Commissioners, lasted only about 12 minutes. The second session, taken up by the statements of the opposing attorneys, lasted about 50 minutes.

Mr. McLaughlin announced the hearings would continue all day today and tomorrow. No sessions are planned on Thursday, but the inquiry may be resumed on Friday. Mr. Dodson has not yet said just how long the NAACP's presentation may last.

Sheriff Shoots Negro, Crowd Gets Unruly

Herald P2c
Tues. 8-20-57
Miami, Fla. 13e Fla

SANFORD—(UP)—Officials disclosed Monday that a 29-year-old Negro man was shot to death by Seminole County Sheriff Morgan McClelland during a scuffle Sunday and that it nearly touched off a riot in the Negro section near here.

McClelland, 50, said he did not pull his gun on George H. Danner until Danner became antagonistic and attacked him.

The officer said he was investigating a minor accident in the Negro district southwest of here Sunday afternoon when Danner's vehicle sideswiped another car and rolled over a man's foot. He said he ordered Danner to stop the car and discovered he was drunk.

"He was unable to produce a driver's license and got real antagonistic," McClelland said. "I told him if he didn't watch his actions I'd take him to jail."

McClelland said Danner, who has a long record of drunken driving and assault and battery arrests here, told him "no white — is going to take me anywhere."

"He then shoved me to the ground and I drew my pistol," the deputy said.

McClelland said Danner lunged for him and jerked the gun from his hand. He said he regained the gun and shot Danner.

An ambulance called by McClelland rushed Danner to Seminole Memorial Hospital where he died shortly after arrival.

Police Chief Roy G. Williams reported that soon after the shooting, about 100 Negroes began milling around the scene and that it "looked like trouble." He said county and city law officers had to be called to the scene.

Witnesses said that after a few minor "incidents" the crowd dispersed.

However, Williams reported that a warrant was issued Monday morning for a Negro resident of the area who "tried to stir up a riot." He did not disclose the man's identity but said he would be charged with trying to incite a riot and with interfering with law enforcement agencies.

A coroner's jury and justice of the peace visited the scene of the shooting a few hours after it occurred and then were taken to see Danner's body.

Asst. State Atty. Tom Wasdel of Melbourne said he would set up a coroner's inquest at once.

Declare NAACP 'Set up' Whole Thing

Hialeah Police Claim Charges 'Frame Up'

See stories on Pages 2A, 1C

13e Fla
Herald
Miami, Fla.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was charged Thursday with rigging a civil rights case against the Hialeah Police Department.

"The NAACP set this thing up and are coaching the people on what to say," said Police Chief H. U. Warner.

Two Negroes, Ernest Sorey, 50, of 2930 NW 45th St., and Perry L. Johnson, 20, of 2307 NW 56th St., said they were beaten by police when arrested last week on charges of receiving stolen property.

Warner said Sorey, after being called in by police came to the station with a group of relatives to raise a commotion.

"When Sorey resisted arrest, Sgt. Douglas Warner had to lead him away and then they all jumped in," Warner reported.

NAACP attorney, G. E. Graves Jr., who represents Sorey and Johnson, ridiculed Warner's charge of the NAACP's role in the case. "I'm not going to even answer that," Graves said.

Fri 11-29-57

A spokesman for the FBI confirmed his agency "has had the case under investigation to see if there has been any violation of civil rights within our jurisdiction."

Hialeah police said Sorey was arrested for receiving from his juvenile sons goods which were taken from homes at which he had worked as a gardener. Johnson was also involved in the case.

Sgt. Warner said Sorey was asked to come to the station to turn over some of the stolen goods. When he did, Chief warner said, "he brought everybody with him and then the trouble started."

Municipal Judge Frank T. Imand will rule today on charges of resisting arrest and disorderly conduct against Sorey and Johnson.

The receiving stolen goods case have been turned over to county authorities for prosecution.

Charges Fly in Negro Case

13e Fla

By RUSS MARCHNER
Herald Staff Writer

HIALEAH Municipal Judge Frank T. Imand and Police Chief H. W. Warner waged a battle of words at long range Friday over the judge's acquittal of three Negroes who have accused police of mistreatment.

Warner charged that Judge Imand fears the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is seeking a Metro court judgeship and is personally prejudiced against members of the police department.

Herald P.11-A

Imand, learning of the chief's statement, called it "grossly ridiculous" and said it is Warner who is "scared of the NAACP."

Miami, Fla.

The controversy grew out of the trial last week of Ernest Sorey, 49, of 2930 NW 45th St.; Perry L. Johnson, 20, of 2307 NW 56th St., and his wife, Evelena, 18.

Sat 11-30-57

The three were arrested last week with other Negroes on charges of burglarizing Hialeah homes. Sorey and Johnson claimed they were beaten by police and have since filed civil rights complaints.

Imand acquitted Sorey of resisting arrest and breach of peace charges. He cleared the Johnsons of breach of peace. The burglary charges are still pending in county courts.

"He sounds like Jonah when swallowed by the whale, yelling: 'Let me out of this,' " the judge said after hearing of Warner's criticism.

"It looks as if Chief Warner is scared of the NAACP and not me as judge of Hialeah inasmuch as his department has been officially charged for violating certain persons' civil rights," Imand said.

"Civil rights violations or not, it was none of Judge Imand's business," Warner snapped back later.

He said "in all probability" he would ask the city council to bring charges against Judge Imand and City Prosecutor Ralph C. Nelson after reading the court testimony.

Nelson was not present during the trial of the Negroes.

Imand said whether or not a prosecuting attorney was present had no effect on his decision. Nelson said he was out of town defending a private case.

Defense attorney in the case was G. E. Graves Jr., who also is attorney for the NAACP here.

Judge Imand, pointing to a "preponderance of evidence," rule that "the City has failed to prove beyond and to the exclusion of a reasonable doubt that the defendants are guilty."

He also pointed out that "Chief Warner's son, Douglas, was the primary officer involved in this case."

U. S. District Attorney James Guilmartin said late Friday that the civil rights complaints are still under investigation by his department.

Blackjacking a Tourist Laid to Bryan Sheriff

Constitution Sat. 1-26-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25—Sheriff Kyle D. Smith of Bryan County is reported "sick" and unable to appear Saturday to face charges that he blackjacked a young man after an argument in a restaurant near here.

Chatham County Police Chief Thomas J. Mahoney said Smith was supposed to be tried in Chatham police court on charges of assault and battery and "attempted murder." The sheriff is free under $500 bond.

Mahoney said, "I understand the sheriff is sick and in a hospital. The trial will have to be held at a later date."

Smith is reported to have struck Ken Eugene Stafford, 26, with a blackjack in a Chatham County restaurant Thursday afternoon. The sheriff also was accused of ransacking Stafford's tourist cabin.

Mahoney said Stafford was a tourist. Stafford and his wife were staying at a tourist cabin near the restaurant, he said.

Mahoney said witnesses gave this account of the attack:

Stafford was sitting at a counter drinking coffee and Smith and Bryan Deputy Sheriff John W. W. Edwards were sitting in a booth.

Smith "hollered" at Stafford: "Hey, buddy, where's the rest room?" Stafford ignored the question.

Smith "hollered" again: "Hey, son, where's the rest room?" Stafford retorted: "I'm not 'buddy' and I'm not 'son.' I've got a name and I'm a customer the same as you."

A waitress then told Smith he could find the rest room on the side of the building. He went. On the way back he met Stafford coming through the restaurant door.

They started arguing and the sheriff "popped" Stafford over the head with the blackjack, then tried to force him into the sheriff's car.

Stafford struggled, but Smith "threw" him into the car. He drove him to Stafford's tourist cabin. Mrs. Stafford let them in and Smith "ransacked" the cabin, leaving things "littered" on the floor. Then he searched Stafford's car.

Smith then returned to the restaurant with Stafford. County police took both men into custody at the restaurant. Stafford was put under a $100 material witness bond. No charges were placed against him.

Mahoney said Smith "gave no reasons" for his actions.

"I asked the deputy why he didn't interfere," Mahoney said. He told me, "Well, the sheriff's the boss and everything happened too quick."

Mahoney said the official report of the investigation shows "Smith was drinking, but not drunk." He said a test showed Smith had .07 per cent alcohol in his blood.

Constitution Sat. 1-26-57 P. 3

World Wed.

"LITTLE RICHARD" "STRUCK" IN AUGUSTA — Richard (Little Richard) Penniman the widely known singer, who recently completed a successful night club tour in Atlanta, Thursday was struck on the head several times by police in Augusta, Ga. Little Richard was performing at the Bell Auditorium where police reportedly went to attach his car and box-office receipts. Deputy Sheriff Benny Brake claimed "he just went wild," and police "were forced' to hit Little Richard over the head with blackjacks "to subdue him."

B'ham, Ala.

7 Prisoners Try To Break Legs With Sledgehammers

Daily World Thurs. 5-15-57 Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga. — (INS) — Seven Buford Rock Quarry prisoners, who tried to break their legs with sledgehammers Wednesday three successfully — were being treated in Lawrenceville Hospital.

Thursday breaks followed on the heels of a Monday incident where six white inmates pulled the same stunt -- three of them with success.

State Corrections Director Jack Forrester said the prisoners, in contrast to 41 involved in last summer's mass mauling, merely complained that they had not been fed sufficiently.

The crew of August leg-breakers had complained of brutal prison treatment and caused a shakeup of rules and personnel at that time.

SIMPLE FRACTURE

Forrester said John Thomas Smith had a compound fracture, Henry Mitts a simple fracture, and Paul Langford a simple fracture attacked their left legs.

The Corrections head said the sledge hammering came about an hour after the prisoners half-hour morning break.

"A guard was standing in a pile of rocks just above them," he said, "he turned his head for a moment and instead of hitting the rocks, they hit their legs he added.

MENTAL EXAM

"The guards can't get to close to the prisoners -- if they do they might get hit on the head with the sledge hammers themselves."

Forrester said he was arranging for every one of the 150-man prison inmates to receive a mental exam.

He said he would invite the State Penal Psychiatric Board to "come to Buford to get to the bottom of the trouble we are having here."

The controversial prison has been carefully investigated by Forrester's office, he said, and "we have found absolutely no truth to the charges of harsh treatment."

LEGS SMASHED AGAIN AT PRISON

Times-Picayune Fri. 5-24-57 New Orleans, La. P. 14

4 Succeed in Fracturing Limbs with Sledge

BUFORD, Ga., May 23 (AP) — A new outbreak of leg smashing at Georgia's Rock Quarry Prison has sent seven prisoners to a hospital.

Only four of the seven—all Negroes—succeeded in fracturing a leg by hitting it with a 20-pound sledgehammer.

Six white prisoners made attempts to smash their legs Monday.

Today's leg-breakings came after State Corrections Department Director Jack Forrester had announced that all prisoners at the prison would be given psychiatric examinations.

Forrester and other prison officials denied that the prisoners had been mistreated. The prison director said the psychiatric examinations were planned to get at the seat of the trouble.

Those who broke their legs today were identified as John T. Smith, 33, serving two life sentences on separate murder convictions; Paul Lankford, 24, convicted murderer; Henry Mitts, 24; and Jimmy Lee Starke, about 30.

Those not successful in smashing their legs were Willie Almond, Alfred Smith, and Roosevelt Richardson.

Lankford, Starke, Almond and Alfred Smith were among a group who fractured legs in protest against mistreatment last year. At that time there was a personnel shakeup and some prison rule changes.

J. B. Hatchett, assistant corrections director, said prisoners sent to Buford prison "have rebelled against parental control, schools, the policeman on the beat and everyone. Discipline is what they need and that's what they are rebelling against. You've got to have discipline in a prison system."

4 More Fracture Legs And 3 Fail at Quarry

Constitution Thurs. 5-23-57 Atlanta Ga. P. 1

By CHARLES SOPKIN
Constitution Staff Writer

BUFORD, May 22—Four more prisoners at the Buford Rock Quarry smashed their legs with sledgehammers Wednesday morning. Three others made an attempt, but were halted by a guard.

Wednesday's leg-breaking, the second of the week, came only two hours after an announcement was made in Atlanta that all inmates at the prison would be given psychiatric tests in the near future.

On Monday, six white prisoners attempted to break their legs, and three succeeded.

In the latest leg-breaking, the seven prisoners, all Negroes, were working in the quarry. Five of them were at work in a small excavation. The hole was surrounded by rocks, and a guard stood atop one of the rocks, supervising the work.

Officials said that at 10:15 a.m., the guard glanced away for a moment. When he looked back down at the prisoners, they were sitting on the ground, lifting the 16-pound sledgehammers and smashing their legs.

The other prisoners, during the confusion, attempted to smash their legs, but were stopped by the guard.

Henry Mitts, 24; Paul Langford, 24, and John T. Smith, 33, suffered simple fractures of the left leg. Jimmy Lee Starks, about 30, received a compound fracture. The fifth prisoner in the pit, Roosevelt Richardson, suffered apparently from only a bruised leg.

Daily World P. 10

TWO REPEATERS

Starks and Smith had broken their legs last summer, and the attending physician said that Wednesday's fractures involved the same bones.

The two prisoners who failed to break their legs were identified as Alfred Smith and W. E. Almond. Both of these also failed last year to smash their legs.

Generally, the prisoners complained of inadequate medical treatment. The attending physician, Dr. Reuben Smith of Lawrenceville, showed newsmen the prisoners' medical records, which, he said, indicated that six of the seven men had received some medical attention in the past three weeks.

One prisoner complained of the food, and another, Starks, complained of a kidney infection, a complaint that he had made last summer. Dr. Smith said that Starks had been given a test two weeks ago, and the results were negative.

MASS SCREENING

Including last summer's mass leg breaking attempt, there have been approximately 54 prisoners who have attempted to mutilate themselves. Also, there have been four "incidents" at the prison in less than a year.

In view of these statistics, Jack Forrester, state corrections director, has ordered the mass psychiatric screening.

"I don't know of any better place to start than from the mental standpoint," he said. However, both he and J. B. Hatchett, assistant corrections director, said that the possibility of more leg-breakings in the future exists.

It was the feeling of Forrester and Hatchett that the complaints voiced by prisoners so far had no basis for existing. Thus, all prisoners, including those who have had psychiatric screening before, will appear before a board.

The State Penal Psychiatric Board draws its members from a Georgia State Hospital, private practice and the Reidsville State Prison.

80 NOT INVOLVED

Forrester asserted that if the board cannot begin its surveying promptly, he would request the state to supply additional psychiatrists for the screening.

Officials contended that about 80 of the 150 prisoners here remained comparatively well behaved in the quarry, and were not involved in any of the past four incidents.

But, they said, there existed in the prison a clique that seems to be causing most of the trouble. Forrester said that Starks and Langford were the ringleaders.

Officials pointed out that when the injured prisoners were recuperating at Reidsville, there had been no leg-breaking.

Forrester contended that when the clique returned from Reidsville, the incidents began anew.

13e 1957

IOWA

NAACP Asks Probe; FBI Makes Investigation; Set Hearing Over to Monday

Citizens and organization leaders have been aroused over the beating of a Negro resident.

A preliminary investigation has been made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation into charges by a Des Moines man that he was subjected to police brutality here.

Raymond Knox, 41, of 223 Raccoon street, charged he was "beaten up" by three Des Moines policemen after his arrest at the scene of a drowning here Aug. 12. Knox had entered the water to help in the search.

The Omaha, Neb., office of the FBI said Monday that an investigation of this type is made in all cases where an individual charges his civil rights have been violated. The evidence is submitted to the U. S. district attorney.

Knox faces charges in municipal court at 1:30 p.m. Monday of resisting arrest and disturbing the peace and quiet by using loud and profane language.

NAACP Asks Probe

The Des Moines branch of the National Association for Adancement of Colored People has passed a resolution calling for full investigation of the case.

The resolution said in part:

"We abhor police violence and brutality against any citizen in the custody of police officers. We call upon the police department and the city administration to conduct a full and complete investigation and to take whatever disciplinary or other action is deemed appropriate.

In filing the charges, police said they ordered Knox out of the water. Knox denied this. He said he had offered assistance to a uniformed person at the scene of the drowning, and was told it would be all right if he helped recover the body.

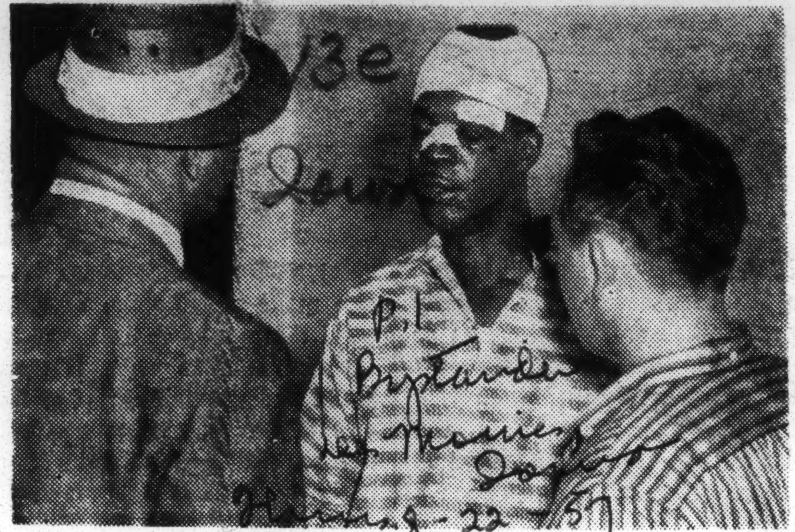
41 Stitches Taken

Knox said 41 stitches were taken in his head and face to treat wounds caused by the beating.

J. B. Morris, jr., and Robert A. Wright, NAACP legal redress attorneys, told the Des Moines branch "this is the type of incident which the NAACP is committed to combat and eradicate wherever it is encountered."

City Manager George Forster said Friday, August 16, that evidence on hand at this time does not warrant an investigation on his part of the brutality charges. He made his statement following a "routine report" from Police Chief Howard R. Eide.

Protest Beating of Raymond Knox



Appearing at a meeting protesting "police brutality towards citizens," Raymond Knox, 41, (center) of 223 Raccoon street, his head covered with bandages, confers with Atty. Robert Wright (left) a Legal Redress Committee chairman of the Des Moines Branch of NAACP, and Lawrence Flinn, chief steward of Local 7 of the United Packing House Workers, following a meeting Wednesday, August 14, in the office of Police Chief Howard Eide. (Photo Courtesy of Des Moines Tribune

Chicagoan Tells Beating By New Orleans Police

A Chicago mother of two who decided to accompany her brother on a vacation trip to New Orleans told the Defender this week of a horrible beating she received at the hands of New Orleans po-

Mrs. Bonnie Mae Overton, of 919 E. 44th st., said she decided to go along with her brother, Curtis McWilliams, of Clinton, Iowa, since neither had ever been to New Orleans before.

Their trip began on Nov. 7 and they arrived there the following day. She said she and her brother were trying to locate a restaurant when she stopped a passing motorist who offered to take them to an eating establishment.

As they entered this motorist's car, she said a city squad pulled up and curbed the car, ordered them out and searched the car and her brother.

Mrs. Overton asked if they had a warrant and why they were being searched, but no reply was given and they were taken to the 6th precinct station.

Mrs. Overton who said she had been physically attacked twice in Chicago had been provided with a small automatic by her husband, Jesse sr., a dining car waiter for Chicago, Burlington and Quincy RR. This was discovered in her purse.

After the weapon was discovered Mrs. Overton said one of the officers struck her in the face and them jammed the gun into her stomach. She said they tore a mink stole she was wearing from her shoulders and threw it on the floor and stomped it and declared, "no nigger woman has any business with a mink stole."

She said they made her take off her shoes and then stomped them and her feet. Another officer kicked her in the stomach, she said, and she fell to the floor.

One of the officers then asked her brother, who witnessed the beating, what he thought of the beating his sister was taking and what he intended to do about it.

Mrs. Overton said she waved to her brother not to move for she felt they were seeking an excuse to shoot him.

"They tore all my jewelry off and said a "nigger woman had no business with that stuff" and then made my brother drag me upstairs to a filthy hole shared by four women. One of the officers kicked me into the cell, and I fell squarely on my face."

"We have no relatives and we knew no one in New Orleans so we could contact anyone," she said.

The following day a young woman was brought in for shoplifting. She said she would contact her lawyer when she got out and send him to the jail — and this is exactly what she did the following day after she was released, Mrs. Overton stated.

BONNIE OVERTON

Urge Complete Investigation

Defender P. 6
Chicago Ill.
Feb. 2-2-57

DETROIT — More than 75 Detroit citizens, outraged by the beating of Robert F. Mitchell, jr., of 2801 Virginia Park, and disturbed by the increase in the number of cases of brutality against Negro citizens by Detroit Police, called upon Wayne County Prosecutor Gerald K. O'Brien and Police Commissioner Edward S. Piggins last week to "investigate fully" the circumstances involved in the beating and the subsequent arrest of Mitchell.

In an emergency meeting, the newly-formed committee elected Ernest L. Shell, vice president, Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Co., and M. K. Fritz, president, Fritz Funeral Home, as co-chairmen of the committee.

The emergency meeting was called to protest police tactics in the arrest of Mitchell on a minor traffic charge and later the beating to which Mitchell was subjected.

Mitchell required hospitalization suffering lacerations of head and face, loss of one tooth, bruises of arms and body.

Mitchell is owner of the Tireman Lounge and well known in the Detroit community as an outstanding young businessman and leader.

In a public statement released last week the Committee said:

"The Detroit Citizens Committee condemns the brutal treatment inflicted upon Robert F. Mitchell, jr., by police officers Robert Lessnau and James Davis, during a routine arrest on a minor traffic charge. The facts of this case, as we have been able to learn, under no circumstances would warrant the use of such unnecessary force to place under arrest a suspect whose only violation was driving an automobile with one defective headlight.

"The physical condition of Mitchell when administered first aid at Receiving Hospital attests to the wanton savagery of the police officers in effecting the arrest. This kind of apparent brutality certainly will not be condoned nor accepted by the community.

"We realize the police department has a difficult job in maintaining law and order in the community, but minor traffic violators are not criminals or felons but citizens of Detroit. The continuing rate of such cases indicates strongly that the Detroit Police Department, which must assume responsibility for the actions of its officers, either condones the use of such force or is ignoring its own rules and regulations pertaining to arrest procedure in minor traffic cases.

"In either event, the Detroit Citizens Committee hereby calls upon Prosecutor Gerald K. O'Brien and Commissioner Edward S. Piggins to investigate the Mitchell case in every respect and recommend such appropriate action as the complete investigation would indicate."

G'ville Negroes Willing To Identify Jackson Jailer In Beating

Greenville, (Miss.) Jan. 7—Two Greenville Negroes say they are willing to go to Jackson, as soon as they are well, to identify the jailer they claim beat them.

Dave Calhoun, 46, and Jesse Thornton, 40, made the offer in talking to reporters. Their attorney, Willard McIlwain of Greenville, said he was willing to accompany them.

"I have not been invited down," said McIlwain, a former Washington County attorney. "I would welcome an invitation to come to Jackson as soon as my clients are physically able."

Physicians said Thornton will be in General Hospital here about two weeks and Calhoun even longer for treatment of buttocks injuries. Calhoun underwent surgery earlier this week to remove infected flesh from his buttocks.

At Jackson, Dist. Atty. Bob Nichols told reporters that McIlwain should go to Jackson and "point out the one that beat" the two Negroes.

"I extend a personal invitation to the attorney to bring them down here and point out the one that did the damage," said Nichols. "We have a good bunch of law enforcement officers here, and I do not condone any kind of brutality. Neither does the sheriff nor anyone connected with it.

McIlwain also told reporters here "I'm sure the sheriff of Hinds County wouldn't personally condone such action although I feel he is responsible and liable for what his deputies do.

"I think this case is further proof that Mississippi needs to change its system for electing sheriffs. This would never have happened in one of our larger city police departments where trained personnel go about collecting evidence scientifically."

McIlwain ran unsuccessfully for sheriff of Washington County last year. In Mississippi, sheriffs receive no salaries, their income coming largely from fees.

Thornton, a mechanic at Greenville Air Force Base, and Calhoun, a farm worker, said they were beaten after a third Negro with whom they were arrested implicated them in some burglaries. The third Negro later changed his story, after which the two Greenville men were freed.

Thornton said he is concerned about his accrued sick and annual leave at the air base. He said he wasn't allowed, while in jail at Jackson, to notify base authorities the reason for his failure to report for work and expressed fear he might lose his sick leave rights.

Negro Group's Charges May Get Airing

JACKSON, April 11 (U.P.) — Mayor Allen Thompson hinted today a public hearing may be held on charges of alleged police brutality by a Negro organization.

Thompson was joined by Commissioners D. L. Luckey and Chalmers Alexander in calling the charges unfounded.

A two-page formal petition was presented the City Council by the Negro Progressive Voters League, asking that Negroes be hired as policemen, firemen and in other city jobs on a "competive basis."

The council took the petition under advisement but Thompson reiterated the council's recent stand that the policy of hiring white employes for the jobs mentioned by the voters' league would remain unchanged.

The petition also said "Negroes are spiritually, mentally and emotionally tired of being the victims of police brutality and suffering blanket disrespect, in some instances, in the name of the law."

Thompson also said the voters' league was asked to turn over the evidence of brutalities to Police Chief W. D. Rayfield for investigation.

The mayor said a public hearing will be held "if necessary" to disprove the charges.

POLICE BRUTALITY CITED

Negro Says Evidence To Be Shown Jackson Chief

JACKSON, Miss., April 12. — (AP)—The state president of the Progressive Voters League said Friday he will present evidence to Police Chief W. D. Rayfield to back up charges of brutality to Negroes by white policemen here.

Rev. A. W. Wells said he and James A. White, president of the Jackson unit of the Negro organization, will appear "some time next week" before the police chief.

Asked if he will have evidence, Wells said "we certainly will."

The city council Thursday rejected the group's petitions that Negroes be hired here as policemen, firemen and city bus drivers and that a bi-racial committee be set up to improve race relations.

U. S. Grand Jury Calls 3 Negroes

JACKSON, June 4 (U.P.)—A federal grand jury, meeting behind closed doors today began investigating charges of brutal beatings in the Hinds County jail here.

Two Greenville Negroes, Jessie Thornton and David Calhoun, were summoned before the jury along with Thornton's wife, Carry Belle Thornton. Federal officers refused to disclose any information of the testimony.

The two Negro men had been hospitalized in Greenville from injuries they claimed they received at the Hinds jail. Deputy Sheriff Andy Hopkins said the men inflicted the "burns" on themselves by smearing their bodies with "voodoo medicine."

Sheriff Andy Jones and three of his deputies, one of them Hopkins, were summoned to appear before the grand jury next week.

Earlier, a Hinds County grand jury reported the charges were unfounded and accused the U. S. Justice Dept. of "playing politics."

GRAND JURY CHECKS HINDS JAIL BRUTALITY

Beatings Alleged By Negroes —'Politics' Charged

JACKSON, Miss., June 4. — (UP)—A Federal grand jury, meeting behind closed doors Tuesday began investigating charges of brutal beatings in the Hinds County jail here.

Two Greenville Negroes, Jessie Thornton and David Calhoun, were summoned before the jury along with Thornton's wife, Carry Belle Thornton. Federal officers refused to disclose any information about the testimony.

The two Negro men had been hospitalized in Greenville from injuries they claimed they received in beatings at the Hinds jail. Deputy Sheriff Andy Hopkins said the men inflicted the "burns" on themselves by smearing their bodies with "voodoo medicine."

Sheriff Andy Jones and three deputies, one of them Mr. Hopkins, were summoned to appear before the grand jury next week.

Earlier, a Hinds County grand jury reported the charges were unfounded and accused the United States Justice Department of "playing politics" by sending in two FBI agents to investigate conditions in the jail.

The agents have not made public their findings.

A Hinds Negro woman. Beatrice Young, testified before a congressional investigating committee in Washington that a beating she suffered in the jail caused her to have a miscarriage.

U. S. Grand Jury Probing Police Brutality Here

A federal Grand Jury convened here this week is reported to be investigating cases of alleged policy brutality here.

According to reports the investigation is directed mainly at the cases of two Negro men, Jessie Thornton and David Calhoun of Greenville who is alleged to have been brutally beaten while being held in the Hinds County jail, and Beatrice Young, a local Negro woman who was allegedly brutally beaten by Hinds County Deputies.

The two Greenville men were hospitalized following their release from the Hinds County jail, and had to undergo and extended period of treatment for the alleged beatings.

According to reports, in a previous Grand Jury investigation, Hinds officials testified that the wounds suffered by the two men came from a caustic liquid they used by pouring upon themselves for its supposed voodoo powers.

In a previous Grand Jury Investigation officials were cleared in the Beatrice Young Case. Beatrice Young was an NAACP witness during the recent hearings in Washington of the Senate Investigating Committee on Civil Rights where she testified on behalf of passage of the bill, during which she cited the alleged police brutality.

According to reports the Hinds County Sheriff and a number of deputies have been summoned to appear, and Dr. H. J. St. Hille, Negro physician of Greenville, who treated the two men is reported to have appeared here Tuesday for the investigation.

13e 1957

MISSISSIPPI

PAIR IN FAIR CONDITION

Commercial Appeal

McComb Negroes Shot For Attacking Officer

Memphis, Tenn.

MAGNOLIA, Miss., Jan. 28. — (UP) — Two Negro brothers wounded by a constable who arrested them for reckless driving were listed in fair condition in a Jackson hospital Monday.

Amos Chester, 28, and Charles Chester, 26, of McComb, were shot Saturday night near Magnolia. Constable Nolan Wall of Osyka said he fired when they attacked him.

Constable Wall said the two men had been drinking heavily and jumped him as he placed them in a car to take them to jail.

The constable said he pulled his 38-caliber pistol from its holster and fired three times through his coat. One bullet struck Charles Chester in the stomach and another hit his brother in the abdomen.

Tues. 1-29-57

Det. capt. denies suspect beaten; rites Wednesday

Afro-American Sat. 8-24-57

Baltimore, Md. 7.18

Body discovered hanging from bar four hours after arrest on B. and E. charges

NEWARK

"Not a soul laid a hand on him."

With those words, New Brunswick police denied, Monday, reports that Lawrence Hoagland, 34, was beaten prior to being found dead in a headquarters cell, early Saturday morning.

Funeral services for Hoagland, who off-and-on had been involved with police, courts and penal institutions for the past 18 years, were held 1 p.m., Wednesday at the Anderson funeral home, New Brunswick.

* * *

THE REV CHARLES Shelton, of Ebnezer Baptist Church, officiated. Burial was in Van Liew Cemetery, North Brunswick.

Denial of the beating charge was made by Capt. Ralph C. Petrone, head of the detectives bureau.

The officer was in charge c the police department whe the body was discovered. Polic Chief George F. Kane was ou of town at the time.

Capt. Petrone intimated that police expected beating charges, and took steps to forestall such charges. A brother of the prisoner, Francis Hoagland, was called in to view the body before it was removed from the cell, Capt. Petrone declared.

* * *

FOLLOWING an autopsy, Dr. William Wilentz, county medical officer, attribute. the death to "strangulation, due to hanging."

The detectives chief stated that a prisoner in the cell next to the one occupied by Hoagland signed a statement for police, indicating "no foul play."

The prisoner, Governor T. Pierce, said that from about 4:30 a.m. until 6:30 a.m. he was kept awake by Hoagland who "clamored and yelled."

* * *

PIERCE WAS quoted as saying that about 6:30 he fell sleep. Patrolman Edward orrigan is said to have checkd the cell about 7:50 a.m. and ound "nothing wrong."

The body was discovered at .50 a.m. by Patrolman Anthoy Mazzei, Capt. Petrone said. It was hanging by a twisted shirt from a bar in the front of the cell.

Hoagland was arrested about 4:15 a.m. by Patrolmen David Sabo and Joseph DeBonis on a complaint filed by Thomas Ralph of 121 Neilson St.

Ralph told police he found a man in the room occupied by his two young daughters. The arrest was the result of description given the officers. Police say the girls later identified Hoagland as the man who had been in their room.

Hoagland was the son of Mrs. Grace Hoagland of 45 Washington St., New Brunswick.

13e 1957 NEW YORK

Man Shot By Police Wins $50,000 Suit

Journal + Guide P. 1
Sat. 2-9-57

Special To Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — In one of the speediest settlements of a damage suit against the city on record, Ben Fields Jr., of 41 W. 126th street, Manhattan, received $50,000 last Thursday. He was shot by Patrolman Harold Stewart, 31, of 159-20 Harlem River drive, last June 22.

Norfolk, Va.
13e

The settlement was reached during the Supreme Court trial of a suit for $500,000. Att'y. Edward Jacko, Jr. represented the recuperating 31-year-old construction worker, who he contended would be unable to work for two years. Fields sustained a shattered liver among other injuries.

Journal + Guide

IT WAS CONTENDED by the plaintiff's lawyer that his client was changing a $20 bill from his pay envelope with a friend in front of 81 126th street. Patrolman Stewart, the lawyer claimed appeared in full uniform and questioned the pair about the transaction and shot Fields.

Stewart was found to have been drunk and unfit for duty by a police surgeon, who examined him after the shooting. The officer was subsequently suspended and then indicted of first degree assault by a grand jury. He was released in $2,500 bail pending trial Feb. 18.

He faces a departmental trial after disposition of the criminal case.

400 Negroes Of 'Sect' March In Prayer For Injured Member

Advertiser P. 1
Montgomery, Ala.
Mon. 4-29-57

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Four hundred Negroes marched quietly outside Sydenham Hospital in Harlem for hours tonight while leased by the police, lay near another negro recently released by the police, lay near death with a brain concussion.

A spokesman for the marchers said they were Moslem followers of "Mr. Elijah Muhammad" and that the injured man, Johnson Henton, 32, was of their sect. The spokesman said they were conducting a "prayer march" for Henton.

"The white police took one of our brothers and brutally beat him," the spokesman said.

"We cannot be responsible for what may happen if our brother dies," the spokesman added.

Henton was arrested during a street fight Friday night, treated at Harlem Hospital, and later taken to a police station and charged with fellonious assault on a policeman's complaint.

Yesterday bail of $2,500 was set for him. He was later released to return for a hearing today.

Sydenham Hospital said Henton was admitted today and described him as in critical condition.

The marchers' spokesman, who identified himself only as "Malcolm," said Henton was suffering from injuries received after he was treated at Harlem Hospital.

"When he was bailed out," he said, "he was brutally pushed into the street, in a dazed condition. He made his way to friends who called in a woman doctor. She ordered him into the hospital today."

Girl's $60,000 Suit Hits Deputy Sheriff

Afro-American Sat. 8-10-57 P. 17
Baltimore, Md.

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C. — Wounded recently by a bullet from his gun, a 15-year-old girl has filed suit against Currituck County Deputy Sheriff Lindsey L. Dowdy asking $60,000 for alleged damages.

The girl, Mary Magdeline Williams of Route 3, Elizabeth City, alleged that Mr. Dowdy "maliciously committed assault with a pistol" and asks $50,000 personal damages and $10,000 punitive damages.

The suit also asked that bail be set at $1,000 so that Mr. Dowdy would "render himself amenable to the process of the court," but Pasquotank Superior Court Judge Chester R. Morris set bail at $500, which Dowdy posted.

* * *

THE SUIT was filed for the girl through her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Williams, who is represented by Romallus O. Murphy, local attorney.

The suit is the result of a shooting on June 28 in a potato field at Harbinger, near Granby in Currituck County, where the plaintiff says she and others "were assembled to be paid and taken home after a day's work in the fields."

"Dowdy, who was the field boss and in charge of the workers, unlawfully, wilfully and maliciously committed assault with a pistol by pointing the same at the plaintiff and causing it to discharge and the bullet to strike the plaintiff, to her great hurt and injury."

* * *

THE GIRL, who suffered a broken bone in the hand and a wound in the thigh, was carried to Albermarle Hospital here for treatment but, due to the nature of the wound, was transferred to a Norfolk, Va., hospital.

Sheriff L. L. Dozier served a warrant on Mr. Dowdy at the time of the incident charging assault with a deadly weapon, but a preliminary hearing has not been held because the girl was still in the hospital, he said.

High Court Rules Against State In Woman's Death

World Sat. 1-26-57
B'ham, Ala.

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — The state of North Carolina is responsible for the 1954 gag-death of a Negro woman prisoner in Woman's Prison here, according to the ruling of the State Supreme Court last week.

In a split decision, the high court ruled that the state was guilty in the death of Miss Eleanor Rush. Miss Rush died Aug. 20, 1954 from a neck dislocation, causing compression of the spinal cord.

The court awarded $3,000 to Miss Rush' estate.

In its ruling, the state high tribunal upheld rulings by the State Industrial Commission and a lower court that the woman died as a result of "negligence" by prison employes.

At an inquest in 1954 a coroner's jury held that Miss Rush's own actions in struggling against the gag caused her death. However, investigations revealed that while she was gagged her neck was injured.

Officials said she was tied to a chair and gagged when she became unruly and would not quiet down.

The case resulted in the prison system abandoning gags to quiet unruly prisoners.

13e 1957 OHIO

Negroes And Police Clash In Ohio City

Advocate 8-3-57 Jackson, Miss

Columbus, Ohio, July 31 — The Columbus City Council ordered an investigation Monday night of charges that Negroes are becoming hostile toward police officers because of alleged brutality.

The action was taken after John L. Francis, an attorney representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged councilmen to investigate and make public any hearings.

He said alleged brutality by police officers has resulted in "an alarming disregard for law and order and an attitude of fear, hostitity, uncooperativeness and resentment."

The council named three members of its safety committee to meet with the community relations commission and NAACP officials to discuss "relations between Negroes and the police department."

More than 200 NAACP members appeared before council at last night's session.

Beaten By S. C. Cops Woman Gets $400

Afro american Sat. 5-11-57 Baltimore, Md.

P. 17

By JOHN H. McCRAY

FLORENCE, S.C. — If you are a 70-year-old, frail colored woman of 85 pounds, it costs two hefty city cops who beat, maul and subject you to false arrest only $400.

That was the verdict of a Federal court jury Thursday, at the close of a two day trial for $50,000 in damages, brought by Mrs. Julia Brunson, 71 year old Pine St. resident, against Larkens-Boyd's, Inc., a local concern.

Her complaint named city police officers James E. Mack and Ray E. Eason as her assailants, who evidently mistook her for her daughter.

* * *

SHE CHARGED she suffered injuries about the arms, face and neck, which required a medical bill.

In her testimony, Mrs. Brunson said that Mack, at the time employed as a bill collector for Larkens-Boyd's, had come to her home with a bill in the name of her daughter, Miss Annie Belle Brunson, and demanded payment.

She said she told Mack that she didn't have any credit accounts and did cash business, and that she wasn't Annie Belle Brunson.

* * *

A DISPUTE ensued and Mack said he called for a policeman.

(Mack, later testimony indicated, had been fired from the city force at the time (May 21, 1956) "because of politics and a woman") He said later that he was fired for holding an outside job. Still later, he was restored to his position with the department).

Eason, Mrs Brunson said, answered the call and told her on arrival:

"If he (Mack) says you're Annie Belle, then d---it, you're Annie Belle."

Mack had told him, Eason said, that Mrs. Brunson, and an unidentified man sitting on the porch at the beginning of the dispute, had both cursed him.

* * *

EASON SAID he put his right hand on Mrs. Brunson's shoulder and told her she was under arrest.

He said she tried to remove his hand and pulled at his clothing, declaring she wasn't leaving her yard. He testified that he struck her with his left hand to ward her off.

(Subsequent testimony disclosed that Eason is naturally left-handed.)

* * *

UNDER CROSS examination by Attorney Hubert E. Yarborough, who represented Mrs. Brunson, and after introduction of a photograph of the woman's swollen face and blackened left eye, which was closed Eason who had tried to insist he had only hit the 85 pound plaintiff with the heel of his hand, claimed "she was moving all the time," and admitted he might not have landed his blows with the heel of the hand each time.

Mrs. Brunson, it was brought out, was taken to the city jail and charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

In City Recorder's court all charges against her were dismissed, it was disclosed.

The jury got the case Wednesday. It brought in a verdict of $400 for the plaintiff. Judge Ashton H. Williams presided.

Indict Sheriff, 8 Deputies

Afro-American Sat. 6-15-57 Baltimore, Md.

P. 1

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Horry County Sheriff John T. Henry and eight of his deputies were indicted Tuesday by a Federal grand jury on charges of violating the rights of two Horry county colored men.

After more than three hours of testimony from more than half of 12 scheduled witnesses, the grand jury, which included one colored member, returned true bills against the sheriff and deputies, charging that the two men had been beaten.

The indictment lists the victims as Cleo Patrick and Leonard Ford, and places the beatings between October 13 and 17 last year.

* * *

NAMED WITH Henry in the indictment are deputies:

Chalmers Small, Odell Floyd, Roy Huggins, Arnold Hendricks, J. D. Stanley, Harry Harrelson, Mack E. Booth and James D. Smart.

The group is charged with violating two sections of U.S. codes guaranteeing rights of citizens.

On conviction, one section carries a maximum sentence of $5,000 and 10 years imprisonment, or both; the other provides a $1,000 fine or a year in jail, or both.

* * *

THE INDICTMENT lists three counts against the defendants. One charges conspiracy to violate the rights of the victims, while the second and third charge defendants with abusing the victims under the color of law . . . "by reason of color and race..."

Henry had no comment, pending a study of the indictment, he said.

The case grew out of an incident at an establishment operated by Cleo Patrick near Conway last Oct. 13, the indictment stipulates.

Sheriff deputy J. D. Stanley went to the establishment and he and Patrick had an argument. Stanley was beaten, allegedly by Ford, who is currently serving a two-year sentence from the county for assault and battery charges, growing out of the Stanley dispute.

Stanley himself was hospitalized for a week after the incident.

THE INDICTMENT stipulates that on Oct. 14, the next day, Henry and five deputies, Floyd, Huggins, Small, Smart and Stanley did "unlawfully subject Cleo Patrick, an inhabitant of the State of South Carolina, to the deprivation of the rights and privileges secured to him and protected by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

The third count charges that deputies Hendricks, Harrelson, Floyd, Small and Booth "did unlawfully, with fists, hands, feet, blackjacks and other blunt instruments, strike, beat, whip, assault and injure the said Leonard Ford while holding him in custody."

* * *

THE CONSPIRACY count charges the defendants conspired "to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate Cleo Patrick and Leonard Ford in the free exercise and enjoyment of rights, privileges and immunities secured to them by the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States..."

Assistant U.S. District Attorney Arthur Howe said the case would be brought to trial during the December term of federal court at Florence.

* * *

IT IS the first civil rights indictment to be brought since Republican-appointed U.S. District Attorney, N. Welch Morrisette Jr. assumed office in 1953.

13e 1957

TENNESSEE

CHARGE OF BRUTALITY LIFTED IN CAFE CASE

Commercial Appeal 8-14

Slippin' Inn, Already Shut, Loses Beer License

Memphis, Tenn.

OTHERS ARE PENALIZED

Thurs. 8-1-57

The Memphis Licensing Board voted yesterday to clear the Police Department of brutality charges made in a beer license case a week earlier by John W. Payne, operator of the Slippin' Inn.

Mr. Payne did not appear before the board to press his accusations that police had been guilty of brutality at the cafe he operates for Negroes.

Negro Youths Testify

Police Chief J. C. Macdonald, a member of the Licensing Board, had eight police officers and three Negro youths present as witnesses to testify that there had been no brutality at the cafe at 1314 Airways.

The board voted to suspend the beer license at Slippin' Inn, although Mr. Payne wrote the board several days ago that he is going out of business and the cafe already is closed.

The Slippin' Inn had been charged with selling beer to a minor. Two of the Negroes at yesterday's hearing, each 20 years old, said they had bought beer at the place.

The board also suspended the beer license for one week at Ruby's Grill, 3036 Summer, on charges that there were drunks in the cafe. Mrs. Ruby M. Hollis, owner, denied she sold beer to drunks.

Identification Overlooked

A one-week license suspension also was voted for Jim's Grill at 418 South Main where James Cleanos, owner, was charged with selling beer to minors. Mr. Cleanos said he had overlooked asking two sailors for identification cards.

The beer license for Delisa, a cafe at 1676 Wilson owned by Rosie Lee White, was indefinitely suspended. Police officers said they found the operator's husband, Arthur White, serving beer after hours.

The Licensing Board approved applications from the following persons to sell beer:

Mrs. Freddie Smith, 602 North Third; Noles Bowens, 1404 Hyde Park; Melvin Greer, 1351 Poplar; Mrs. Irene Sartain, 313 Adams; John J. Bogasky, 115 Vance; Verna McGee, 169 South Third; John W. Lewis, 806 Vance; Charles E. Freeman and Mrs. Cassey L. Decker, 595 North Second; John S. Fowler, 116 South Fourth; James L. Robinson, 74 Adams, all on premises; and Albert J. Jackson and Sarah Jackson, 1857 Farrington, off premises.

13e 1957

TEXAS

Says 3-Day Beating Stopped By Informer Call To Authorities

HOUSTON — A 30-year-old disabled World War II veteran, accused of armed robbery in Los Angeles, reported that he was arrested by Officers E. J. Stringfellow and H. M. Gray, beaten in the stomach by them at the time of his arrest, and—after being jailed—whipped for three days. He said that the beatings stopped when The INFORMER, hearing of the maltreatment, reported it to police officials, and the beatings stopped.

Edward McCray, a former Houstonian who now resides in Alberquerque, New Mexico, also reported that the arresting officers fired a shot at him before the arrest last Tuesday night.

Mr McCray told The INFORMER that he returned to the city to visit his relatives and his car was parked at the intersection of Lyons and Deschaumes when he saw Officer James Hanks flashing a light on his car, but thought that it was for illegal parking. He decided not to return to the vehicle until after the ticket was issued.

He added, however, that no ticket was left on the car and he returned and drove it away.

Mr McCray, who was injured during basic training at Fort Sam Houston in 1944, said he was driving to the home of a relative when two men attempting to curb him.

"They were dressed in civilian clothes and I didn't know who they were or what they wanted," he explained. Later he heard a shot and, upon arriving at his destination, called police he said.

"I asked the police dispatcher to send Officer Hanks to 702 Bringhurst," Mr McCray said in an exclusive interview. He stood on the front of the house until police arrived. He identified the arresting officers as Stringfellow and Gray, the men who tried to curb him and fired at him.

"The officers asked me why I drove away when they tried to stop me and what did I throw away from the car," Mr McCray stated.

"I tried to explain that I didn't know they were police officers; that later I felt you might have been officers, so I called police to present myself," he said.

He said that Officers Stringfellow and Gray questioned him about narcotics and beat him in the side and stomach with their pistol butts.

When The Informer, hearing of the arrest, asked police why was the man arrested, a records room clerk said that Mr McCray was wanted by the Los Angeles police for armed robbery.

Mr McCray said he refused to sign extradition papers and insisted that he was not guilty of such a charge, he reported. He admitted that he sold an automobile in Los Angeles and he had heard that it was involved in a holdup. The car, he said, was still registered in his name.

The visitor said he was questioned Tuesday through Thursday about robberies in Houston and activites in the narcotics traffic. Throughout this time he said police whipped him unmercifully, trying to get him to admit to the crimes.

He said that the beatings stopped late Thursday when "an official of The Informer protested to the beatings."

George McElroy, managing editor of The Informer, learned of the alleged beatings through members of M. McCray's family and prisoners who were released from jail Thursday. Mr McElroy informed informed Inspector Foy Melton of the reports he had received. The police official promised to "look into it."

Mr McCray said 'a man with brass on his collar" and three other officers went to his cell and asked him about the beatings. He said that he was afraid and told them he had not been hit by anyone. He reported that the attitude of the officers changed after the visit by the officials. Mr McCray said he was released the following day.

EDWARD McCRAY is shown after his release from jail last Friday. He said cops beat him "unmercifully" while he was imprisoned. Inset shows location of bullet hole fired by Officers Stringfellow and Gray before Mr McCray was arrested.

Officers Gray and Stringfellow admitted firing at Mr McCray when he refused to stop when ordered to do so. They-like police officials- denied beating the former Houstonian.

Grand Jury Clears Cop In Slaying

HOUSTON — The Harris County Grand Jury Friday cleared Police Inspector Joe Clark of the shotgun slaying of Claudis Lee Thompson in the Chocolate Bayou area. Mr Thompson had been arrested and handcuffed May 13 in the alleged attack on a white girl and three youths at a Park Place service station the previous night.

The Grand Jury returned another of its no-bills in the cases involving crimes committed against Negroes by whites when it gave George Clark, white insurance man, a clean slate in the case in which a young Negro expectant mother filed a rape charge against him.

Recently the Grand Jury no-billed bus driver James L Smith, 38 of 4554 Spelman Road in the slaying of a passenger, Arthur Pernetter, who was reported shot and then beaten by police officers after the driver and Mr Pernetter had an argument. The fuss began when the driver failed to stop at a bus stop after the passenger pulled the buzzer. Thirteen witnesses said in written statements that the driver followed Mr Pernetter off the bus on a dare and then shot him during the tussle.

The young woman in the rape case told officers that she went to work in Mr Clark's office and when his secretary left, he locked her in his office and raped her. She said he left the office to get his car, stating that he was going to take her to a motel, after daring her to leave the building.

The girl fled after Mr Clark left and ran to some men she saw in the 700 block of Tuam and told them what had happened. She said one of the men, a white man, carried her to a telephone where she called officers.

In a statement to The Informer, Mr Clark denied attacking the girl. He claimed that she tried to get an advance on her salary and he refused it. He said he had "Jacked" her up because of the "sloppiness in her work." He admitted that "something might have happened to her," as his office is located in a commercial section.

13e 1957 WISCONSIN

'Feeling of terror'—

News

Milwaukee Negroes protest police methods in attacks

Thurs. 1-10-57 B'ham, Ala. P.5

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10—(AP)—Police Chief John Polcyn was told last night that a "feeling of terror" has developed among Milwaukee's Negro residents as an outgrowth of the police search for the men who raped four white women in separate incidents in recent months.

Polcyn answered the statements of three leaders of the Milwaukee chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People by saying "Our law-abiding Negro citizens need have no fear of being on the streets of Milwaukee after dark."

CHIEF POLCYN added:

"We have no other recourse but to continue our actions until the right to walk on our streets in safety is assured to all women, regardless of race or color."

The spokesmen called on Polcyn to discuss recent nightly roundups in which over 260 Negro youths were taken into custody for questioning in the rape investigation. A group of 26 was picked up last night.

The chief urged the NAACP members to "act as a police force of your own. Be your brother's keeper. Watch what your brother is doing." He said also that "if any man violates the law in my department he is immediately dismissed." He pledged that no "innocent man" will be held and said he would instruct his officers "not to needlessly harass people."

THOSE WHO CALLED on Polcyn were Fred Hickman, president of the NAACP Milwaukee chapter, and two board members, C. L. Golightly and Dale Phillips.

Golightly is an assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee and Phillips' wife, Vel, is a member of the Milwaukee City Council.

Phillips said law abiding citizens were taken into custody and held overnight. He asserted "race relations" were being "seriously disturbed" by such police action.

GOLIGHTLY ADDED that "our people are terrorized and afraid to be out after dark" by what he called "overly aggressive police action." He said some of the city's Negro population came recently from areas where "they were taught to fear policemen," and added that "overzealous police action" does little to ally such fear.

Sued by ex-officer—

News P 37

Negroes win test in suit

Birmingham, Ala.

Fri. 2-15-57

A former city policeman's charges against eight Negroes who he says got him fired have been stricken from his civil suit against them.

Attorneys for Arthur S. Lynch were given an opportunity to set up new counts in Lynch's $100,000 Circuit Court suit against the eight Negroes and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Circuit Judge Whit Windham sustained a demurrer filed by the eight individuals yesterday at a settlement of pleadings.

In sustaining, Judge Windham upheld the defendants' contention that any citizen can bring charges against a Civil Service employe before the Personnel Board.

Lynch's suit contended the eight Negroes and the NAACP were responsible for his losing his job in connection with the beating of a Negro prisoner.

Judge Windham ruled that no citizen could be held liable for bringing provable charges against public servants because in theory such act is to the interest of the public.

IN ANOTHER development, Judge Windham took under advisement a plea by the NAACP that it has not been properly served in the case and that it is "not before the court."

The NAACP said it was not doing business in Alabama when the alleged offense was committed, when the suit was filed or when it was served.

The organization said it is unincorporated here, but is a New York corporation.

Judge Windham continued the proceedings until Feb. 22.

The eight defendants, besides the NAACP, are Ruby Hurley, Peter Hall, Arthur D. Shores, who is one of the defendants' attorneys; Orzell Billingsley Jr., Emory Jackson, Louis Ford, the Rev. R. W. Hayden and H. N. Guinn.

The hearing yesterday, a settlement of pleadings, was not a trial of the case but for determination of what the issues will be.

Prison Guard Who Aided Odom Has Been Discharged

World Wed. 5-8-57 P.A
B'ham, Ala.

WAYCROSS, Ga. — (INS) — The prison guard who aided Rep. John Odom obtain information of "barbaric conditions" at Ware County State Prison was revealed Friday to have been discharged.

Ware prison superintendent A. W. Clay admitted Friday that prison guard Talmadge Sandiford had been fired after a legislative committee had repudiated Odoms charges. Clay said:

13f

"Sandiford was fired because he told Odom we didn't have enough food and then he told me that we did have enough food. Also he was under order to inform me whenever we didn't have enough food, and he disobeyed my orders and never informed me." He added:

"I found out in addition that there was one time when Sandiford carried out food to the men working on the road and never gave it to them but just left it there."

The six-man legislative committee headed by J. Lester Souter of Macon county, said its findings had disclosed that there was nothing to the brutality reports, and at worst the camp's diet was "somewhat monotonous."

Odom said he was under the impression that the prisoners and guards had been promised that none of their statements would be used against them. He said:

"Somehow it must have leaked out to the warden that Sandiford was the man who was with the gang that let me inspect the food."

Odom repeated his charges of "Whitewash" and, in replying to Gov. Marvin Griffin statement that he should have been notified before the newspapers were, said:

"I tried to get hold of the Governor for three days in a row right before I made the charges. I even left messages with his secretary two or three times each day. They were never answered."

"Seventeen prisoners told us that they were beaten," he said and vowed he would "take this thing before the general assembly at its next session."

Writer Cites Prison Torture Of Negro Girls

Daily World Sat. 2-2-57
Atlanta Ga.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ANP) — A white woman reporter of the New Orleans States, a daily newspaper, broke a story last week about two Negro teen-aged girls who were reportedly placed in a "sweat box" in a parish prison here.

The girls, one 13 and the other 16, were said to have caused uproars in the parish prison and were put in the sweat box as punishment.

The "sweat box" is a narrow room about the size of a telephone booth, with a few openings in the top. An immense degree of temperature is created within the box when a person is put inside. The heat is generated by body temperatures alone.

Sheriff Louis A. Hoyd, says he does not think the girls were placed in the box, but admitted that some punishment might have been given the girls and that this was the only punishment used.

The young girls were reportedly habitual offenders of truancy, shoplifting stealing and one was imprisoned for alleged indecent exposure.

HUBERT AWAITS BEATING REPORT

Times Picayune

Will Decide Whether Inquiry Is Warranted

District Attorney Leon D. Hubert said Tuesday that Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd has agreed to submit a report Wednesday on the alleged beating of a 17-year-old girl in Parish Prison.

Hubert said he will decide after reading the sheriff's report whether an investigation by his office is warranted.

The district attorney stressed that any action taken by his office will be determined by what is in the sheriff's report.

Meanwhile Tuesday, the teen-age girl, Mrs. Ruth Marie Walker White, of Harvey, named an assistant warden at Parish Prison as the man who

MRS. RUTH WHITE

gave her a black eye in the alleged beating Sunday morning.

Wed 2-20-57

She said the assistant warden struck her with his fists, then kicked her several times after she had fallen to the floor "knocked out."

Identified as 'Carroll'

Mrs. White identified the man who allegedly beat her only by the name "Carroll." She said he was an assistant warden.

Sheriff Heyd said an assistant warden by the name of Arthur Carroll is employed at the prison. He said Carroll is employed in the prisons' main office.

The sheriff said Carroll works in the women's section of the prison "only when they need help up there."

The White girl, in an interview with reporters at Charity hospital, said she was beaten between 7:15 and 7:30 a. m. Sunday after she and other inmates of the prison tier engaged in an apparent argument with a matron.

She was taken to Charity hospital Tuesday morning after Judge John J. Wingrave of juvenile court signed an order directing Heyd to release her for a physical examination.

A Charity hospital physician said the girl suffered a bruised left eye. He said the examination indicated that she may have received a blow on her abdomen, although it did not leave a bruise.

"We checked her very carefully," the physician said.

Returned to Prison

After the examination, Mrs. White was returned to Parish Prison.

She was taken to the hospital by Miss Betty Block, juvenile court case worker, and accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Anthony Ditta, of Harvey.

Mississippian Bares Jail Assault

Daily World Thurs. 6-20-57

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)— The sordid story of how a Negro prisoner was beaten with a strap while in jail here was brought to light last week by the 41 year old alleged victim of the brutality.

Jesse Thornton, a mechanic told a Federal grand jury recently that while he was imprisoned at Hines County jail he was "beaten by a jailer with a leather strap suffered wounds on the buttocks." He said 19 days hospitialization was necessary following the beatings.

The alleged brutality was attributed to the fact that a Negro woman testified earlier before congressional sub-committees that such a beating caused her to suffer a miscarriage.

A Hinds County grand jury immediately refuted the charges of brutality in the jail saying that they were unfounded.

Thornton was one of several Negroes who cited cases of prison beatings and all ged atrocities in jail. The man testified before the federal grand jury.

JAIL BEATINGS PROBED

Convicts To Be Questioned In Hinds Issue

Commercial Appeal Thurs. 6-6-57 Memphis, Tenn.

JACKSON, Miss., June 5.—(UP)—A Federal Grand Jury Wednesday quizzed convicts from Parchman State Penitentiary in an investigation into charges of brutality at Hinds County jail.

At least eight convicts who were confined in the jail at the time of the alleged beatings last winter were to be questioned.

Tuesday two Greenville Negroes, Jessie Thornton and David Calhoun, told the Grand Jury they were beaten by Hinds officials. Thornton said he was beaten by a jailer with a strap.

Testimony was also heard from Thornton's wife, Carrue Belle, and a Greenville physician who treated the two men for infected wounds on their hips.

Sheriff Albert Jones, Chief Deputy Andy Hopkins and several other deputies have been summoned to appear before the jury.

Negro Bares Mississippi Jail Beatings

Eagle Tulsa, Okla. Thurs. 6-27-57

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) — The sordid story of how a Negro prisoner was beaten with a strap while in jail here was brought to light last week by the 41-year-old alleged victim of the brutality.

Jesse Thornton, a mechanic, told a Federal grand jury here recently that while he was imprisoned at Hines County jail he was "beaten by a jailer with a leather strap and suffered wounds on the buttocks." He said 19 days hospitalization was necessary following the beatings.

The alleged brutality was attributed to the fact that a Negro woman testified earlier before congressional sub-committees that such a beating caused her to suffer a miscarriage.

A Hinds County grand jury immediately refuted the charges of brutality in the jail saying they were unfounded.

Thornton was one of several Negroes who cited cases by prison beatings and alleged atrocities in jail. The men testified before the federal grand jury.

Jurors Urged To Quiz FBI In Jail Report

JAKCSON, Miss., March 4 (AP)—Irked by a Negro woman's complaint to U.S. senators that she was beaten in jail here, a judge today asked the grand jury to call before it two FBI agents said to have investigated her accusation.

Circuit Judge Leon Hendrick told the jury he does not know "upon whose authority. . . or complaint" the FBI agents from New Orleans entered Hinds County Jail here and questioned prisoners. M. P. Chiles, special FBI agent in charge at New Orleans, declined comment.

Newspaper, radio and television accounts of mistreatment at the jail, Judge Hendrick said, "have reflected on the good name of our county and some of our officers."

CLAIMS BEATING

Mrs. Beatrice Young of Jackson, a Negro, testified before a Senate subcommittee studying civil rights legislation in Washington last week. She said she was beaten by Hinds County Deputy Sheriff A. L. Hopkins and another officer.

Hopkins has denied her charge, and also has said he was not aware she was pregnant. She told the senators she had a miscarriage and lost the unborn child as a result of the mistreatment. She said she was jailed on accusations of harboring a 16-year-old daughter of her sister.

JURY INSTRUCTED

"Not a single complaint by anyone, or on behalf of anyone, has ever been made to me that a prisoner of this county has ever been mistreated," said Judge Hendrick in his instructions to the jury.

"And yet a few weeks ago, since the grand jury for the November 1956, term was discharged, radio and television have appeared, to the effect that there ment of two or three persons who have been confined to the Hinds County Jail." s

Secret Cruelty Quiz Hint Heard—

Grand Jury Told To Call In FBI Agents In Jail Probe

JACKSON, Miss., March 4 (U.P.) — Hinds County Circuit Judge Leon Hendrick told a grand jury today to call in for questioning two FBI agents who made a "secret investigation" of alleged cruelty in the county jail.

Hendrick charged the jury with finding "the truth" of reports that there has been some improper treatment of two or three persons who have been confined in the Hinds County Jail."

A negro woman, Beatrice Young, told a Senate subcommittee in Washington she was beaten in the jail and later suffered a miscarriage. Hinds officials denied the charge.

Earlier, two Negroes were hospitalized in Greenville with wounds they said resulted from beatings received at the hands of officers in the Hinds County Jail.

"These stories, and rumors, and the secret investigation of the FBI have reflected on the good name of our county and some of our officers," Hendricks said. "I charge you to make an investigation. Invite and require, where possible, all persons who have knowledge of this matter to come before you.

"I suggest you request these FBI agents to appear before you and bring with them any sworn statements or other data obtained by them as a result of their investigation," Hendrick said.

Hendrick said he had been advised two FBI agents from New Orleans took statements from inmates in the jail.

Report Expected In Two Weeks

JACKSON, March 7 (U.P.)—Dist. Atty. Bob Nichols said today it probably would be several weeks before a Hinds County Grand Jury makes its report on alleged brutalities in the County Jail.

The panel adjourned after hearing the testimony Wednesday of a Jackson Negro woman who claimed she suffered a miscarriage after being beaten while a prisoner in the jail here. Hinds officers denied her charge.

Nichols said two FBI agents who looked into the reports would be asked to appear before the grand jury when it reconvenes Tuesday.

Circuit Judge Leon Hendrick asked the jury to investigate the claims of the woman, Beatrice Young, and two Negro men who were hospitalized with wounds they said resulted from beatings in the jail.

Only One True Bill Comes from Probe

JACKSON, Miss., June 13 (AP)—A federal grand jury investigating alleged brutality in the Hinds county jail was discharged Thursday after returning only one true bill, and that in a tax evasion case.

The grand jury spent several days questioning witnesses, including the jailers, sheriff's deputies, the Hinds county sheriff, a newspaper editor and two Greenville Negroes who said they were beaten.

Grand jury investigations are secret.

The two Negroes, Jesse Thornton and David Calhoun, said they were beaten severely enough to require hospitalization after their release.

They made no formal charges.

Among those testifying were Hinds county Sheriff Albert Jones; Hodding Carter, Pulitzer prize-winning editor of the Greenville Delta Democrat-Times; several FBI agents; sheriff's deputies; and the two Negroes.

In addition, H. J. Barrett, a justice department attorney from Washington, D. C., was present in the grand jury room. His presence was not explained.

Reporter's Camera Seized After Jail Brutality Probe

Jackson Editor Protests, Equipment Returned

By TIM PARKER

JACKSON, Miss., June 13 (AP)—A reporter's camera was seized Thursday after he took a picture of Hodding Carter leaving a room where a federal grand jury is studying charges of brutality to Negroes in jail here. The newspaper's editor angrily demanded the camera back and got it with the film intact.

Carter, Pulitzer prize-winning editor of the Greenville Delta Democrat-Times, did not object to the picture being taken by W. C. Shoemaker, reporter-photographer for the Jackson Daily News. In fact, Carter called the camera seizure a "helluva note."

The two Negroes, who complained of brutality in the Hinds county jail are from Greenville. Carter's newspaper has editorially criticized their treatment here.

Shoemaker said Asst. US Atty. Jack McDill directed Asst. US Marshal Altha Knight to take the camera and hold it "until he clears with the building custodian."

Angry Editor

Frederick Sullens, 79-year-old editor of the Daily News, was informed of the seizure and stormed across the street to the federal building with R. M. Hederman Jr., the publisher, managing editor Jimmy Ward, and Vaugh Watkins, attorney for the newspaper.

Sullens told US Atty. Robert Hauberg:

"The man who took the camera transcended his authority and flagrantly violated the freedom of the press. We want the camera returned with the film intact and an apology from the man. It was an outrageous act. Things have come to a hell of a pass in this country when a reporter can't stand in a public corridor and take a picture."

Hauberg, who was not present when the camera was seized, said there is a regulation that news photographers "clear" with the building custodian. He said there is also an obligation to protect the rights of grand jury witnesses and asked if Carter objected to his picture being taken.

Carter Indignant

"That has nothing to do with it," Hederman told Hauberg. "He (Carter) is more indignant than we are about this."

Ward wrote in a page-one editorial that news cameramen here have on several occasions "faced quizzing by the building custodian when entering the federal building to take marine and army recruiting photos." He said reporters respect the judge's wishes insofar as pictures inside the courtroom are concerned but that the Daily News attorney has asked for a copy of the regulation against picture-taking elsewhere in the building.

Shoemaker said that when he arrived in the hallway outside the grand jury room, Knight asked: "That camera loaded?"

"Yep, sure is," Shoemaker replied. He pre-focused his camera on a spot down the hallway and waited for Carter to emerge. The camera is a small one, without flashbulb. When Carter stepped out, Shoemaker took his picture.

Camera Taken

"Seconds later McDill stepped from the grand jury room and Knight told him I had taken Carter's picture," the photographer related. He said McDill then said to Knight: "Take that man's camera until he clears with the building custodian."

Shoemaker said Knight lifted the camera from his shoulder by its leather strap. The photographer did not interfere but quickly advised Sullens, his editor.

The Negroes who said they were beaten in Hinds county jail are Dave Calhoun, 56, and Jesse Thornton, 40. Thornton was hospitalized several weeks and Calhoun longer, both for buttocks injuries, but Hinds county officers claimed their infections were from "voodoo" medicine they had rubbed on themselves. They denied beating the pair.

The two Negroes appeared before the federal grand jury earlier. A Hinds county grand jury investigated the incident and cleared local authorities but did not question Calhoun and Thornton.

13f 1957

UTAH

Blame Agitation For Prison Riot

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 5-23-57

POINT-OF-THE-MOUNTAIN, Utah—The recent riot at Utah State Prison has been laid to racial agitation by Warden Marcel Graham.

Graham told officials, "There has been a little talk about the colored boys thinking they should have the privilege of living anywhere in the building, and that's all I can think of, off hand."